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METEORIC DR. BREYFOGLE

Will His Exit Be as Sensational as His Entrance?

A "MONON" RECEIVER ASKED

Mismanagement and Fraud Charged by a Stockholder.

A MASTER WILL TAKE EVIDENCE.

Judge Tuley Orders Officials to Produce Books and Papers.

HOW THE PRESIDENT GOT INTO CONTROL.

It is possible that the exit of President William L. Breyfogle from the management of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway company (Monon) may be as sensational as was his acquirement of its control.

About a week ago sensational rumors were circulated that the "Monon" had been sold to Senator Calvin S. Brice, who is the owner of the Lake Erie and Western, with a view of turning both roads over to the Richmond Terminal. There was no foundation to those reports, but the object in circulating them was no doubt a desire on the part of some of the stockholders who knew what was coming to get rid of their holdings at a good price before the sensational charges made in a bill filed in the Circuit Court yesterday were brought to light.

As a result of alleged mismanagement on the part of President Breyfogle the Circuit Court is asked to appoint a receiver for the road in a bill filed by William S. Alley, a stockholder, alleging fraud of a serious nature. Besides mismanagement it is charged that President Breyfogle doctored up the records of the directory proceedings; that he allowed personal friends who had no stock in the company and no knowledge of the railroad business to act as directors; that to conceal fraud he divided up stock of the company; and that he finally succeeded in wrecking the company, which is said to be bankrupt. To prevent further trouble the court is asked to restrain the disposition of the stock and bonds, and to prevent an election of officers.

Upon this showing Judge Tuley referred the matter of the appointment of a receiver and the issuance of an injunction to Master-in-Chancery Boyesen to take evidence and report. The President and other officers were directed to produce books and papers for the Master to examine, and in the meantime they are restrained from concealing any documentary evidence pertaining to the management of the road.

Its Capital Is $5,000,000.

The company has a capital stock of $5,000,000 and is a joint corporation of Indiana and Illinois, including the charter of the New Albany and Salem railroad company. Its main line extends from Louisville, Ky., to Michigan City, Ind., and there is a road from Indianapolis to Chicago. It also owns the Bedford and Bloomfield railroad, a line from Bedford to Switz City, Ind., and the Orleans, West Baden, and French Lick Springs railroad, which is operated under the general system. A fifth interest of the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad company in a 999-year lease of a portion of the depot, tracks, and yards between Chicago and the State Line junction, near Hammond, Ind., is also owned by the "Monon" company. All told the company owns and operates 511 miles of main track and ninety-six miles of siding, besides the lines leased from the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad.

The general offices of the company are located in Chicago and there is a branch in New York, where the meetings are held. The Board of Directors consist of James L. Breese, Hiram W. Hunt, Charles Luddington, George L. Hutchings, S. Neustadt, and John F. Reynolds of New York, H. H. Campbell and John E. Russell of Boston, George F. Postlethwaite of London, England, John B. Hughes of Chicago, Samuel Castleman of Louisville, Ky., and William L. Breyfogle and L. S. Winstandley of New Albany, Ind. But most of these directors, it is said, paid no attention to the affairs of the road, and consequently President Breyfogle had full swing.

Bonds Held by John C. New.

John C. New, as trustee, holds $3,000,000 of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds issued July 1, 1880. Aug. 10, 1881, first mortgage bonds for $2,300,000 were issued to New as trustee on the road between Indianapolis and Chicago, and Jan. 1, 1883, a third issue of $4,700,000 6 per cent bonds were issued to John H. Barker, as trustee, for the Farmers' Loan and Trust company and secured by a blanket mortgage on all the company's property. The Central Trust company and John H. Stotsenburg as trustee hold a third mortgage to secure $2,800,000 of 5 per cent bonds issued May 1, 1890.

None of the third mortgage bonds have been sold and they are used as collateral to borrow money to operate the road, and very few of the bonds are under control of the company at present.

Annually the expenses of the company are $1,025,000, of which $740,000 is for interest, $110,000 for rent to the Western Indiana, $75,000 for bridge tolls and frontage at Louisville, $20,000 for terminal expenses at Indianapolis, and $80,000 for taxes, exclusive of operating expenses. The actual earnings have been about $2,500,000, and to operate the road it became necessary to sell bonds, until now the company is rapidly increasing a floating debt.

Charges Against Breyfogle.

Concerning the management of the company the bill avers that Breyfogle ceased to send out the usual reports of the financial condition of the road for the purpose of concealing the true state of affairs. In an attempt to cover up unlawful transactions he is accused of taking five shares of stock from the treasury without authority to divide between Directors Winstanley, Hughes, Reynolds, Hutchins, and himself. To get further control of the business Breyfogle is accused of appointing himself, Winstanley, Hutchins, and Campbell an executive committee to act with full power in the absence of the Board of Directors. It is said that he falsely changed the records so as to appear that the stockholders had agreed to divide the directors into four classes, three only going out each year and thus retaining him in power for three years. On account of reckless management it is claimed that thousands of dollars have been expended in repairs as the result of collisions. Other roads were obliged to carry freight for the "Monon," and have not been paid, the books of the "Monon" taking the credit as earnings. Breyfogle represented the road to the stockholders as being prosperous, while there were no funds to meet the debts and some $2,000,000 bonds were floating. The charge is made that, with the exception of a small portion of the issue of $2,800,000 bonds which the stockholders authorized, the other bonds have been misappropriated. Just for a show the Executive Committee made arrangements to lease a line from French Lick Springs to Evansville and Cambridge to Chicago, at a rental of $25,000 a mile when there was no money in sight. Another scheme made by Breyfogle was to bind the company to purchase all of its fuel from the Monon Block Coal company. The last pay-roll amounted to $100,000, and Breyfogle ordered the Treasurer to send out pay checks on a bank where there were no funds. The men struck and the money was raised. It is necessary to raise $521,000 to save the company. A conspiracy is alleged between Breyfogle and Henry S. Ives of New York to wreck the company and put it in for confederates, for which Breyfogle is to secure an increase of the capital stock to $7,500,000. The court is asked to restrain any move by which Breyfogle will receive the $2,500,000 additional stock, and to enjoin him from disposing of the books.

In conclusion it is prayed that all contracts made by Breyfogle be set aside as fraudulent and he be compelled to account to the stockholders of the company. Master Boyesen is directed to report to the court as soon as possible.

DR. BREYFOGLE'S RAILROAD CAREER.

It Is Embraced Within the Space of One Year.

Dr. Breyfogle is the most unique figure that has loomed up in railroad circles in recent years. A year ago he was totally unknown in railroad affairs, but March 12, 1890, he darkened the horizon of the railroad world, swept like a cyclone through it, and when the storm abated he stood at the head of the "Monon."

In 1882 the most successful physician in Louisville, Ky., was W. L. Breyfogle. For four years his success had been the talk of the town. His income from his practice was conservatively estimated at $40,000 a year. The distinctive feature of his business was that it was a cash office business. He severely obeyed the injunction, "Physician, heel thyself," and, by avoiding a "call" business, he managed to lay by a fortune that was supposed to figure up $200,000.

Suddenly in 1883 Dr. Breyfogle took down his sign. People wouldn't believe it. They couldn't understand how a man could give up $40,000 a year. He was not over 42 years old. He didn't look that, and was as vigorous as an athlete. Next year's directory had it: "W. L. Breyfogle, capitalist." Business-men predicted that the doctor would make a poor capitalist. But Breyfogle began to operate with his capital in a way that took Louisville's breath away. He got hold of "boom" lands, of patents, of franchises, of a partnership with Isaac S. Winstandley, President of the New Albany Banking company. Dr. Breyfogle became one of the most conspicuous financial figures in Kentucky. There was no estimating his wealth. It was all in new, active, and more or less speculative enterprises. And then came Breyfogle's first railroad deal.

With one fell swoop the pill-prescriber "scooped" in the "Monon." The deal was really the outcome of an old Louisville railroad feud and Dr. Breyfogle was merely the lucky instrument by which it was put through.

Years ago the Louisville Southern was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature. It was chartered at the instance of a lobby of Louisville merchants who were disgusted with the Louisville and Nashville. They claimed it had discriminated against them in freight charges. The wrath of the merchants was used for all it was worth with the City Council of Louisville. The Council was asked to indorse bonds for $1,000,000 as a starter. The ordinance was about to pass. Then the Louisville and Nashville entered the fight in earnest. It took out an injunction. It organized the Board of Trade against the ordinance. It defeated it.

The merchants who wanted a competing line were now more disgusted than ever. They went ahead and built the Louisville Southern themselves, or rather began to build it. They built it eighty-five miles, to Harrodsburg. They meant to go on and tap the Cincinnati Southern and thus secure a trunk line to the South. But they also needed a Northern connection. There was the "Monon." But the two lines could not get together because the Pennsylvania held the key to the northern situation in the Louisville bridge across the Ohio, and the Pennsylvania — through its Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis branch—was the northern outlet for the Louisville and Nashville.

The Louisville Southern to reach the "Monon" would have to bridge the Ohio. The Kentucky and Indiana bridge was built. Then the "Monon" entered Louisville by the new bridge and was ready to help the Louisville Southern cut into the Louisville and Nashville's business. All that remained to be done was to complete the Southern. There was imminent danger, the Louisville and Nashville people thought, that this would be done. There was but one way to avert it. The "Monon" could be bought. The Louisville and Nashville, aided by the Pennsylvania, bought it. Dr. Breyfogle and his party were simply the figureheads of the purchase. The stock which accomplished this was the 6,000 shares controlled by Brown, Riley & Co., bankers, Boston; the 4,500 of George F. Postlewaite, London; and the big block of Hallgarten & Co., bankers, New York. Brown, Riley & Co. represented the Pennsylvania, Hallgarten & Co. the Louisville and Nashville, and Mr. Postlewaite was won over to the scheme by both interests.

Close Traffic Alliance Formed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—General Manager Bradbury of the Lake Erie and Western railway is back in Indianapolis and expresses himself as content with what has been done regarding the new Monon deal. A close traffic alliance has been formed which gives the new Monon people $1,500,000, one-third of which is to be used in properly equipping the road and the remainder in improving the roadbed, the Brice syndicate taking the unsold mortgage bonds, which amount to $1,875,000. The road is to be used as the Chicago line for the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia, via New Albany, and of the Queen and Crescent, via Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

Lay It to Henry Crawford.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Dr. Breyfogle was not at home early in the evening, and when a reporter called later to see him he sent out a message that he did not care to be disturbed. The friends of Breyfogle here and in New Albany attribute the suit to the machinations of Attorney Henry Crawford of Chicago, who was once Breyfogle's right bower, but with whom the Monon President recently had a hot quarrel. Crawford then declared he would "do up" the doctor, and the suit is considered his first step in the fight.

EX-GOV. SIBLEY RAPIDLY SINKING.

All Hope of His Recovery Abandoned by the Physicians.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Up to 11:30 tonight Gen. H. H. Sibley was still unconscious and Dr. Abbott said he was sinking so fast that he could not live more than two or three hours. He has been sick all the last fall and winter. The last time he was out of doors was some time in September. One of his principal troubles has been dropsy, although he has in addition been afflicted with a complication of diseases. His 80th birthday is Friday.

SALT CAME DOWN WITH THE SNOW.

Peculiar Feature of a Storm at Salt Lake—Where It Came From.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—It snowed here last night and a peculiar feature of the storm was a large quantity of salt which fell with it. The snow melted today and left the salt on the ground at least one-fourth of an inch in thickness. The salt was evidently absorbed from the lake.

A Texas Negro Lynched.

NACOGDOCHES, Tex., Feb. 17.—News has just reached here of the lynching at the Village of Douglas of a negro named Tom Bobin. He was a notorious character, who somehow succeeded in getting out of tight places in the law's meshes, and had been guilty of numerous crimes.

SUNK IN THE OHIO RIVER.

A STEAMER WRECKED AND MANY DEATHS NARROWLY AVERTED.

The Thomas Sherlock, Driven by the Strong Current, Crashes Against a Bridge at Cincinnati and Is Sent to the Bottom—Two Passengers Lose Their Lives—The Floods Causing Havoc in Pennsylvania Towns—A Natural Gas Explosion.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The steamer Thomas Sherlock was sunk in the Ohio River just below the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad bridge tonight. It was only by the most happy combination of circumstances that the twenty-one cabin passengers were saved. Only two lives are known to have been lost, Mrs. McLean, wife of an iron manufacturer of Pittsburg, and her grandchild. The steamer had started down the river at 7 o'clock on the trip to New Orleans. The river is high and the current swift. The electric lights on the Chesapeake and Ohio bridge and the unusual current dazed the pilot and the boat struck the second pier of the bridge nearest the Kentucky shore with great force. The signal of distress was blown, but the whistle was soon silenced by the rapid sinking of the steamer. The hull went down almost instantly, but the hurricane deck was parted from it and floated rapidly down the river.

It happened that most of the passengers, in fact all except the two who were lost, were on the hurricane deck at the time of the crash, and this circumstance saved their lives. The tugboat Alex. Martin was lying on the Kentucky shore when the Sherlock blew the whistle of distress and started in swift pursuit of the floating cabin with its helpless freight. Several towboats also set out from the Kentucky shore and took off from the hurricane deck several women. The Martin followed the wreck of the Sherlock five miles before all the passengers were rescued. Mrs. McLean was taken out of the lower cabin. She was almost drowned, and died two hours afterwards from the shock. The body of the child has not yet been recovered.

It is said the third mate of the Sherlock, Mr. Leppert, is also missing. One or two of the passengers were thrown into the river by the shock when the steamer struck the bridge, but two young men who ventured out in skiffs from the Kentucky shore rescued them. There were fourteen women among the passengers and some of them are in a badly prostrated condition.

The Sherlock is a total loss. It was used in the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade, was valued at $35,000, and belonged to the Cincinnati and Big Sandy Packet company. The blame for the accident has not been fixed, but it is said that the pilot was drunk, and some of the crew declare that he was unfit to handle the boat.

SWEPT BY ANGRY WATERS.

The Floods Causing Havoc at Pittsburg and Vicinity.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 17.—Pittsburg and Allegheny were today visited by a flood that will cause losses of at least $750,000. They may even amount to $1,000,000. These figures include estimates of direct damages and consequential losses in every class of trade and life, a feature of the flood which it is impossible to measure with absolute accuracy. The flood has turned between 3,000 and 4,000 families in the two cities and their environs out of their house and home. It has completed the temporary closing down of over a hundred iron mills, glass houses, and manufacturing establishments, large and small. It has crippled and delayed traffic on every line of railroad entering the city. Tonight it has tied up every system of street railway crossing from Allegheny to Pittsburg.

The most startling incident of the flood occurred on River avenue, Allegheny, at 9:30 this morning. The entire front of a double two-story brick house, belonging to Samuel and William Hazlett, two brothers, was blown out by a natural gas explosion into the four feet of water surrounding it. Hundreds of people rushed to the scene, though boats had to be used to get there. There was plenty to do. Five persons were hurt, but almost by a miracle no one was killed. James Fletcher is the only one whose injuries may prove fatal. He was crushed between the window-frame and the wall and when taken out was spitting blood. The injured are:

JAMES FLETCHER, 30 years of age, injured internally and may die.

ONEY MCLAUGHLIN, hurt about the head by falling bricks; removed to his home.

MRS. ELIZA WHITE, cut on the head and bruised.

JENNIE HAZLETT, injured on the head by a falling brick.

MRS. SAMUEL HAZLETT, bruised about the body.

Fletcher was in a frightful condition when found by the rescuers. His body was covered with soot and dirt and his clothing badly torn. He is a brother-in-law of Mayor Wyman, and was taken to the Mayor's house in an ambulance. In the house at the time of the accident were Samuel and William Hazlett, James Fletcher, Oney McLaughlin, Mrs. Eliza White, the wives and children of the owners of the house, and a boy who was assisting in removing the furniture out of reach of the flood. That all escaped as they did is regarded as marvelous.

Heavy Loss by the Railroads.

The floods have gotten all the railroads entering Pittsburg and Allegheny into a sorry mess. Traffic on the Pittsburg and Western road is almost entirely suspended. From Sharpsburg the tracks are covered with from four to six feet of water. Early this morning all the available teams and wagons were brought into requisition, and such perishable freight as was stored in the box-cars in the yards was removed as expeditiously as possible. However, the rise of the Allegheny was so rapid that a large number of cars were submerged before the army of workmen were able to reach them, and of course the contents of such cars are a total loss. The loss sustained by the company will be heavy, but at present the officials are unable to give any figures.

Pittsburg and Western passenger-trains have been coming in since last night on the West Pennsylvania tracks. The latter company had a bad landslide last night near Blairsville, and near Saltsburg its road is under four feet of water. No through trains were run. The Baltimore and Ohio has had several landslides, and through trains are from eight to ten hours late. On the Pan-Handle no trains have been able to reach Washington, Pa., since yesterday, owing to heavy washouts on the Chartiers branch. The Pennsylvania has a washout on the Sewickley branch and is also having trouble along the Conemaugh above Johnstown, where but one track is available, thus delaying all through trains.

For a distance of six miles above Johnstown the Pennsylvania road has three tracks—two passenger lines and one freight. The river has washed the banks and ballast away from the passenger tracks, thus rendering them unsafe for traffic. Consequently all trains are being transferred over the freight track.

Like Streets in Venice.

River avenue, Allegheny, has all day been not unlike a street in Venice. Boats, skiffs, rafts, and hastily-improvised floats were to be seen everywhere. Every few minutes a skiff skimmed up to the door of a house and then, heavily laden with men, women, and children, pushed off to gain some point of safety. In other places furniture was being hastily removed from second-story windows, piled on floats and carried beyond the reach of the rapidly rising and angry waters. Along all the streets leading from the river the same busy scene was presented. The lower floors of all the tenement houses which line either side of Madison, Oakley, Corry streets, and Isabella court were filled with boxes, barrels, and chests floated from cellar openings, and in many instances household furniture bobbed around on the muddy water. On River avenue, between Sandusky and Anderson streets, there is at least five feet of water. The entire force of employés at the Pennsylvania Cotton Mills became a corps of rescuers and in a short time hundreds of bales of cotton which had been stored on the ground floor of the works were removed. All the express wagons in the city were busy from dawn until after dark carrying household goods and affrighted families from their flooded homes to where the rising waters couldn't reach them. It is estimated that fully 3,000 persons living along the river front were compelled to quit their dwellings. All of them are of the poor class, and the loss to them will be enormous in the aggregate. The precipitate evacuation of home was not the only loss they suffered.

All along the Allegheny side, from Sharpsburg to Beaver avenue, a distance of five miles, countless large and small manufacturing establishments, furnaces, and mills located on the river front are in enforced idleness.

On the Pittsburg side of the Allegheny the damage was by no means slight. From Lawrenceville to the Point-bridge, where the Ohio takes up its course, merchants, manufacturers, and the occupants of dwellings have been heavy losers. Hundreds of storehouses along Pennsylvania avenue, Duquesne way, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth streets have had their basements flooded. At Armstronz's big cork factory the water was three feet in the basement, engine, and boiler-room. As a result the works suspended operations. About 11 o'clock the water began coming into the foundry department at Carnegie's Twenty-ninth street mill, and in less than half an hour it was four feet deep, causing a suspension of work.

RECEDING AT JOHNSTOWN.

Danger of Further Damage Thought to Be Past.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The water is gradually receding from the streets and all danger of further damage is past. The damage done to property will amount to thousands of dollars. Already merchants and others have begun pumping the muddy water from their basements, and trains have begun to run on tracks that are still covered with water more than two feet deep. Late last night a report was sent to Superintendent Pitcairn of the Pennsylvania road at Pittsburg that the stone bridge was in danger of being blown up by the angry citizens. Mr. Pitcairn immediately telegraphed the Mayor of this city that he expected the bridge to be protected. A large squad of police was sent to the scene of the trouble, but no hostile demonstration was attempted. The people claim the bridge is a hindrance to the free passage of the water.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 17.—Everything now indicates a flood of not less than twenty-six feet in the Susquehanna River. The river has been rising about a foot per hour this afternoon, and is now over eleven feet. The advices from points up the river are that it is still raining and all the streams are high.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Feb. 17.—Thirty-six hours of constant rain have caused a rise in the Juniata River of eleven feet above low-water mark.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—There is a gorge in the Mohawk River near here. The river is rising ten feet per hour tonight, and naught but tree-tops tell where the islands are.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Heavy rains the last few days have caused a big rise in the Ohio River. The river is thirty-four feet and rising rapidly.

NO FEARS CONCERNING THE TREATY.

The Report That the Brazilian Negotiations Would Fall Through Unfounded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Mr. Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister, was seen tonight in regard to the cablegram from Bahia that the reciprocity arrangement with the United States was not yet ratified and was not likely to be. The Minister had no information about the situation at Bahia, and did not care to discuss the cablegram. He stated that his correspondence to his Government on the subject of the treaty had been favorable, and there was nothing he could say now. It is evident, however, that no fears are entertained about the Brazilian treaty. President Fonseca did not cable the Minister to close the negotiations until it was known that the treaty could be carried out, and it goes into effect April 1.

The province of which Bahia is the leading port was one of the last to accept the Republican Government, but the Capital of Brazil is at Rio Janeiro, and it is there that information is to be had rather than at Bahia. The English interests at the latter port are strong and they undoubtedly instigated the report that the reciprocity arrangement would fail. There, as elsewhere in Brazil, English intrigues are on foot to defeat the policy of a closer commercial relation with the United States, but all their hostile movements were fully anticipated. One of the reasons why Brazil wanted the treaty with the United States was that the influence of European countries on its domestic politics might be lessened. It was known that opposition would be attempted, but it is believed that the policy of President Fonseca has so far prevailed that the movement will come to nothing.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT MEN IN CONVENTION

The Thirteenth Annual Session Inaugurated at Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The thirteenth convention of the National Electric-Light Association was inaugurated in Freemason's Hall today. The attendance was large, and among the guests present were editors of all the leading electrical papers, besides representatives from the principal manufactories of electrical appliances and supplies. On the platform were ex-Gov. Ladd and Mayor Charles Sidney Smith with President Marsden J. Perry. Mayor Smith welcomed the association in the name of the city.

The Committee on Underground Conduits reported that the only company to submit a statement was the Chicago Arc Light and Power company, which has high tension underground conductors in twenty-eight and one-half miles of the streets.

In the evening the electrical exhibition in Union Hall was formally opened, where are displayed all the marvels of the electrician's skill. The decorations are fine and the system of illumination dazzling in the extreme. Among the exhibits is a complete incandescent lighting plant in full operation.

MORMON CHURCH MEMBERS FINED.

Seven of Them Plead Guilty to the Charge of Polygamy.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Seven members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints stood up in the District Court and pleaded guilty to living in polygamy. They were all fined in sums ranging from $100 and upwards. The majority of them were of the most ignorant class. One man was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

Donnelly Denies the Charges.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Senator Ignatius Donnelly has given the *Pioneer-Press* the necessary three days' notice to retract before filing his $100,000 libel suit. In his letter to Joseph A. Wheelock, editor of the paper, Mr. Donnelly denies every one of the charges of bribery made against him by Mr. King. Mr. Wheelock refuses to retract, but says: "We are quite willing to say that we know nothing personally, or except by hearsay and at second-hand, of the truth of any of the charges contained in Mr. King's letter."

ODD FINANCIAL METHODS

AFFAIRS OF WELL-KNOWN CORPORATIONS GIVEN A LEGAL AIRING.

The Complicated Story That Surrounds the Transactions of the Los Angeles Cable Railroad Company—Interesting Affidavits of Creditors in Answer to the Bill Entitled Charles F. Morse vs. Pacific Railway Company—A Transfer of Bonds Under Peculiar Circumstances.

In the light of recent revelations concerning the doings of the Los Angeles Cable railroad company and the Pacific railway company, in which C. B. Holmes played a leading rôle, there is a special interest attached to the latest phase of the litigation now in progress between the bona fide unsecured creditors of the corporation now in the hands of Receiver George M. Bogue, and the stockholders of the Pacific railway company, the heaviest of whom are also ranged on the side of the creditors—for their own protection as stockholders.

The whole deal from the time of the purchase of the Los Angeles Cable road by C. B. Holmes down to the present situation is a complicated story of peculiar financiering of the Napoleonic order, one side of which is interestingly told in an affidavit which has just been filed in the Superior Court by Charles C. Whitacre, representing creditors whose claims aggregate $60,000, by G. B. Shaw, President of the American Trust and Savings Bank, which is a $20,000 creditor, and others, the total claims amounting to $100,000. This affidavit is an answer to the bill entitled "Charles F. Morse vs. Pacific Railway Company," but which, according to the affidavit, ought to read "Pacific Railway Company vs. Pacific Railway Company." The name of Morse is only a substitute for that of Edward W. Russell, who was both legal adviser for the Pacific railway company and one of the attorneys for the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, whose President, John J. Mitchell, is one of the five stockholders of the Los Angeles road.

A List of the Creditors.

This affidavit will be better understood by reading a complete list of the creditors of the Pacific railway company, alias the Los Angeles Cable railroad company, which is published for the first time. The creditors are as follows:

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	$ 114,000
Peabody, Houghteling & Co.	125,000
Pacific Rolling-Mill company	70,460
Corn Exchange Bank	25,000
Commercial National Bank	75,000
First National Bank	50,000
Chemical Trust and Savings Bank	25,000
National Bank of Illinois	50,000
Northwestern National Bank	100,000
American Exchange National Bank	50,000
American Trust and Savings Bank	20,000
Union Trust company	25,000
D. P. Morgan	25,000
S. B. Cobb	50,000
Robert Law	105,000
Dearborn Foundry company	5,000
Lobdell, Farwell & Co.	25,000
T. J. Lefens	25,000
Fourth National Bank, St. Louis	50,000
St. Louis Railroad company	150,000
Boatmen's Savings Bank, St. Louis	50,000
M. A. Ryerson	25,000
Fraser & Chalmers	2,260
Miscellaneous notes of company	45,515
Total	$1,237,235

In addition to the above list there are floating debts of $250,000, and $836,000 owing to the Bank of California of San Francisco, which, however, is secured by an equal amount of bonds issued by the Los Angeles Cable railroad company.

The answer filed by Whitacre et al. alleges that Jan. 8, 1891, Edward W. Russell was the legal adviser of the Pacific railway company and at the same time one of the attorneys of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and also of John J. Mitchell, its President; that Jan. 8 the railway company gave to Russell a judgment note for $1,578, payable one day after its date, the note being signed by C. B. Holmes, President, and Jan. 19 judgment was confessed upon the note. Upon the same date an execution was issued to the Sheriff, who immediately returned it, saying he could find no property with which to satisfy it. Upon the same date the bill was filed upon that judgment against the railway company and its stockholders, the railway company immediately entering its appearance and consenting to the appointment of a receiver.

The company's appearance and consent were entered by some young attorneys who are actually in the employ of the attorneys representing the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and John J. Mitchell, and immediately thereafter George M. Bogue was appointed receiver, giving a nomiual bond of $25,000.

The Bill's Alleged Purpose.

The answer also alleges that the bill was filed for the nominal purpose of collecting an alleged unpaid liability of the stockholders on their subscriptions; that, in fact, the bill does not seek to get at the most vital and material facts in the controversy nor to enforce the liability of the five principal stockholders, who, without any consideration and without paying a dollar on their stock, canceled and surrendered it; that these five stockholders are John J. Mitchell, C. B. Holmes, James L. Houghteling, Alexander Geddes, and Morton B. Hull, each of whom subscribed for 5,000 shares of $100 each, making a total liability of $2,500,000. The answer further alleges that the bill in no way seeks to hold the stockholders liable under the California statutes, which in effect subject them to the liability of partners. Again, the answer alleges that Jan. 20, 1891, the day following the confession of judgment here, another judgment was confessed at Los Angeles in favor of the same Russell, the attorney of the company, for $1,058; that the same proceeding was taken at Los Angeles, and a bill filed Jan. 20 against the railway company and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank at the same time the bank and the railway company entered their appearance and consented to the immediate appointment of J. F. Crank, a California stockholder, as receiver; that the Los Angeles bill is in effect a copy of the bill filed here; that both were filed by prearrangement with the railway company, and that the effect of both is to prevent the enforcement of the stockholders' liabilities rather than to collect the same.

A Trust Deed Given.

The answer then states that in September, 1887, the Los Angeles company made a trust deed upon all its property to secure $1,500,000 of bonds, $836,000 of which are the bonds held by the Bank of California; that the capital stock of the Los Angeles company is $2,500,000; that Aug. 23, 1889, the Pacific railway company was chartered with a capital stock of $2,500,000 under the laws of Illinois, its chief purpose being to purchase the property of the Los Angeles company; that at that time the officers, stockholders, and directors of both companies were the same; that the very day following the receipt of its charter, Aug. 24, 1889, the Pacific railway company executed to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank a trust deed to secure $2,500,000 of bonds; that this trust deed, although executed and recorded Aug. 24, covered the property of the Los Angeles company, which, as a matter of fact, was not conveyed by the Los Angeles company to the Pacific company until Oct. 9, 1889. It also states that the Pacific company in August, 1889, turned over to the Los Angeles company as consideration for the property which it did not acquire until October its total capital stock of $2,500,000 at the very time when the stock had been subscribed for by the five persons above named.

The answer then alleges that when the Pacific company acquired the property of the Los Angeles company it was not worth the amount—$836,000—of bonds held by the California Bank; that notwithstanding such fact, the buyers and sellers being realty the same persons, they gave to themselves $2,500,000 of stock for property which was still subject to a first mortgage exceeding the value of the property. The answer alleges, in other words, that for the mere privilege of trading they gave to themselves $2,500,000.

The Company's Indebtedness.

The answer then shows the condition of indebtedness of the company as follows: Of the first mortgage bonds there are outstanding $1,120,460, of the second mortgage bonds, which are alleged and appear on their face to be first mortgage bonds, there are outstanding $1,487,000, making the total first and second mortgage bonds $2,607,460. The answer goes on to show that with the floating indebtedness the liabilities of the company aggregate $3,000,000; that the value of the property at the present time is less than $1,000,000, and that not more than half of that can be realized at a forced sale; that the stockholders of the company reside not only here but in California, New York, New Haven, and elsewhere; that the bonds held by those making the answer were nominally sold at 1 per cent at the time they brought their suit; that in fact the bonds are not worth 1 per cent, being second mortgage bonds, but are absolutely valuless, and therefore they elect to disregard the sale.

In conclusion the answer alleges that the plaintiff in this suit and other parties in interest are endeavoring to prevent those answering from obtaining a judgment-at-law which is necessary before they can proceed to proper action to get at the root of the disastrous failure. The answer prays that the receiver be compelled to consent to a judgment so as to enable them to at once institute proceedings which shall be prosecuted free from all charges of bad faith against the parties litigant.

The sale on the Stock Exchange of the $100,000 of bonds held by the American Trust and Savings Bank as collateral security for payment of the $20,000 loan made to the company took place Jan. 24, Lobdell, Farwell & Co. being the nominal sellers and C. V. Banta & Co. the nominal buyers at $1,000, but in reality the bonds never left the American Trust and Savings Bank, the technical sale being intended to show the worthlessness of the security held by the bank.

The case will come before Judge Horton tomorrow morning.

SIR JOHN SAYS THEY ARE TRAITORS.

The Premier Expresses His Opinion of the Liberals.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A great political mass-meeting was held here tonight at which the principal speakers were Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner to England. The latter was the first speaker. He stated that the United States had taken no interest in Canada until the national policy and the Canadian Pacific railway had shown how valuable it was. Now the Americans, headed by Erastus Wiman and aided by the traitorous Liberal party of Canada, were making a vigorous effort to acquire her, but the loyalty of the people of Canada and their desire for continued prosperity would thwart them.

Sir John Macdonald followed. He lauded the national policy, of which he claimed to be the originator in Canada, and said that an inscription on his tombstone acknowledging the claim would be all the epitaph he desired. The leaders of the opposition he dubbed traitors, conspirators, etc., and he produced a document alleged to have been written by Edward Farrer, now editor of the *Globe*, in which leading Americans are advised as to the course they should pursue to coerce Canada into annexation to the United States. This document Sir John said would be given to the police with a view to ascertaining who the writer was so that he might be prosecuted for treason. Sir John said his party was anxious to enlarge Canada's trade with all countries, but was not willing to sacrifice its commercial independence or jeopardize its British connection to obtain it. He concluded with a vigorous and pathetic appeal to his hearers to stand by Canada in the present crisis.

Farrer admits that he wrote the article that worried Sir John so much.

The *Empire*, the Government organ, declares that unrestricted reciprocity with the United States is nothing less than compulsion and congratulates the commercial union interests on the adoption of their principles by the Liberal party. The *Empire* says:

Canada is anxious and willing to trade with the United States on fair terms, but not on surrender terms; and above all it is anxious not to interfere with the growing market in England for our cheese, cattle, meats, fruits, and all the most profitable of our farm products.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A story has been published to the effect that American greenbacks are coming into the country in shoals for the use of Liberals and that the Government intends to make some arrests for treason. When Laurier was spoken to about this he burst out laughing and said it was all nonsense and only made up for the occasion.

"In the first place," said he, "we have no need of corrupt means, either domestic or foreign, to carry a large majority in this province, and, secondly, the reform party do not rest their hopes, I may even say their confidence, of success in the coming struggle all over the Dominion on corruption, but on the justice and excellence of their cause and on the intelligence of the Canadian people and their appreciation of their own true interests."

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—It has been arranged to hold mass-meetings here and in every town and village throughout the island Feb. 23 for the purpose of making speeches warning Great Britain against a refusal on its part to ratify reciprocity with the United States. Petitions to this end are also being circulated for signatures among the male inhabitants and will be sent to the home Government.

VASSAR COLLEGE PEOPLE ARE SCARED.

The Heirs at Law Said to Have Good Grounds for Their Suit.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—There is a report that Vassar College officials have offered the heirs at law of John Guy Vassar $13,000 to settle the action brought to break the will. A lawyer, who did not want his name mentioned, said: "There was a meeting of lawyers ten days ago in relation to the matter but no definite action was taken. I hear that Rufus Choate has told the executors that the heirs at law stand more than a chance of being successful, and this has scared the Vassar College people. The case will come before the Court of Appeals Feb. 24 for argument, and then it will be too late for any compromise, unless the Court of Appeals calender is revised, and that may occur.

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY SICK.

The Labor Leader Stricken with Heart Disease at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 17.—Just as Master Workman Powderly was concluding his speech to the Knights of Labor at Representative Hall last night he fell prostrate in his chair from an attack of heart disease. He recovered, however, in about five minutes and was able to walk to his hotel.

Arguing the Lottery Case.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The lottery case came up in the Supreme Court today. Felix P. Poche argued for the lottery. He held to the correctness of the clerks' record of the legislative proceedings and cited authorities to show the Governor had no right to veto a constitutional amendment after it had passed both Houses by the necessary two-thirds vote. The case went over until tomorrow. Judge Breaux was absent, but will make up his opinion from the printed briefs.

Big Republican Majority in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—In the municipal elections today Edwin S. Stewart, Republican, was elected Mayor by about 35,000 majority over A. H. Ladner, Democrat.

LAST EDITION.

IN LINE FOR STREETER.

Ninety Republicans Swing into the F. M. B. A. Column.

OTHERS STILL HOLDING OUT.

They Say They Will Stick to Their Party to the Last.

ANYTHING TO KNOCK OUT PALMER.

That Is the Cry of a Number of "Long" Jones' Followers.

THE SITUATION DISCUSSED IN CAUCUS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Ninety Republicans will join with Taubeneck and Cockrell in voting for Mr. Streeter tomorrow on the first ballot. Mr. Moore has said he will also return to his support of Alson J. About seven or eight Republicans refuse to come over to the gentlemen. Among these are Senators Evans, Crawford, Cook, and Bacon; Representatives Erickson, Reid of Gallatin, McCrone, and Gus Hutchings

myself," said Senator Crawford, "and I can freely state that I never saw in any of the years that he was a member any evidence of Republicanism in Mr. Streeter. He has been doing nothing but kicking in the Republican party for years, and it is only now, when he thinks there is a chance to be elected United States Senator by a Republican vote, that he manifests these decided Republican views on certain questions. I want to state that I represent the Second District and my district wants a Republican elected and not a man like Streeter. I am willing to meet my constituents upon this question, and I warn you that I will never vote for A. J. Streeter or any candidate of his kind. No matter whether Palmer is elected or not, I do not propose to make myself responsible for any fellow like Streeter, whom we will never know where to place. He has belonged to every political party, Republican, Democrat, Greenback, and United Labor. I will never vote for him."

"I think there is no sense for a man to talk as Senator Crawford has just been doing," said Senator Humphrey. "I come from a district that is Republican too, a majority district, while the gentleman who has preceded me comes from a minority district. I am for any candidate except Gen. Palmer. If Palmer is elected he will go up to Chicago and convert votes to the Democratic cause right in Crawford's own district. The people in my district feel that we should defeat Palmer under all circumstances, and I have no doubt that a good many people of the Second District think the same thing. Palmer is too powerful a man to be elected by the Democrats. I would like to ask Senator Berry whether, if Streeter is elected United States Senator by us and there is any F. M. B. A ticket in the field in the next election, he will vote and use his influence with the Republican party?"

Senator Berry volunteered no answer to this question.

"If Palmer is such a great man," interrupted Senator Evans, "why don't you all vote for him and send him to the Senate. I have never understood that he was such a great man as you all say, but if he is we should not be fooling with Streeter or any of these smaller men, but vote for Palmer at once."

"If we do not support Mr. Streeter," inquired Senator MacMillan, "I would like to know if there is any candidate whom we can possibly support with any hope of defeating Gen. Palmer. I think we should take up Streeter if he is a man who can beat Palmer."

"I am willing to vote for any F. M. B. A. man who is a Republican," said Mr. Chott, "but I don't want to be understood to have horns. I think we should vote for a recognized Republican."

At this juncture a committee consisting of George A. Griggs, a member of the Grange of Normal, Ill., W. Blair of the Jefferson County F. M. B. A., and A. L. Maxwell, President of the Crawford County Grange, appeared before the caucus and stated that they had been authorized by the three F. M. B. A. men to state that the latter would support Mr. Streeter throughout the day tomorrow. Thus if the Republicans should decide to indorse him he could be elected, provided he received the full Republican vote.

The roll was finally called upon the advisability of the Republicans continuing to support Mr. Streeter, and there were 84 yeas to 14 nays.

Messrs. Moore, Cockrell, and Taubeneck held a meeting tonight which was attended by a dozen or more representatives of various labor organizations and by Messrs. Reeder, Streeter, Dill, and Hutchinson, Senatorial candidates. The "delegation" in attendance were working in the interest of A. J. Streeter and were successful in securing the promise of not only Cockrell and Taubeneck, but also of Dr. Moore, to vote for Streeter tomorrow. "We will probably support him all week," said Mr. Taubeneck tonight.

IN THE JOINT ASSEMBLY.

Streeter Makes Gains Among the Republicans—Results of the Ballots.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—Every member of the General Assembly responded to his name when the roll was called. There were several sick members, but they managed to be present at the session. Representative Mitchell, who was still afflicted with a slight attack of pneumonia, occupied a couch on the Republican side, and Mr. Ferns, who was also ill, was properly cared for on the Democratic side.

The sensation of the day opened with the call of the first name on the list of Senators. Senator Anderson at the signal of the Republican steering committee voted for A. J. Streeter, and there was general applause from the Republican side.

The name of Bacon came a moment later, and when that gentleman ignored the steering committee's mandate to vote for A. J. Streeter the Democrats loudly applauded his independence. Senator Crawford of Cook and Senator Hamer followed his example by also voting for Oglesby, and received Democratic applause.

All the rest of the Republicans voted for Streeter until the names of Berry and Bryan were reached, when they also voted for Oglesby. In accordance with the F. M. B. A. program Mr. Cockrell voted for A. J. Streeter, and the Republican Streeter men encouraged him with liberal applause.

As the roll-call continued one Republican after another would break away and vote for Oglesby or some other candidate. Nohe voted for Lindley, followed by Tice and one other. When Moore deserted Streeter and voted for John P. Stelle the Democrats loudly applauded. The result of the ninety-eighth ballot was:

Palmer	101	Lindley	3
Oglesby	30	Stelle	1
Streeter	69		

Those voting for Oglesby were Senators Bacon, Bass, Chapman, Crawford of Cook, Evans, Sheridan, and Hamer, and Representatives Berry, Bryan, Cherry, Chott, Corlett, Duncan, Erickson, Grigsby, Hunter of Winnebago, Hutchings, Jacobs, Kirby, Lense, McCrone, Miller, Miner, Parker, Patton, Reid of Gallatin, Stoker, Talbot, Warder, White of Whiteside. Those voting for Lindley were Nohe, White of Stark, and Tice. Moore voted for Stelle.

On the ninety-ninth ballot Miller and Nohe, both of Cook, voted for Representative David Hunter. There were few other changes among the Republicans, but Moore stuck to Stelle. The result was:

Palmer	101	Streeter	70
Oglesby	27	Lindley	3
Hunter	2	Stelle	1

Those voting for Lindley were Erickson, Jacobs, and Lense. Those voting for Oglesby were Bacon, Bass, Crawford of Cook, Chapman, Evans, Hamer, Sheridan, Berry, Bryan, Callahan, Cherry, Chott, Duncan, Grigsby, Hunter of Winnebago, Hutchings, Kirby, McCrone, Parker, Patton, Reid of Gallatin, Stokes, Talbot, Warder, White of Whiteside, Keller, Perrottet, Miner. Those voting for Hunter were Miller and Nohe. Moore voted for Stelle.

On the 100th ballot Chapman came into line for Streeter, but otherwise there was no change. The result was:

Palmer	101	Streeter	71
Oglesby	26	Lindley	3
Hunter	2	Stelle	1

The 101st ballot was awaited with great interest, as it had been confidently asserted by the Republicans that a break from Palmer would occur after the 100th ballot, but the looked-for change never came. The 101 Democrats stood by Palmer to a man and enthusiastic cheers from that side greeted the announcement of the ballot. Streeter made a slight gain and the result was as follows:

Palmer	101	Hunter	3
Streeter	75	Lindley	1
Oglesby	23	Stelle	1

Those voting for Oglesby were Bacon, Crawford of Cook, Evans, Hamer, Berry, Bryan, Callahan, Cherry, Grigsby, Hunter of Winnebago, Hutchings, Jacobs, Kirby, Lense, McCrone, Miner, Parker, Reid of Gallatin, Stokes, Warder, White of Whiteside. Those voting for Hunter were Miller, Nohe, and Talbot. Moore voted for Steele, and Erickson voted for Lindley.

After the 100th ballot Republicans had moved to adjourn, but the Speaker had declared it defeated on a viva-voce vote. At the conclusion of the 101st ballot Senator Fuller renewed this motion, and the Republicans demanded the yeas and nays. To the surprise of the Democrats, Cockrell, Moore, and Taubeneck voted with the Republicans, and the motion to adjourn prevailed.

Seward Heard from in South Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 17.—Speaker Seward returned from his Illinois trip tonight. While gone he met Senator Fuller, Chairman of the Illinois Republican Committee. Fuller told him that in his opinion Palmer would be elected, that it had been the plan all along but it was delayed in order to give the F. M. B. A. men a chance to square themselves with their constituents. Seward has since his arrival received the following telegram which puts a more favorable aspect on the situation for Republicans: "If Moore, Taubeneck, and Cockrell can be induced to stand firm we will elect an Independent."

RYAN WINS THE FIGHT.

HE KNOCKS OUT NEEDHAM IN THE SEVENTY-SIXTH ROUND.

The Battle a Scientific One from the Start and Pronounced the Greatest Ever Fought in the Country—The Result of the Contest in Doubt Up to the Last Moment—Details of the Contest by Rounds.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—Tommy Ryan of Chicago has been declared the winner of what is pronounced the greatest fight ever fought in a prize-ring in this country. He defeated Danny Needham of this city in seventy-six rounds at the rooms of the Twin City Athletic Club here this morning. The battle, which began at 9:30 last night, and closed at 2:20 this morning, was a scientific one from the start, both men displaying remarkable ability with their fists. There was really no hard hitting until the closing rounds and no blood was spilled until near the finish. The result was in doubt up to the last moment.

The fight was for a purse of $1,000, $800 to go to the winner. Queensberry rules governed. The contest was witnessed by 1,200 people. There were large delegations present from various cities, the biggest crowd coming from Chicago. The Garden City men brought plenty of money with them, and as they bet it liberally on Ryan they will not suffer by the trip.

The room used for the fight was the gymnasium of the club, a large, steam-heated annex to the club proper. For this occasion all the gymnastic material was taken out and an amphitheater erected on the ground floor. The running track is on the balcony above and here the reserved seat stands were placed. Everything had been arranged so that all could see without difficulty.

The ring itself was the regulation twenty-four-foot one. The posts were carefully padded and the ropes covered with felt.

Promptly at 8 o'clock, every seat in the auditorium being taken, the men stepped on the weighing scales, the index showing Needham weighed 137¼, Ryan, 139, a difference of a pound and a half in favor of the Chicago boy. Charley Kinnie and Australian Smith, who has trained Needham, were announced as seconds for the Minneapolis boy, and George Siddons and Billy Myer looked after the interests of Ryan. Henry Setle, the club's official referee, was absent at Hot Springs and Joseph Mannix, a newspaper man, was chosen to act. The gloves used weighed four ounces.

Entering the Ring.

The directors of the club held a meeting just before the fight on the question of allowing Needham to wear plasters on his knuckles, and, to the surprise of every one, allowed them to go. Jimmy Manning of St. Paul acted as timekeeper for Needham, Bill Richards of Chicago for Ryan, and F. A. McEvoy the official timekeeper for the club.

At 9:15 Needham entered the ring, followed a few minutes later by Ryan. The latter had the longer reach, but did not look as well as Needham.

Notwithstanding there are two bills before the State Legislature providing for a prohibition of fights of all kinds there was a large delegation of members present, especially Alliance men, who entered the rooms just before the call of time. The betting at the ringside at 9:28 was even money and several bets of $100 each were made.

Referee Mannix made a short speech before the call of time, asking that order be maintained, that the fight would be on its merits and to a finish. The best man would win and no favors were asked except that order be strictly kept.

Time was called at 9:38. The fight by rounds follows:

The Opening Round.

Round 1—Needham wore a plaster on his right leg behind the knee. Needham led but fell short. Needham led but failed to reach. Needham and Ryan countered. A clinch followed, but no harm was done. After several seconds' feinting Needham led and landed on Ryan's stomach lightly. Ryan attempted to land, but Needham got away. Needham led and landed on Ryan's stomach. Ryan countered, but Needham ducked. This round ended in Needham's favor.

Round 2—Ryan forced the fighting and landed lightly on Needham's face. A clinch followed. Needham led his right and missed. Ryan led with his left and landed lightly on Needham's shoulder. Needham landed on Ryan's stomach and slipped. Ryan led unsuccessfully with right and left. Ryan led and Needham countered on Ryan's neck. Ryan led unsuccessfully with his left. Needham got a right-handed smash just as time was called.

Round 3—Needham commenced hostilities, leading with his left. A clinch followed. Needham led with his left, which was successfully countered. Both men landed lightly. Needham again led and a clinch followed; no damage. Ryan landed on Needham's chest, Ryan countering on Needham's forehead. Ryan got in a smashing blow on Needham's forehead. Ryan again landed lightly on Needham's face. The rest of the round was spent in sparring for wind.

Round 4—Ryan came up the fresher. Needham led, but fell short. Needham again led, but without avail. The Minneapolis man landed his right on Ryan's face. Needham touched the Chicago man lightly in the ribs with his left and followed it with his right. This ended the round.

Round 5—After several seconds' sparring Ryan poked his left in Needham's left eye. The Minneapolis man led his left, which Ryan cleverly ducked. Ryan led for Needham's wind, but failed to land. Needham chased Ryan to the ropes, but Ryan got away without a scratch. Needham began to rush matters, leading twice unavailingly with right and left.

Round 6—Needham led and Ryan again cleverly dodged. Needham again led his left, falling short. Needham got in one on Ryan's face.

Ryan Forces the Fighting.

Round 7—Ryan forced the fighting, getting in three good blows on Needham's face. Needham led his right, getting in two good ones on Ryan's body and neck. Needham got in another right-hander on Ryan's neck. Ryan got in a rib-roaster on Needham. Needham returned on Ryan's face. Ryan got in another in Needham's face and ducked Needham's blow cleverly.

Round 8—Needham got in a right-hander on Ryan's ribs, Ryan countering lightly and both men clinching. After several seconds' sparring Ryan led, landing on Needham's neck, following with a nasty upper cut driving Needham to the ropes. Ryan again landed with his left. Needham led but fell short. Needham led viciously but failed to reach. A minute later he landed an awful right-hander on Ryan's body. At the conclusion Ryan appeared to be the fresher.

Round 9—Ryan commenced hostilities with a swinging left, but without avail. Needham followed with two upper cuts, landing lightly. Light interchange followed, Needham getting the worst of it. After some sparring Needham led his left, but did not reach, following it with a hot one on Ryan's breast. Ryan landed an upper cut, following it with his right, and again an upper cut on Needham's stomach. Needham led but again fell short, Ryan following with a right-hander.

Round 10—Ryan got in a left in Needham's face. Ryan led a swinging right-hander without much damage. Ryan led his left but could not reach; more sparring followed. Ryan led with left and right, touching the Minneapolis man lightly on the body.

Needham Short of Wind.

Round 11—At the beginning of this round Ryan appeared in better condition, the Minneapolis man appearing to be suffering from his wind. Ryan got in a vicious left-hander on Needham's face. An interchange followed, Needham's left eye showing the effects. Needham got another one in the face, Ryan's long reach apparently beginning to tell. Ryan led his left and Needham followed with a swinging right, which missed. At the call of time Needham received two smashing right and left handers in the face.

Round 12—Ryan again poked his left into Needham's eye, Ryan's tactics being evidently to blind Needham, while Needham was playing for the other's wind. Needham led his left, but fell short. There was more sparring and then time ended the round.

Round 13—Needham led a vicious swinging right-hander, but again missed. Needham led a straight arm with his left, but did not touch Ryan. Again he fearlessly led. Ryan got in his left on Needham's face. Ryan again led, and a clinch followed, but no great damage was done. Ryan led just as the gong sounded, but did no damage.

Round 14—Ryan again got in his right on Needham's neck, Needham retaliating with his right on Ryan's shoulder. Needham led his right and left. The Chicago man again ducked and got away without a scratch. Ryan forced Needham to the ropes with his right and left. Needham then got in one on Ryan's face. Ryan again led for Needham's face, landing lightly. Sparring ended the round at 10:30 with Ryan the fresher.

Round 15—Ryan was as fresh as a daisy and got in another left on Needham's face. Needham beginning to show signs of punishment. Ryan got in two light blows. Not a blow was struck the remainder of the round.

Betting on the Minneapolis Man.

Round 16—Some betting began to manifest itself during this round, money being placed on Needham and quickly taken. Ryan got in a right-hander on Needham's neck. Needham led a vicious right-hand swing, but missed, as usual, Ryan chasing him to the ropes without damage. Needham led hard for Ryan, but Ryan's clever ducking saved him. Ryan got in another left on Needham's face. Ryan led with his right at the call of time, which Needham evaded.

Round 17—Ryan opened by rushing Needham and getting in two body blows. Needham got in a vicious right on Ryan's ear, and Ryan retaliated shortly after on Needham's face. Ryan rushed, but did little harm. Needham led a swinging right, which was again ducked.

Round 18—After several seconds' sparring Ryan made two ineffectual leads. Ryan got in another good one after Needham had missed a straight right-hander. Ryan again poked his left in Needham's face. Needham got a left-hander on Ryan, Ryan countering successfully.

Round 19—Ryan led viciously, landing on Needham's ribs, and followed it up, driving Needham to the ropes. Ryan got in his left on Needham's ear. Ryan led but missed. Needham's face and Ryan's glove again came in collision. A swinging left again landed on Needham's neck, and again Needham got a poke in the nose.

Round 20—Ryan got in a vicious right-hander on Needham's neck. Ryan made an ineffectual lead with his left. Needham unavailingly rushed. The round ended without another blow being struck.

Round 21—Needham led with an upper cut, landing on Ryan, and following with a body blow. Ryan landed one on Needham's face. Ryan again poked his left in Needham's face after some seconds' sparring.

Round 22—The two men came up pretty fresh. Ryan led and fell short. Needham led and both men clinched, Needham having the better of it; each man led several times but without result. Ryan got in a right and left on Needham's face and body.

Round 23—Thus far not much damage had been done to either. Ryan seemed the fresher of the two. Needham led viciously with his right but could not connect, Ryan showing phenomenal agility. No more blows were struck.

Driven to the Ropes.

Round 24—Ryan got in another left on Needham's face, driving him to the ropes. Ryan landed a rib roaster with his right. Ryan then got in another one on Needham's face, following it up with a hot one in the stomach. Ryan got in his right and left, driving Needham across the ropes. This was Ryan's round.

Round 25—Needham was getting vicious. He got a rib-roaster and retaliated on Ryan's neck. Ryan got in one on Needham's stomach and followed it up with one on Needham's face. Ryan led and landed lightly on Needham's face.

Round 26—Needham led, but was hit in the face in return. Needham got one in on Ryan's body and some in-fighting followed, with honors about even.

Round 27—Ryan rushed right and left, getting in three good blows and driving Needham against the ropes. Needham practically used his left hand altogether.

Round 28—Not a good blow was struck, both men appearing weary.

Round 29—Little fighting was done this round, Ryan doing most of the leading.

Round 30—Some fierce fighting followed after a little sparring, Needham getting the worst of it and being forced across the ropes. Not another blow was struck during the round.

Some Hard Hitting.

Round 31—Needham got in a good one on Ryan's neck. Needham got in two corking rights and left. Needham while off guard received a hot one on his left jaw. Needham forced the fighting and in a clinch Ryan tried to throw him. Needham's lip was swollen as the result of a right-handed smash. Another hot exchange followed as time was called. This was the best round of the fight and the audience commenced to evince some vigor.

Round 32—Needham's face showed signs of punishment. Ryan made a vicious lead, which was stopped, but a minute later got one in on Needham's ribs. Just at the call of time Needham received two punches, one in the face and one in the ribs.

Round 33—Needham landed three good ones on Ryan's body. Ryan got even by landing on Needham's wind. Light sparring ended the round.

Round 34—Ryan opened with an awful right which sent Needham to the ropes. Needham followed and the fighting became furious for half a minute. Needham got in a swinging right-hander on Ryan's neck, following with a wicked body blow.

Round 35—Needham got in an upper cut on Ryan's face with his right, but no other blow was struck.

Round 36—A bet of $100 to $500 on Needham was offered without a taker. Ryan got in another right-hander smash, following it up with a left on Needham's ribs. That was all the fighting done.

Round 37—Needham led and landed and Ryan slipped to the floor. Needham got in two slashing rights. Ryan retaliated with his left. Ryan hit him right and left. The fighting was fast and furious and the round ended in Ryan's favor. The men were still in good condition, although Needham's face showed signs of heavy punishment.

Round 38—Needham's face showed evidences of the great punishment received in the last round. Ryan upper cut but missed. Some light sparring ended the round.

Round 39—Needham got in a right-hander, but this was all that happened during the round.

Round 40—Needham opened hostilities with a swinging right-hander, but nothing else was done during the round.

A Smash in the Face.

Round 41—Ryan punched Needham lightly in the stomach. Ryan followed it up by giving Needham an awful smash in the face. Needham's condition appeared to be improving. There was every prospect of the fight being a long one or a draw, as both men were feeling in as good shape as when they started, showing wonderful staying powers after hard fighting.

Round 42—Ryan hit Needham again in the face and planted another on the left side of his antagonist's ribs.

Round 43—Needham got in two counters and a heavy upper cut on Ryan's face. Several leads and some sparring ended the round.

Round 44—Ryan made a righthand swing and Needham avoided it. Sparring and a few ineffectual leads terminated the round.

Rounds 45, 46, and 47—Not a blow was struck in the forty-fifth round, and the forty-sixth and forty-seventh were about the same.

Rounds 48, 49, and 50—Nothing was done in the forty-eighth. In the forty-ninth Ryan led, but missed, and parried the round out. In the fiftieth Ryan punched Needham lightly in the jaw. Needham led and got a little the best of it. Ryan rushed Needham, but did not do anything. Needham rushed in return with the same result, and the fiftieth round ended without damage to either man.

Round 51—Both men exchanged right-handers, each landing in the neck. Ryan made an ineffectual upper cut, but Needham dodged.

Needham slipped while ducking. The rest of the round was consumed in sparring.

Nearly a Knockout.

Round 52—Ryan rushed Needham to the ropes without effect and narrowly escaped a knockout blow, and Needham led and got in two smart blows on Ryan's head and neck, ending the fifty-second.

Round 53—Ryan led but fell short. Ryan rushed and some fierce fighting took place over the ropes, both men hitting some hard blows. A clinch followed, Needham apparently getting the worst of the encounter. Ryan led with a left swing, Needham punching him in the body, light sparring ending the round.

Round 54—After sparring nearly two minutes Ryan made an ineffectual lead, the only attempt at a blow during the round. Both men are weary and their work is becoming listless.

Round 55—Ryan made a strong rush, banging Needham against the ropes, but appeared to lack strength to strike an effective blow. Little fighting, then followed a clinch. Needham led viciously, but failed to land. Ryan led, and Needham landed his rightly on Ryan's left ear. Ryan thus far does not bear a scratch.

Rounds 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60—In the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh nothing happened. In the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth Ryan led, but the blows were ineffectual. In the fifty-ninth both led and then clinched. In the sixtieth Needham opened with a right and left hand smash in Ryan's face. Sparring ended the round.

Two Good Blows by Ryan.

Round 61—Needham led and landed his right on Ryan's neck lightly and Ryan followed suit with the same success. Needham reached Ryan's face and the men clinched. Ryan led, touching Needham's face and followed it up with a hard one in the same place before time was called.

Round 62—Ryan seemed in the best of condition and heavy blows were exchanged in this round. Needham used his left and clinched. Needham reached Ryan's ribs and led with his right, but could not land. Ryan placed his left in Needham's face.

Round 63—Ryan got in a right-hander on Needham's breast, and Needham got a heavy swinging right-hander on Ryan's neck, evidently trying to get a knockout blow. Light sparring followed.

Round 64—Ryan rushed, and hot fighting followed, both men getting about an equal amount of punishment. This seemed to exhaust the strength of the men, and nothing more was done.

Rounds 65, 66, 67, 68—Nothing was done.

Round 69—Both men caught it in the face. Needham caught another in the same place. Needham attempted another knockout blow, but failed.

Round 70—Nothing was done and the men simply walked around. The referee said he could not decide the fight, as the papers said it was to a finish.

Round 71—Both men appeared more lively. Ryan rushed and Needham slipped and avoided his blows. Sparring ended the round.

Round 72—Needham forced the fighting and got in a good one on Ryan's neck. The men walked the round out.

Round 73—Needham led but missed. Ryan rushed and got in a good one on Needham's head, driving him over the ropes. Needham led but missed, and then got in a left-hand swing on Ryan's neck, but it lacked force. Both exchanged heavy blows and ended the round.

Round 74—Needham forced the fighting, but did but little damage. Needham got in a smash on Ryan's face and Ryan returned it, almost scoring a knockdown. Both men fought in to the ropes. The round ended without any further fighting.

Round 75—Ryan gave Needham an awful blow in the neck and then got excited, clinching savagely. Cries of foul were raised and not allowed. Ryan fouled and hot fighting followed against the ropes, with more cries of foul. Ryan got first blood, amid frantic cheers, and some desperate in-fighting followed, in which both men struck any number of foul blows and lost their temper.

Needham Throws Up the Sponge.

Round 76—Both men came up to fight, Ryan leading with his left and doing some execution. Ryan used his left again and knocked Needham down. A clinch and Needham was knocked down again. Ryan upper-cut right and left, knocking Needham down repeatedly, and the call of time only saved him from being knocked out. As it was he was carried to his corner in a dazed condition, and before time was called his second threw up the sponge.

The fight is universally considered one of the greatest ever fought in the country, fighting being the rule in almost every round. Needham made a plucky fight, being knocked down repeatedly in the last round, coming up, but only to go down by a vicious upper cut.

The exact time of the fight was 5 hours and 5 minutes. Every one is perfectly satisfied with the manner in which it was conducted and the good order maintained throughout. No smoking was tolerated even before the contest, and the air was pure and good. Needham was considered invincible by the talent in the Northwest and the result was a sad surprise to the knowing ones. Needham is badly punished, and especially about the face, while Ryan escaped without a mark on his person. The Chicago delegation went wild over the result of the fight and shouted itself hoarse.

Jim Hall Wins in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Jim Hall made his bow before the California Athletic Club tonight, and he won the admiration of all sports. Hall is a wonder. He stands six feet two and weighs 154 pounds, and the middleweights want to look out. He was matched against Alexander Greggains, the champion middleweight on the coast. Greggains started in to fix things in the first round, but he soon found Hall in it with him, and before the first round was over he was knocked groggy twice by clever righthand crosscounters, and from that time on the Pacific coast man was simply nowhere. Hall is indeed a wonder and by all odds is the best of his class ever seen in the California Athletic Club bar none. His guard is easy and effective. His left hand goes out perfectly straight and strong and his right is quick and hard.

Death of Ben Ali Haggin.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Ben Ali Haggin, son of J. B. Haggin, the millionaire "copper king" and turfman, died today at his residence, No. 17 East Fifty-fourth street. He had been sick since last November with a series of diseases. Mr. Haggin was 38 years of age and was best known through his connection with his father's racing stables, which he had managed for the last two years. He brought to the supervision of the Haggin stable of thoroughbreds a thorough knowledge of racing methods and a full belief in the English plan of starting a horse but a few times in each season, and then only when all the conditions were in favor of victory. Thus the champions Salvator and Firenzi, though appearing but seldom in public, generally carried off the honors.

Victorious Sportsmen Return.

The Northern and Illinois trap-shooting teams returned yesterday from a victorious trip to New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola. They left Chicago Feb. 7, defeated representative Southern teams in the cities mentioned, and won the trophy contributed by the *Sporting Review* representing the sectional championship. They defeated the Florida team in a contest between that State and Illinois, winning the trophy put up by the Dixie Gun Club of Pensacola. On their return last evening the winning team was challenged by a Chicago team—George Henry, Abe Kleinman, W. P. Mussey, Henry Ehler, Abner Price, and others. The challenge was accepted and the match will be shot this afternoon at Burnside. The victorious teams will be entertained by the 'Possum Club Friday evening at French's.

All Interested in Dogs.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—The city is crammed tonight with sportsmen interested in coursing, who are here to see the contest for the Waterloo cup, which will commence tomorrow and be continued until Friday. Sixty-four dogs have been entered. There was a large dinner at the Adelphi Hotel, after which the draw took place. Col. North's Fullerton, the winner of last year, which divided the stakes in 1889, is a strong favorite at 3 to 1, while Simonian, Not Out, and Nether Witton, also belonging to the Colonel, will take part in the proceedings.

ADMIRAL PORTER LAID TO REST.

The Naval Hero's Remains Deposited at Arlington—Imposing Funeral Services.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Admiral David D. Porter was buried at Arlington today with all the pomp and circumstance of war which he loved so well. The funeral-services were held at the house, where were gathered the official representatives of the Nation, from President Harrison down to the humble officers of the marine corps.

Not since the burial of Sheridan has Washington witnessed so imposing a funeral. Every branch of the military and naval service was represented in the marching column that followed to his grave this naval hero, who shared with Farragut the Nation's highest naval honors and profoundest gratitude in recognition of achievements that made glorious the history of the American navy.

The services for the dead were held at the house and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Douglas, rector of St. John's, assisted by the Rev. F. H. Bigelow.

The ministers in their surplices stood at the head of the casket, and back of them stood the surpliced choir. Occupying chairs on either side of the casket were the members of the family, President and Mrs. Harrison, the members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the diplomatic corps, and the honorary pall-bearers, while behind them stood a throng of prominent army and navy officers and many of the leading citizens of Washington. Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania and staff occupied seats near the casket.

The navy regulations providing for an Admiral's funeral were followed as closely as possible. The number of troops in line, including the militia, was nearly 3,000.

As the casket was placed on the rests over the grave the band stationed in the rear of the assemblage played "Nearer My God to Thee" and the troops came to present arms. Then came the clergymen, the pall-bearers, and the stricken family and their near relatives and friends, among whom were the President, Secretary Blaine, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker. Mrs. Porter leaned upon the arm of Mr. Wales, the medical director of the navy, who had for many years been the Admiral's medical attendant and friend. When the side of the grave was reached and as the casket was lowered the clergyman read the Episcopal burial service and offered a brief prayer. At its conclusion the G. A. R. post of which Admiral Porter had been a member performed their usual service for the dead.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE TONNAGE BILL.

Mr. Hopkins Has a Plan to Build Up Our Trade with South America.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—It is expected that the Farquhar Tonnage Bounty bill, which is a substitute for the Senate measures, will be taken up in the House before the close of the week. Mr. Farquhar thinks the lapse of some weeks since it was discussed has been favorable to the measure. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois thinks the bill cannot pass, but from inquiries among members he is satisfied that he can secure the adoption of a substitute which differs materially from the Farquhar bill and would be more acceptable to the West. The latter gives a bounty to every sailing vessel as well as to every steamship; to every wooden vessel as well as to every iron and steel vessel. Mr. Hopkins says his substitute will not take an indefinite amount out of the treasury, but will act as an auxiliary to the Blaine reciprocity policy by aiding to increase our commerce with South and Central American countries. It authorizes the Postmaster-General to enter into contracts whereby swift-going steamship lines can be established between American ports and ports of the countries which have entered or may enter into reciprocal trade relations with the United States under the Aldrich amendment to the McKinley act. The pay for these steamship lines for carrying the mails will be based on speed, and as the Post-Office Department has a net surplus of over $2,000,000 annually for our ocean mails the Hopkins substitute would authorize the Postmaster-General to use so much of this sum as may be necessary to facilitate postal and commercial relations with Brazil and such other countries as may enter into reciprocal trade relations with the United States. The merit of the substitute, Mr. Hopkins says, is that it does away with the subsidy plan of the Farquhar bill, fixes a fair compensation for our ocean mails with the countries designated, and establishes lines of swift-going steamers to the ports of the countries whose trade we wish to cultivate. There are now twenty-five freight lines between the United States and ports of the West Indies, Mexico, and Central and South America, which carry freight as cheaply as shippers from this country can reasonably expect, but from lack of quick communication our manufacturers and exporters have neglected those countries for other fields.

SAYS IT WOULD BANKRUPT THE ROAD.

The Pennsylvania Company Denies the Demands of Its Employes.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The answer of General Manager Joseph Wood of the Pennsylvania system to the Grievance Committee of the conductors, brakemen, engineers, firemen, and baggagemasters on all the divisions west of Pittsburg has been bulletined. The company politely refused to accede to any of the demands made. Each point is discussed in detail and arguments and reasons given why a compliance cannot be granted. General Manager Wood shows that the granting of the requests would bankrupt the company; that the system and rates now existing were adopted by the company in 1888 at the request of the employés; and that no business changes in the country warranted any change. Mr. Wood states that the employés of the Pennsylvania system were as well paid and as well treated as those of any other system, and that no complaint is just on that score.

WILL SAVE ITS CHARTER.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY TO BE REORGANIZED.

The Old Officers to Be Retired and the Concern's Capital Stock to Be Reduced 50 Per Cent—The Run Continues—Sarah Bernhardt Recognizes Mace, the Missing Parisian Banker, Among Her Auditors—Ex-Assemblyman Connolly Disappears—Miscellany.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—There was a prolonged meeting of the stockholders and directors of the American Loan and Trust company this evening, at which about 7,000 out of the 10,000 shares of the company's stock were represented. It was resolved to reorganize the company at once. President Baldwin will retire and probably also Vice-President Evans and Secretary Thurston.

The capital will be reduced probably to the extent of 50 per cent, or $500,000. The new President will probably be James A. Blair. He is a nephew of John I. Blair of Blairsville, the New Jersey millionaire, who is a large stockholder and a director in the company. Young Mr. Blair is a member of the banking-house of John I. Blair & Co., Wall street. He lived in Kansas City for several years, where he had charge of the important railroad interests of his uncle, John I. He was President of the Kansas City and Southwestern railroad company and Vice-President of the Kansas City Cable company. He is still the President of the Fidelity Trust company of Kansas City.

The company opened its doors again this morning to another crowd of check presenters before the paying-teller's window. The amount paid out since Friday morning was footed up last night to be something more than $1,100,000, owing to the anxiety engendered in depositors' minds by the examination now in progress. But the officers stood by their guns bravely, and resolved at all hazards to protect their valuable charter to the last. It is stated that Russell Sage and other stockholders will put up enough cash to help the concern through and that there will be no immediate change in its management, though the stock of the company has suffered a sharp decline during the last few days.

Superintendent Preston of the State Banking Department came down from Albany yesterday to confer with Examiners Cahill and Parker about the company's affairs, and the examiners' investigation was resumed today in consequence.

Before 11 o'clock there were indications that the teller had instructions to husband his supply of cash, for when two or three checks for large amounts were presented the holders were asked to wait and one man was told that in his case the company would take advantage of the law permitting five days of grace after presentation of the check to raise the funds. It is claimed that the company's capital stock has been impaired to the extent of $400,000 by bad loans and injudicious management. One of the transactions which have crippled the institution it is said was a loan of $340,000 upon collateral security which was not marketable at the present time, the Decatur, Chesapeake and New Orleans railroad company. This company has not yet finished its road and the bonds which the American Loan and Trust company hold as collateral for the loan cannot be disposed of.

State Bank Examiner Preston said tonight: "It appears that the books and securities agree, that the books are well kept, and that the larger depositors of the company are standing by it. This fact, together with the fact that the company has paid all demands upon it, is prima facie evidence that it is able to meet all its engagements in full."

There were rumors during the day that another financial company was involved in straits similar to those of the American Loan and Trust company and that Superintendent Preston had come to town for the purpose of investigating. These reports, however, were not verified.

BERNHARDT RECOGNIZES MACE.

The Absconding Paris Banker Attends a Performance of "La Tosca."

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The many people who have been wondering for several days past why Inspector Byrnes has been visiting Mme. Bernhardt so frequently of late were of the opinion today that they had solved the mystery. Readers of THE TRIBUNE cable news will remember the disappearance a short time ago of a Paris banker named Mace. This man did a wonderful business, he having hundreds of depositors who were eager for the large interest he promised on deposits. One of his depositors is said to have been Mme. Bernhardt.

One night last week while Mme. Bernhardt was in the middle of the fourth act of "La Tosca," the act in which she kills the villain, she saw in one of the front rows calmly watching the performance no less a person than Mace. She could not leave the stage to give an alarm, and it is said that the actress never seemed to be so vengeful before in killing Scarkia. Next morning Mme. Bernhardt told Mr. Abbey and Mr. Grau of Mace's presence in the city, and they immediately called upon Inspector Byrnes. Since then the Inspector has paid several visits to the actress.

ROBERT E. CONNOLLY MISSING.

There Are Fears for the Safety of the Brooklyn Ex-Assemblyman.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The friends of ex-Assemblyman Robert E. Connolly of Brooklyn are very much worried over his unexplained absence from his home. He left his house in his usual good spirits Friday, Feb. 6, and none of his friends has seen him since. He has never been absent from home over night without communicating his whereabouts to his parents. Robert E. Connolly is one of the best known men in Brooklyn and is in his 32d year. He served in the Legislature in 1885 and 1886 and was chosen by Mr. David Dudley Field to introduce his code into the Assembly. After retiring from the Assembly he began the practice of law in Brooklyn and had a large and growing business.

MANIPULATING BURLINGTON.

The Stock Rushed Up on a False Report Regarding Dividends.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The traders are bitter and indignant at the manner in which Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was manipulated today. That stock was the only feature. Transactions in it ran to 53,000 shares—one-third of the whole business done on 'Change—and it closed 2 per cent lower than last evening. Just before noon a report was circulated in the board that the directors at their meeting in Boston had declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, whereas it had been rumored that it would be reduced to 1 per cent. On this tip traders rushed to buy and advanced the stock 1 per cent. They were still buying when authentic dispatches announced that only 1 per cent had been declared. At once the stock began to fall and ran off to 86⅝ before it found a resting place. In the last hour the selling was resumed and the price fell to 85¼, at which it closed—a net decline of 2 per cent on the day's operations. Kohn, Popper & Co., who recently were heavy sellers, bought over 10,000 shares today.

When Burlington was running off traders sold the other Grangers, clipping all of yesterday's improvement off them and a fraction to boot. St. Paul is down ⅝, Northwest 1, and Rock Island 1⅜. The only active stock which showed strength was Chicago Gas, which rose a full point in the earlier trade and retained a fraction of it at the finish. The whole market closed weak and lower. Silver bullion certificates were more active than at any time for months, the transactions covering 732,000 ounces. They fell to 97¼ and closed at 97⅜, a net fall of 1⅜ today and of 2⅝ since Saturday last.

SIMMONS' SECOND TRIAL BEGUN.

A Rumor in Circulation That Pell Has Exonerated the Accused.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The second trial of James A. Simmons, indicted for embezzling and misapplying the funds of the Sixth National Bank, was begun in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Benedict and a jury today. Charles H. Leland, the former President and owner of the majority of the stock, was the chief witness today.

There was a rumor about the Federal Building that George H. Pell, now in Sing Sing prison, had made a confession exonerating Simmons from any share in the bank wrecking operations. Simmons paid a visit to Pell some few weeks ago to find out what he had done with certain missing securities received from Claassen, and that was probably the foundation of the rumor that he had made a confession.

DISCUSSING DRESSED-BEEF RATES.

Big Meeting of Railroad Presidents in New York Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—That old dressed-beef rate problem which is discussed with painful regularity by the Presidents of all the railroads between New York and Chicago came up again today. Presidents flocked into the city from every quarter with new and original theories about dressed beef. All the Presidents in the Central Traffic Association as well as the Trunk Line Association were there.

The Lackawanna live-stock line has been making low rates on cattle on the hoof. There was so much difference in the Lackawanna rates and the tariff rates that the existence of the dressed-beef transportation industry was threatened and the dressed-beef problem loomed up as large as ever. Arbitration was resolved on to bring the Lackawanna into line. At the last minute, which was last week, President Sam Sloan declined to arbitrate, claiming that he had contracts out which he could not break. He sent word, however, to the meeting today that he would withdraw his refusal to arbitrate and think the matter over, and the Presidents will meet again to hear his decision. If he should decline once and for all to let the association interfere this dressed-beef business will be in a much more dramatic position than it has ever occupied.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Priests Discuss Socialistic Questions at the Quarterly Conference.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Archbishop Corrigan presided today over the first day's proceedings of the quarterly conference of the Catholic clergy in St. Michael's School Hall. Unusual interest was manifested in this conference because the question of private ownership in land was to be discussed. The choosing of this subject was supposed to have been aimed directly at certain priests of the archdiocese who are believed to be in sympathy with Dr. McGlynn and his followers. An animated discussion took place. The point was raised whether a man who attended the picnics of the Anti-Poverty Society was liable to the reservation of the Archbishop although he did not attend the meetings. No decision was rendered, although the feeling of the majority was that he was not.

A New New York Daily.

Tomorrow the New York *Recorder* makes its initial appearance. It is a handsome twelve-page daily paper, about the size of the New York *Herald*, and the first number is a creditable one. Typographically the paper will have few rivals in Gotham. In its salutatory editorial the *Recorder* says: "The *Recorder* is prepared to meet its most successful competitor upon equal terms. It claims and will claim no indulgence upon the score of imperfect equipment or hasty preparation. Without being committed to any propaganda the *Recorder* will make the cause of the people its own."

Gould Recovers His Health.

Jay Gould's condition today was greatly improved and in all probability he will be down-town tomorrow. The cold Mr. Gould contracted during his Southern trip has entirely disappeared.

ASTOR-WILLING NUPTIAL CEREMONIES.

The Wedding the Most Gorgeous Ever Witnessed in Philadelphia.

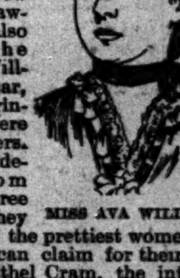
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—

JOHN JACOB ASTOR JR.

Amidst the perfume of $30,000 worth of flowers and roses and with $2,000,000 worth of presents before them, Miss Ava Willing, a belle of Philadelphia, and Mr. John Jacob Astor, the many times millionaire of New York, were married here today. The ceremony was performed at 1 o'clock by the Rev. William Neilson McVickar, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Edward Willing. The nuptials were followed by a breakfast and a reception, after which the bride and groom left for St. Augustine, Fla.

On their return Mrs. William Astor, the mother of the groom, will give them a large reception in New York just prior to her departure for Europe with Mr. Astor, March 22. In April the newly-wedded pair will go abroad for several months.

The celebration of the bans took place in the great drawing-room. The procession to the altar started at 1 o'clock, when the groom, who was attended by his best man, State Senator Lispenard Stewart of New York, entered the drawing-room, he was also accompanied by the minister, the Rev. William Neilson McVickar, D.D., of the Holy Trinity Church. They were preceded by the ushers.



MISS AVA WILLING.

There were six bridemaids—three from Philadelphia and three from New York. They were no doubt six of the prettiest women that the two great cities can claim for their own. They were Miss Ethel Cram, the intimate New York friend of the bride; Miss Grace Wilson, a sister of Mr. Orme Wilson, John Jacob Astor's brother-in-law, and Miss Beatrice Chapman, also of New York; Miss Ash Hurst, Miss Hutchinson, and Miss Wilson, a cousin of the bride, the last three of this city. The bride's gown came over with Mrs. Astor a short time ago. It was of white satin, designed by Worth, as thick as a board and as soft and rich as cream, with the train made in princess fashion. The flounces of point lace were caught in festoons with bunches of orange blossoms. The corsage was slightly opened at the throat, filled in with lace matching in pattern the superb point lace veil upheld by the groom's gift, a magnificent tiara of diamonds. The bouquet which she carried was of orchids, valley lilies, and orange blossoms. The bridemaids looked charming in their uniform costumes. They were all made of pink sicilienne. Immediately after the wedding breakfast the rooms were cleared for the reception, which began at 3 o'clock, and was attended by fully 2,000 people, including 250 New York guests, who came on a special train this afternoon.

MRS. HENRY M. STANLEY'S DENIAL.

Imputed Criticism of New York Society Indignantly Repudiated.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—[Editor New York Herald.]—I see in a New York paper an article has appeared attributing to me comments on New York society which I never made. I emphatically deny having made such impertinent, such ungrateful remarks. The gracious kindness shown us at New York would alone have rendered it impossible for me to speak of American ladies and gentlemen in the extraordinary way I am reported to have spoken. I admire and appreciate far too much all I have seen to think or say what is attributed to me. DOROTHY STANLEY.

Sale of a St. Louis Sugar Refinery.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—The stockholders of the St. Louis Sugar Refining company have been notified of a meeting to be held Feb. 26 to vote upon a proposition to sell the property and dissolve the corporation. Mr. R. J. Lockland, Vice-President of the company, says: "The property has already been sold and this meeting is to ratify the sale, but as the company's stock is nearly all held by the directors and as the directors made the sale, the stockholders' meeting will be a mere formality." It is thought the St. Louis refinery will resume business when the present duty on raw sugar is taken off next April. The refinery is one of the largest in the country and has been shut down for more than two years.

Romantic Story from a Poorhouse.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Matilda Jerningham, a writer whose poems have appeared from time to time in Southern periodicals, died today at the city poorhouse. She was born and raised near the Duke of Norfolk's estate in England. The eldest son of the Duke fell in love with her and she discarded a plain country lover for her titled charmer. The young nobleman obtained her consent to a secret marriage, but his father, finding out his intentions, shipped him off to India. His sweetheart never heard from him again.

The Big Wringer Trust Completed.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 17.—The transfer of the Bailey Wringer works today completed the consolidation of the four leading wringer companies of the United States. The capital will be $2,500,000, held chiefly in Rhode Island.

TRAFFIC IN TONTI'S BONES

A LIVELY INDUSTRY DEVELOPING AROUND STARVED ROCK.

Thrifty Chicagoans Have Formed a Syndicate to Boom a Summer Resort at That Point—Singularly Enough, Stories Begin to Appear in the Newspapers of Wonderful Finds Around the Historic Spot—Skulls Galore and a Metal Hand Supposed to Be Tonti's.

LA SALLE, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The head of Tonti may have been thrown up in the excavating at Starved Rock. The spongy skull, through the sockets of which the wind whistled as the excavator held it up, as Hamlet showed the skull of poor Yorick as he mused to Horatio, may be that which surmounted the body of Tonti two hundred years ago and more. But it would take the poetical mind of the late Coroner Dietzsch of Chicago

SHOWING HIS "FIND."

to assert with positiveness that the same is that of the great discoverer and warrior.

The skull was upturned by James Bain last December from the earth over which there is now building a summer-resort hotel. When this hotel is completed and thrown open its patrons may have it to say that they danced, drank, made merry, and perhaps flirted over the grave of Tonti. As a bit of sentiment after the revelry it may be consoling. But unless something more tangible shall come to light the sentiment will not weather analysis.

The tradition is that Tonti lost one hand in battle and that he had an iron member substituted. To be explicit, a brass (some say bronze) member, or artificial hand, instead of iron. History and Mrs. Catherwood's fancy state that Tonti carried his hand with him into the grave. To the present time no man, not even James Bain, has ordered it up.

Mr. Bain has, as previously stated, a skull, and with it he found a small and badly corroded wristlet, and a few bones. The wristlet is no larger in circumference than that worn by a miss of 16 of the present day. If Tonti wore a wristlet, and this is the one, he had a mighty small wrist.

This skull, over which the imagination of a correspondent trotted at an uneven gait, is not the only one in possession of Mr. Bain. He has two more. The three are kept in a paper hat-box in one of Mr. Bain's closets, and he brings out the collection for the curious. He has bows, and tomahawks, and scalping knives, and arrowheads in quantity. All have been taken from the grounds on which some Chicago capitalists are now erecting a summer hotel. It will be just like some matter of fact wretch to suggest that this Tonti story has been sprung in the interest of Starved Rock as a summer resort. The man who drove THE TRIBUNE correspondent over to the rock is a matter of fact individual. He said: "There are cranks about dead people and their bones, and they will come miles to see a lot of bones which the worms have left. I don't take stock in summer resorts, anyhow. But some folks will come here and put up and go away feeling better after they have seen a lot of bones in a glass case. See?"

Mr. Bain, the relic-discoverer, is an honest old man, but he has a couple of good eyes which are cast to windward. When he was asked if he thought, at the time he found the skull which will soon be labeled "Tonti," he had found the head of the warrior, he replied:

"I didn't know. I didn't make any noise about it just then."

And when asked to put a selling price on the article he shut one eye and said: "No, sir. Not much. Not yet."

Holding up the other skulls Mr. Bain pointed out the difference between them and the find of December. The latter, he thinks, is more the shape of a white man's head. But he admitted that he is not much on heads.

The Iron Hand.

"Where is the hand?" he was asked.

"What hand?"

"The iron hand of Tonti. He had one. It wasn't iron, but brass."

"I don't know," he said. "I never found any hand."

"You will have to have a hand of some sort to go with this head, Mr. Bain, or at least you ought to have."

The Chicago syndicate and two or three men from La Salle who were standing by during the talk looked at one another. Finally one of them said: "You will probably find it." Mr. Bain took his cue with the promptness of a veteran. "O, yes. It'll probably turn up."

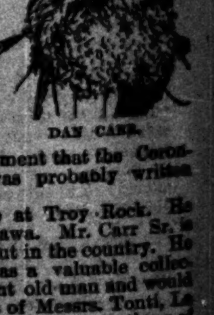
And when the driver had gotten out of sight of the Rock, referring to the conversation, he said, being matter-of-fact:

"You bet he'll find a hand. Wouldn't surprise me much if they don't find the breeches that what-you-may-call-him wore if they keep on. They are going to boom Starved Rock for all there is in it."

While the examination was going on several of the gentlemen composing the syndicate handed in their cards. On one this: "Ferd Walther, carpenter and contractor (address), Chicago." On another: "A. Potthoff & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in builders' hardward (address), Chicago." On another: "E. Grube, painter and decorator, La Salle, Ill." Mr. Walther is building a hotel and five cottages in the white sands of the picturesque spot. Potthoff & Co. have a contract, and so has Grube. All of which is their business, "which nobody can deny." They are enterprising gentlemen, and explained many of the advantages of the Rock as a resort. Mr. Walther said he had a piece of the bone of one arm at his home in Chicago. This piece of bone came out of the ground from which was upturned the skull of ——. Mr. Walther did not say it was the skull of Mr. Tonti. But he spoke of the Rock as a resort, its situation, etc. Mr. Grube did not say what color the hotel would be painted, or how he proposed to decorate it, but the inference which he left was that "it will be a daisy."

The driver of the rig was not so enthusiastic. He said some way had to be devised to get to it. "If Utica has any get-up," he said, "it will go in. It is only two miles from the Rock. But you mind me, the Rock will never be any such resort as Deer Park, four mile away. That is where the Indians used to herd deer and kill 'em. It's a lovely place. Great spot for picnics. I used to drive the band-wagon over there last summer. There's a shed at Deer Park that will cover twenty head of horses. But no hotel. People just go there and picnic in the woods. Nature made Deer Park. Smart Dutchmen are making the Rock."

Dan Carr's "Find."



DAN CARR.

One of the newspapers of this section, following up the bait of a correspondent, printed the information that Mr. Dan Carr of Troy Rock had the bones of Tonti, iron hand and all. The statement that the Coroner had been notified was probably written but crowded out.

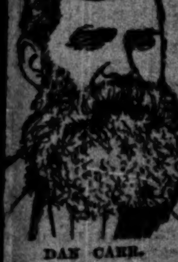
Mr. Carr does not live at Troy Rock. He lives with his son at Ottawa. Mr. Carr Sr. is at present crying sales out in the country. He is an antiquarian and has a valuable collection. He is an intelligent old man and would like to have the remains of Messrs. Tonti, La Salle, and De Soto. But he knows nothing of the find of Mr. Bain at the Rock. He hasn't a bone in his collection that ever belonged to Tonti's anatomy that he knows of.

The question in this community is: "Has the man who built the Cardiff giant got a job on a Chicago newspaper?"

Leland Hotel Elevator

Engine for sale. Inquire of Warren F. Leland.

"FIND."



DAN CARR.

NO RIGHTS IN ILLINOIS.

THE MUTUAL ONE-YEAR BENEFIT ORDER TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Attorney-General Hunt Says It Has No Authority to Do Business in the State, and State's-Attorney Longenecker Will Look into It—Carpenters Threaten to Strike April 1—C. B. Blair Leaves $2,200,000—A Coming Church Dedication—Local News.

The Mutual One-Year Benefit Order, a Massachusetts corporation, has opened an office in Chicago at No. 1314 Wabash avenue and has established seven lodges in the city. The order is a new secret society and gives its members a one-year tontine insurance, the certificate calling for $100, which is paid at the expiration of one year after joining the order. The admission fee is $5 and the assessments are $2, levied at the discretion of the Supreme Lodge, making the expenses for the first year from $40 to $50. According to the Chicago agent the order is enabled to pay this large profit, amounting to 100 per cent, from the interest on the assessments and from the money forfeited by members who withdraw from the organization.

It is claimed that the order is a secret society and seeks to foster goodfellowship among its members, making a continuance in its membership an inducement. This, despite the fact that without many withdrawals the treasury would necessarily have to be filled by a largely-increased number of dues to meet maturing claims. In this event the expenses attached to the $100 certificate would leave a small margin of profit. Mr. Dodge, the agent of the company, was unable to reconcile these two conditions when asked about it yesterday, but reaffirmed the statement that the order depended upon "lapses" to pay its claims at a profit to investors.

The company claims to be incorporated in fourteen States, Illinois included, according to Mr. Dodge, but the following letter from Attorney-General Hunt in reply to an inquiry gives a different impression:

The Mutual One-Year Benefit Order is not authorized to transact its business in this State, and if it is doing business in this State, and if it is doing business in Cook County, it would be proper to call the matter to the attention of the State's-Attorney of that county. All persons acting as agents for the company in the transaction of the business indicated by the circular inclosed by you are liable to the penalty provided by law.

GEORGE HUNT, Attorney-General.

State's-Attorney Longenecker said yesterday: "I understand it is a beneficiary organization like the Royal League and similar associations. My attention was called to it today. If the order is fraudulent I will prosecute it, but if it is all right and the technicality is raised as to whether it has the right to do business in the State I'll have nothing to do with the matter, as I believe that is a question for the State Auditor to settle. I intend, however, to make an investigation."

ADJUSTMENT OR A STRIKE.

Carpenters Say the Board Must Come to Their Terms.

Chicago carpenters will strike April 1 unless the differences between them and the bosses as to wages are adjusted before that date. In the strike of last year there were less than 3,000 carpenters in the union. There are now more than 6,000 in the body. In addition to this they will have the support of the new and powerful Building Trades Council.

It was believed that the action of the National Builders' Association in New York, in adopting a resolution favoring arbitration, would influence Chicago contractors toward that method, but interviews with President Goldie of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association and others since their return from the convention dispel the belief, and now a strike is imminent unless employers or workers recede from their positions. When recent conferences broke off the men demanded a minimum rate of 37½ cents an hour, the bosses offered 30 cents as a minimum and 40 as a maximum rate.

This state of things was forcibly set forth at the mass-meeting of carpenters at No. 188 Blue Island avenue last night. M. Marceau presided and the hall was crowded. J. Woodhull denounced the employment of cheap labor at Jackson Park; said Chicago carpenter bosses had agents in Michigan, New York, Massachusetts, and Washington sending carpenters to Chicago; and urged perfect organization for April 1. Edward Meagher, Treasurer of the United Carpenters' Council, scored the bosses for receding from their action in the New York convention as to arbitration; recited the work union labor had done toward securing the World's Fair for Chicago, and alluded to the non-action of the Fair managers toward recognizing labor except that of the imported sort; declared that the Fair promoters must give a fair show to labor or times would be made interesting, and bade them prepare for April 1.

Robert Swallow, President of the Trade and Labor Assembly, made a ringing speech, detailed what union labor had secured by strikes in Chicago, declared the demands of the carpenters were just, assured them of support from other trades, and exhorted them to extend and strengthen their organization and be prepared for April 1. A score of other carpenters were listed for membership and notices given of a dozen other mass-meetings of carpenters. It is believed that further concessions will be made by employers or employés rather than to see a strike, as none can tell the outcome of it in the present close organization of all building trades.

The railway freight-houses of Chicago will close after March 1 at 5:30 p.m., except Saturday, when during the winter months they will close at 4 and during the summer months at 5 p. m. This action was decided on by a meeting of the General Managers of the several roads.

Efforts are being made to unite in one international body the waiters, bartenders, meat and pastry cooks, restaurant and hotel butchers, and the counter oystermen or shellmen. It is believed this can be effected the coming spring.

BANKER BLAIR'S WILL PROBATED.

An Estate Valued at $2,200,000 Divided Amongst His Children and Relatives.

The will of the late Chauncey B. Blair, the banker, was admitted to probate yesterday. The estate is valued at $2,200,000, and, with the exception of several small annuities and bequests to relatives, is given to the four children, Chauncey J., Henry A., Watson F. Blair, and Harriet Blair Borland. Chauncey and Watson Blair and Harriet B. Borland are made executors without bond.

The will was made March 22, 1887, and witnessed by John P. Wilson, Nathan G. Moore, and William B. McIlvaine. To Mrs. Harriet S. De Goff and Caroline Crosby, the latter a sister, are left annuities of $800, and to another sister, Eliza Densmore, $10,000 in cash; Mary Neely, wife of John C. Neely, $10,000; to John C. Neely, as trustee for John C. Neely Jr., a minor, $3,000, to be given to him upon his attaining his majority. A similar sum is intrusted to Mr. Neely for Caroline Neely. To a niece, Carrie C. Densmore, $3,000 is bequeathed, and to Miss Linda Harris $3,000. All the above bequests are to be paid within six months from the date of testator's death. To each of the grandchildren living at the time of the death of deceased $5,000 is directed to be paid them upon their reaching their majority. A similar sum is to be paid to John Borland, son of the late J. J. Borland, upon his becoming of age.

The residence at No. 1611 Michigan avenue and all its contents, together with horses and carriages, go to the daughter, Harriet Blair Borland. The balance of the estate, consisting of bonds, securities, real estate, and stock in the Merchants' National Bank, of which deceased was President, and stock in the Merchants' Deposit company, aggregating over $2,000,000, is left to the four children named, to be divided equally. The bank and safe depository stock, it is directed, shall not be sold except by the joint act of all, and to go to their survivors. The annuities mentioned are to be paid out of the income from the bank stock.

WILL BE DEDICATED SUNDAY.

The New Home of the Fourth Baptist Congregation Almost Completed.

The Fourth Baptist Church building at Ashland avenue and Monroe street will be occupied by the congregation next Sunday. The chapel will be opened that day. The structure will not be completed entire until May. Its extreme length is 200 feet, its greatest width 75 feet, and the Ashland avenue frontage is 73 feet. The building fronts on Ashland and Ogden avenues and Monroe street, and is a handsome, massive pile of the Spanish Romanesque style, the church proper being of Portage brown-stone and the chapel of brown brick, with Portage stone trimmings. The principal front is on Ashland avenue. There are four main entrances, the chief being in the massive red-tiled tower at the corner of Ashland and Monroe. Another is the stone portico on Ashland avenue; the third leads to the auditorium and chapel on Monroe street, and the fourth enters the parlors and infant department on Ogden avenue. The interior shows many novelties. The auditorium is in amphitheater form. The seating capacity of the gallery and main floor is 1,050. The entire finish of the church is in antique oak. There is an unusual breadth of pulpit, with an open baptistery behind it. Behind and above this rise the immense organ loft and choir gallery. The organ, of special, original, and unique design, is being built in Boston. The choir gallery has space for 100 singers, who are being trained for their work by Prof. H. S. Perkins, for a feature of the services will be the music. The baptistery dressing-rooms are below in the basement, and the fireproof library and reading-rooms are in the tower. The pastor's study, a cozy room, is entered from the stone porch. In the chapel is a lecture-room level with the main floor of the auditorium.

On the second floor of the chapel connected with the gallery of the auditorium is the large, beautifully-lighted and well-ventilated Sunday-school room. The high ceiling, great windows, large galleries, and ten large classrooms with sliding partitions make of it a hall well adapted to concert purposes. The kitchen, dining-rooms, lavatories, etc., are in the basement. The entire cost of building and land will be considerably above $100,000. Charles F. Whittlesey is the architect. The pastor, the Rev. J. Wolfenden, will hold the first service in the new edifice—a prayer-meeting at 9 a. m., followed by preaching at 11 a. m.—next Sunday.

OAKLEY'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

A Statement Regarding the Veteran Relief and Industrial Association.

Charles Oakley, Secretary of the Veteran Relief and Industrial Association, takes exception to statements recently printed, in which that association is charged with securing subscriptions by creating the impression that it was a branch of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Oakley said that no such representations had been made, and in addition the organization was the only one in Chicago where veterans in need were sure of receiving aid if they proved deserving. He produced various documents purporting to show that veterans who had been refused aid by the Grand Army Relief Bureau had been furnished transportation, meal tickets, or clothing, as the case required, by his association. Grand Army men were unfriendly to him, and in consequence he had handed his resignation as Secretary of the association to the President, Mr. M. A. Thayer.

THE TRIBUNE is in receipt of the following communication:

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your edition of Sunday, Feb. 15, you have an article headed "They Repudiate Oakley," and your description of the working of the Veterans' Relief and Industrial Association, and also of its Secretary, Charles Oakley, with your statement that "in the fall of 1888 a court-martial decided that he was guilty of several things unbecoming a member, and was expelled from the Grand Army of the Republic," is absolutely true, as can be proved by the records of the department. The cause of his being court-martialed was for obtaining money by false pretenses in the name of the Grand Army of the Republic.

You also quote "the statements of those on whom he has called to obtain subscriptions," mentioning among others Gen. Joseph T. Torrence, whom you quote as saying "that he gave orders to have all solicitors claiming to be Grand Army men shown out of his office."

Such statements as you have made are just what we have had to contend with for years. The Chicago Central Relief Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic is the only body authorized to collect and distribute funds in the name of the G. A. R., and is composed of men duly authorized by their respective posts to receive them. The only subscription book ever opened to the subscriber by any officer of our committee has the official indorsement of the Department of Illinois, the sanction of the Past National Commander-in-Chief, Maj. William Warner, and is commended by the Mayor of Chicago, Dewitt C. Cregier, and therefor should not be classed with the men who have no connection whatever with the G. A. R. The officers of the Chicago Central Relief Committee are as follows:

President, Thomas L. Johnson, Secretary and General Manager of the Thomas L. Johnson company and Adjutant of Post 5; First Vice-President, Frank C. Vierling, real-estate dealer and Alderman, Past Commander and member of Post 91; Second Vice-President, J. B. Clark, President of Novelty Card company and member of Post 40; Secretary and Almoner, Theodore F. Brown, Past Commander No. 4, Department of Colorado, member of Post 5; Medical Director, Dr. R. S. Hall, Senior Vice-Commander of Post 28; Corresponding Secretary, H. H. Hunt, real-estate and insurance dealer, member of Post 40; Treasurer, F. M. Fox, druggist and Commander of Post 555.

THOMAS L. JOHNSON,
President of Chicago Central Relief Committee of the G. A. R.

EXPERIENCES OF A SCOUT.

Capt. Crawford Tells Stories to the Waifs' Mission Boys.

It is probable that the newsboys and bootblacks of the Waifs' Mission were never more highly entertained in their lives than they were last evening. They saw and heard a real scout, and after listening to him for more than an hour entreated him to go on. Capt. Jack Crawford, the famous chief of the Government scouts, spent yesterday in the city while on his way to Wisconsin on official business, and at the suggestion of the Rev. F. J. Brobst T. E. Daniels, the superintendent, invited him to address the boys of the school at No. 44 State street. Capt. Crawford won his spurs during the Custer campaign in 1876, when he succeeded Buffalo Bill. He is the boy's ideal scout to the letter, but he differs from most frontiersmen in being a moral man and is a tetotaler so far as "tarantula water" is concerned.

"Well, boys," he began, "I never went to school a day in my life. I did not know the alphabet until it was taught to me in a hospital after I had been wounded in the Battle of Spottsylvania during the war. I can discharge a Winchester rifle twelve times in three and a half seconds, but I can't keep up with the boys in the dime novels. There never were any such scenes." He gave an account of his thrilling ride for the New York *Herald* in 1876, when he rode 350 miles in three days and a half with the *Herald* correspondent's dispatch. He killed two horses and borrowed another without asking the owner. Five couriers rode against him, but he reached his destination in time to give his paper a "scoop." Some interesting reminiscences of his Black Hills experiences were related. At one time he owned a one-third interest in the famous Homestake Mine which was jumped while he was off hunting Indians. One story that amused the boys greatly was his first experience in an elevator when he was here in 1876 to report to Gen. Sheridan regarding the Black Hills country. The bell-boy at the Grand Pacific was showing him to his room. When they stepped on the elevator and the door was closed Crawford asked the boy where the bed was. The Captain claimed that nine-tenths of the desperadoes of the frontier are led to follow a life of crime by reading dime novels while boys. "I have been hunting Indians all my life," he said, "but I always hoped I would never find them."

ANXIOUSLY AWAITING EXTENSION

Hammond Property-Owners Want Illinois Central Train Service.

Hammond real-estate men and property-owners are anxiously discussing the probability of the extension of the Illinois Central suburban service to that point. It is said that negotiations are now under way between representatives of the Illinois Central and property-owners along the lower Calumet River for the construction of a line from Kensington to Hammond. The land necessary for a right of way was originally deeded to the Illinois Central road, and consists of a strip parallel to the Michigan Central railroad from Kensington, the point where the two roads diverge, to the Indiana State line.

A tract of forty acres in the northwest quarter of Sec. 1, Palos, has been sold for Fredrick Wagner for $20,000. The purchasers are Benjamin Rosenberg and John J. Coburn. Each of the buyers will hold an undivided half interest.

A north frontage of 144 feet on Thirty-first street, twenty-four feet west of Shields avenue, has been sold for the estate of G. W. Norton to J. W. Geist for $12,000.

MUST SHARE AND SHARE ALIKE.

Judge Scales Again Decides Against Preferences in the Kean Case.

Judge Scales again decided against preferences in the Kean estate yesterday by denying the petition of the Mutual Accident Association to have a $6,000 deposit with Kean declared a trust fund. Before the failure Kean went on the bond of the association in an appeal case for $6,000, and Kean was secured by a similar amount deposited in his bank, which was swallowed up in the failure. An appeal was taken from Judge Scales' decision.

The Bishop Taylor mission fund petition came up once more, and Mr. Kean's Secretary, Miss Higgins, and Ross Taylor were examined. Arguments will be made before Judge Scales in a few days.

IT WILL BE ANTI-ENGLISH.

Composition and Plans of the New Brewery Combine.

All the details relating to the new combination of brewers will be announced in a day or two. F. S. Winston is the attorney for the company, which is to be called the United States Brewing company. He declined to discuss the matter yesterday. It is understood that the basis upon which the plants of the different breweries will be taken in has not been fully agreed upon, and until this step is taken nothing will be made public. The arrangement is that the brewers will take the price of their respective plants in stock in the new company. The breweries in the combination are those of the Blatz Brewing company of Milwaukee, Ernst Bros., the K. G. Schmidt Brewing company, the Michael Brand Brewing company, Bartholomae & Leicht, and Bartholomae & Roesing of Chicago. There is no foreign capital in this consolidation, and it is said the concern will be operated in opposition to what are known as the English syndicate breweries.

K. G. Schmidt was seen yesterday, but refused to state the basis of the combination. When asked if he was going into the arrangement he replied: "That remains to be seen. It depends upon what terms are offered to me."

MAN-OF-WAR VETERANS.

Organization of Naval Men Who Fought in the War.

The Naval Veteran Association of Illinois was organized last night at Grand Army Hall, No. 204 Dearborn street. Fifty names were enrolled, and after the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, which is in accord with that of the National Veteran Association, the following officers were elected:

Commander, D. B. Hubbard; Lieut.-Commander, John C. Richberg; Lieutenant, W. S. Kaufman; Surgeon, Dr. S. J. Jones; Paymaster, R. N. Hopkins; Secretary, John J. Ryan.

An Executive Committee of five is yet to be named by the Commander.

Commander Hubbard paid tribute to the memory of the late Admiral Porter. A committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions to be forwarded to the relatives of Admiral Porter. The same committee was also instructed to draw up resolutions on the death of Gen. Sherman.

The constitution gives the following as the objects of the National Association:

The object of this association shall be to cherish the memory and associations of the War of the late Rebellion, perpetuate the glorious name and deeds of our navy, to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy, to advance the best interests of this association, and to extend all possible relief to the widows and children of members, to further the cultivation of naval science, to enforce unqualified allegiance to the general Government, to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and to maintain National honor, union, and independence.

TO CARE FOR AGED HEBREWS.

Entertainment and Plans of the Israelitisch Altenheim.

The Israelitisch Altenheim Society is the name of a new organization, the purpose of which is to raise money for the erection of a home for aged and indigent Hebrews. The society was formed one year ago, and as a result of the work done there is now in the hands of the Treasurer over $3,000 to be used for the purpose stated as soon as the remainder of the amount needed is secured. The membership is now more than 400.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a reception and entertainment was given for members of the society at Weber's, on Washington street. The President, Mrs. L. Newberger, explained the objects and aims in view. She was followed by Rabbi Stolz, who spoke of the great good to be derived from a successful consummation of the plans, and referred to the fact that of all the large cities of the country Chicago was the only one where there was not an institution of this character.

The following program was rendered: "Call Me Thine Own," soprano solo, by Mrs. B. J. Cohn; "The Jealous Wife," recitation, by Miss Hannah Felsenthal; piano solo, by Miss Bertie Meyers; mandolin solo, by Mr. Fred J. Meyers.

KIMBALL WANTS A DIVORCE.

But His Wife Says He Is Not Entitled to One.

A divorce case is being heard before Judge Tuley in which Frank Kimball, a young man connected with the John W. Ealy company, is complainant, and Mrs. Ellen Louise Kimball, said to be a woman of New York, is defendant. Kimball says his wife abandoned him in 1883, and she resists his application, alleging that he deserted her for another woman. The two were married April 5, 1876, at New York City and March 5, 1883, they signed articles of separation, Kimball agreeing to pay her $100 a month, which he did up to the spring of 1884. Mrs. Kimball is the daughter of Samuel S. Carll. While boarding at the Park Hotel in Orange, N. J., in 1881 she claims her husband met a school-teacher and became infatuated with her. He then began to abuse his wife and frequently sought to shut her in the room.

Mrs. Kimball testified she was living with her mother at No. 109 East Thirty-ninth street, New York, and that she is possessed of property worth $5,000 which is not yielding enough to support her.

FIVE STATES REPRESENTED.

Annual Meeting of the Inland Daily Press Association.

The Inland Daily Press Association held its annual meeting at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. There were present some sixteen members from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin. The principal business of the meeting was the election of the following officers: President, F. W. Starbuck, Racine (Wis.) *Journal;* Secretary and Treasurer, J. K. Grooner, Moline *Dispatch;* Vice-President for Wisconsin, H. F. Bliss of Janesville; for Michigan, T. S. Applegate, Adrian *Times;* for Indian, Thomas Star, Goshen *News;* for Iowa, J. L. Mohin, Muscatine *Journal;* for Illinois, George E. Daying, Jacksonville *Courier*. The executive committee for the following year will be: R. M. Woods, Joliet *Republic-Sun;* F. R. Gilson, Benton Harbor *Palladium;* I. S. Carpenter, Michigan City *News;* A. H. Lowrie, Elgin *News:* Mrs. Rosamond Follett, Green Bay *State Gazette.*

JURYMEN SURPRISE THE POLICE.

On Slender Testimony They Hold Four Prisoners for the State Street Fire.

The Coroner's jury on the cases of Mrs. Riorden and Mrs. Kehoe, burned at No. 2035 State street Feb. 13, held Robert Jordan, Richard McAffee, Johanna Miller, and James Ratigan to the grand jury as having knowledge of the origin of the fire. Even the officers who made the arrests were surprised, as but little evidence against the prisoners had been produced. The theory of the police is that the crowd was drunk and set fire to the building by accident and that the prisoners are now afraid to tell the truth.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

"Paris a Hundred Years Ago."

At Apollo Hall yesterday afternoon Prof. A. C. Baillot de Guerville delivered a lecture on "Paris a Hundred Years Ago." The professor is a fluent speaker, with all the grace and animation of the Parisian, and the audience listened with great interest to his accounts of Marie Antoinette and the Court of Louis XVI. The lecture was illustrated by 125 stereopticon views and portraits. This was the first of a course of six weekly lectures in French which will be delivered under the patronage of Mesdames William Armour, Hamilton McCormick, F. Henrotin, Charles G. Barnes, George W. Meeker, James B. Waller, Charles W. Brega, H. Crawford, F. S. Winston, and others.

Vesselmen Thoroughly Aroused.

The Vessel-Owners' Mutual Benefit Association is thoroughly aroused over the inadequate appropriation for the lake marine. Secretary F. B. Higgie, on behalf of the association, wrote Messrs. Farwell and Cullom asking that they urge upon the Senate the necessity of increasing the appropriation for the lake marine service. Cullom replied he would look the matter up and try to get the appropriation raised if possible. Farwell answered that he would call the attention of the Committee on Appropriations to the matter. The vesselmen believe now that the Government will pay more attention to tonnage than heretofore. The prospects of the lake marine for the coming season are not flattering, judging by the ore market and the grain in sight in this city. There is in storage here at the present time but 300,000 bushels of corn, a somewhat startling contrast to the 2,000,000 bushels in Chicago elevators last year.

Valone and Conti May Be Indicted.

The grand jury considered the Niccolai Senna murder case yesterday, hearing the evidence of six of the most important witnesses. They were Mary Maglia, William Ruolo, Vincent Gollo, Frank Strand, John Rafferty, and Dr. Hekton. No vote was taken, but it is probable that Salvatore Valone and John Conti, the latest suspect, will be indicted today for the murder. A vote may be postponed until Prof. Haines' report of his analysis of the spots on Valone's shirt—which were said to be blood, but which Valone claims are paint—can be had.

Dr. Albert G. Shaw's Lecture.

Dr. Albert G. Shaw of Minneapolis will lecture before the Chicago Institute Friday evening at Recital-Hall in the Auditorium. His subject will be, "The Development of the Modern City." Dr. Shaw's articles on "The Problems of City Life" in the *Century* and other periodicals, especially his brilliant account of the municipal socialism of Glasgow, have won for him a high reputation in England and America. He has been made the editor of the American edition of the *Review of Reviews*, which Mr. Stead has carried in one year to the front rank of periodicals.

Relics of the Old Reform School.

Between thirty and forty human skeletons were exhumed yesterday by the workmen engaged in excavating for the foundation of the new Methodist chapel at Forty-second street and Berkeley avenue. These relics were taken in charge by the police. Lieut. Cain, who is something of an antiquarian, said he would swear that the bones were those of a tribe of Indians who were exterminated by the whites on the spot and were buried where they fell.

Early settlers in the locality, however, say that the Lieutenant is drawing a long bow, and that the workmen have simply struck the burying-ground of the old reform school.

Object to the Contract System.

At a meeting under the auspices of the Nineteenth Ward Jeffersonian Democratic Club last night at No. 396 South Canal street a resolution was adopted setting forth that the action of the World's Fair directors in letting the work to a contractor at a price that necessitated the flooding of the city with alien labor, which is antagonistic to the interests of the bulk of the citizens; protesting against the action of the directors, and demanding of the City Council that it refuse to issue the $5,000,000 until the directors agree to abolish the contract system of work.

Had a Tussle with Burglars.

A private watchman had a hard tussle with a couple of burglars early yesterday morning in the dry goods store of Solomon Seigel, No. 185 West Indiana street, and arrested one of them. The thieves were surprised at the sudden appearance of the watchman, who covered them with his revolver. One of them, a half-breed Indian, jumped through the window and escaped in the darkness. The other was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,500. He gave the name of Joe Hardy.

They Found Their Match.

While J. H. Dougherty, a Northwestern engineer, was on his way to his home, No. 156 North Western avenue, one of two boys asked him for a match, as he had dropped something and wished to find it. Dougherty stooped down to aid in the search and was struck with a club, the intention being to rob him. Dougherty fell to and after thrashing the boys took them to the West Chicago Avenue Station, where they gave the names of Lysander McConkey and Joseph Blondin, 17 and 14 years old.

Really New Minstrel Joke.

Billy Maloney, well known on the West Side as an old minstrel man, was bound over to the Criminal Court in $300 bonds. Billy was full Monday night, and in the saloon at No. 343 South Halsted street ran up a bill for drinks. When asked to pay he refused. The bartender locked him in and refused to let him out until he had settled. Billy then kicked a hole in a $70 plate-glass window and was arrested. He was then bailed out by the saloonkeeper.

Single Tax and Woman Suffrage.

A number of members of the Single Tax Club visited the Woman's Suffrage Association at the Sherman House last evening. Louis Post of New York, one of the chief lieutenants of Henry George, led the discussion and was assisted by Martin Beck, E. O. Brown, and J. Z. White. The object was to present to the Woman's Suffrage Association the ideas of single tax, and the relation its philosophy sustains to the women's movement.

Only the Burglars Were "At Home."

"Always at Home" is printed on the cards of H. W. Melenbacker, who keeps a saloon at No. 246 Chicago avenue, but he was not at home yesterday morning when burglars carried off $80, several bottles of whisky, and a heap of cigars. Melenbacker's saloon is right next to the police station and seems to be considered a good location by burglars. Ten days ago it was entered and $18 and some of the stock taken.

It Wasn't Young Spelman.

The police at the Thirty-fifth Street Station thought they had captured young Spelman yesterday, but United States Inspector Fitts failed to identify the boy. On investigation the alleged "Spelman" was found to be D. E. Danberger, a printer on a morning newspaper who had sipped of the rosy and had broken a window. He was fined $10 by Magistrate Wallace and sent to the bridewell.

Secretaries Will Banquet.

The Associated Secretaries of Chicago met at the Sherman House yesterday. The question of a permanent organization came up and it was decided to elect permanent officers at the next meeting. The committee appointed to report the best place for organization was continued till the next meeting. It was decided to hold a banquet in the near future and to make the occasion an annual one.

Talked to Medical Students.

Dr. Willis Danforth of Milwaukee lectured on "Integration and Disintegration" before the Alumni Association at the Chicago Homeopathic College last night. The central idea in Dr. Danforth's discourse was that all fermentation and zymotic diseases are caused by electric changes at nerve roots inhibiting nerve energy and inducing glandular action.

Lecture to Students of Art.

J. H. Vanderpoel of the Art Institute gave the first of a series of lectures to the students yesterday afternoon. Yesterday the subject was the drawing of eyes, and this will be continued Thursday at the second lecture. The course will number ten or twelve talks. The attendance was large.

Assaulted by Highwaymen.

A. H. Smith of No. 79 Dearborn avenue was assaulted by two highwaymen on Lake street, between Clark and La Salle, last evening and robbed of a watch, a ring, and $15. He was not badly hurt. One of the thugs, who gave his name as Robert Adams, was captured and locked up.

Applications to Chicago Children's Hospital.

Applications for admission of infirm and crippled children to the Chicago Children's Hospital may be made by letter to Dr. I. Prince, No. 214 Humboldt boulevard, who will visit each case and give notice when they will be received.

His Wife's Insanity Caused It.

Louis Cietz, a German carpenter 61 years old, hanged himself yesterday because he had been ill and his wife had been insane the last three years. He leaves five children at No. 83 Emma street.

Disappeared from Englewood.

George Wilson, an Englewood restaurantkeeper, has disappeared. Financial irregularities are alleged.

Items.

The street-car heating ordinance, which was to have been tested before Judge McConnell yesterday, was postponed until Friday.

There will be confirmation and sermon by the Right-Reverend the Bishop of Springfield at St. Luke's Church, Western avenue, near Polk street, at even song (8 p. m.) tomorrow.

Dr. Gradle lectured before the students of the Chicago College of Pharmacy last night at No. 465 State street on the subject of bacteria and its relation to disease in the animal and human body.

General-Manager Butler of the McCormick Reaper Works denies explicitly the story that Cyrus H. McCormick has lent his assistance to regaining possession of the Whiteley Reaper Works in Springfield, O., for William W. Whiteley.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 35° above zero; 9 a. m., 35°; 10 a. m., 35°; 11 a. m., 36°; 12 m., 35°; 1 p. m., 36°; 3 p. m., 36°; 6 p. m., 36°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.21; 6 p. m., 29.18.

Mrs. Sarah Graham Phelps of No. 2427 Indiana avenue took out letters testamentary yesterday on the estate of her husband, Othniel B. Phelps. As executrix she gave an individual bond in $60,000. The will bequeaths to the widow an estate estimated at $50,000, including the homestead, and an account said to be due from John V. Farwell & Co. for $23,635.

The Northwestern Association of the Sons of Rhode Island held a meeting at the office of the President, H. B. Cragin, No. 107 Lake street, Monday afternoon, and decided to hold its annual banquet early in April. Amendments to the constitution were adopted, changing the name of the association to the "Rhode Island Society," and admitting ladies to membership.

NATIVES OF MAINE DINE.

THEY RECALL YOUTHFUL DAYS OVER THE BANQUET TABLE.

Regret at the Inability of Chief-Justice Fuller to Be Present—Many Interesting Addresses—Novel Entertainment Given at the Second Presbyterian Church—Dr. John Hall of New York Discusses the Best Plan of Reaching the Irreligious Poor—Dr. Gunsaulus' Methods Indorsed.

The Sons and Daughters of the State of Maine to the number of 150 sat down to the annual dinner of the society last night at the Auditorium. Those present included the most notable Chicagoans who still keep a warm place in their hearts for the remote part of New England whence they came. Invitations had been sent to the distinguished sons of the Pine Tree State who have never renounced their allegiance, and most of the invitations had been acknowledged in letters or telegrams of regret. It was expected up to the last minute that Chief-Justice Fuller would be present to deliver the principal address of the occasion, and the receipt of a dispatch announcing his inability to be present caused general disappointment.

Before each plate was placed a tea rose, and ferns and house plants were on each table. While the banquet was in progress a mandolin orchestra played sweet music.

Letters of regret and telegrams expressing inability to attend were read by Secretary Frank Hamlin from the following:

Horatio King, ex-Postmaster-General under Buchanan; ex-Senator James W. Bradbury, Speaker Reed, Senators Hale and Frye, J. H. Manley, Congressman Dingley, Neal Dow, William L. Putnam, George A. Quinby, ex-Governor Alonzo Garcelon, Hannibal Hamlin, John F. Lynch, T. B. Bryan, Chief-Justice Peters of the Maine Supreme Court, Chief-Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, Gen. Thomas W. Palmer, and others.

Chief Justice Fuller's telegram ran as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Frank Hamlin, Secretary: The Chief Justice sincerely regrets his inability to attend the banquet of the Sons of Maine. Lapse of time has not impaired his ardent attachment to his native State, and he would gladly have signified it by his presence if it had been possible. MELVILLE W. FULLER.

President Sargent's Address.

At 9:30 o'clock President George M. Sargent called the company to order and made a brief address of welcome. He referred feelingly to two eminent sons of Maine who had gone to their rewards since the last meeting—J. Young Scammon and President Joseph Cummings of the Northwestern University. He then introduced the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, who was warmly received. He admitted that the people of his native State had not enjoyed such advantages of a fertile soil as were to be found in the West, but the advantages of mountain scenes, the sight of the sea, of the clear brooks running to the sea, could never be forgotten by one who had been born there. There they had acquired constitutions which enabled those now, somewhat advanced in years, to stand a Maine banquet and its late hours.

The high standing of Maine men in the National councils showed of what stuff they were made. Within the memory of all present there was not a time when Maine had not had at least one man in the United States Senate who was among the leaders in that body. There was that instinct in political life there which impelled the people to demand men that were worthy to represent them.

John N. Jewett said the reason why he was there last night was that he was born in the State of Maine something over sixty years ago. He had come expecting to hear from Chief Justice Fuller, who had been two years his junior at Bowdoin College, from President Palmer of the World's Columbian Exposition and others, and had not come prepared to speak. In spite of this Mr. Jewett referred in eloquent language to the scenes of his youth. There were none more beautiful in Italy or any other favored land.

Hempstead Washburne said that he was not a son of Maine—he was a Sucker in more senses than one. Yet he had lived there in his youth long enough to become familiar with the virtues of birch rods. He had found the State sometimes rather dry, but there were brooks and streams of cold water at which one might slake his thirst.

J. J. P. Odell said if he had come to the ball with no knowledge of the antecedents of those present he could have told from the strong character depicted in every countenance that he was among sons and daughters of the Pine Tree State. She could not claim the proud distinction of being the mother of Presidents, but her sons had distinguished themselves in every field of enterprise all over the country. They might well be proud of the land of their birth.

Gen. C. H. Howard indulged in reminiscences of Maine people whom he met during the war. Maine had furnished her quota and furnished it promptly, and no one could tell all the martyrdom she had endured.

Judge Leroy D. Thoman thought Maine was to be congratulated that she had escaped from Massachusetts. James H. Redmond also spoke briefly.

Read a Poem.

Secretary Hamlin read a poem written for the occasion by Prof. Nathaniel Butler of the State University at Champaign, Ill., in which Maine's jewels were mentioned as the eminent names she has given to the history of the State and Nation.

Among those present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—		
W. H. Emery,	F. A. Noble,	E. B. Butler,
Newt'n Goodwin,	D. H. Gile,	B. L. Herrick,
D. M. Morrell,	C. A. Morrell,	D. H. Tolman.
H. A. Wheeler,		
Messrs.—		
E. T. Shedd,	J. F. Stevens,	Fred Davis,
J. J. Herrick,	J. P. Smith,	Geo. L. Dunlap,
John N. Jewett,	W. Andrews,	W. H. Preble,
G. H. Poor,	L. P. Woodbury,	F. E. Page,
H. H. Porter,	Council Greeley,	John J. P. Odell,
Elmer Littlefield,	C. H. Howard,	B. V. Page,
T. J. Woodcock,	J. S. Brewer,	Frank E. Baker,
C. H. Bolster,	George A. Emery,	A. H. Frost,
C. B. Flynn,	E. F. Getchell,	C. F. Garcelon,
W. B. Hassard,	James Johnston,	S. H. Kimball,
F. B. Little,	Jas. M. Lovejoy,	W. C. Stevens,
Geo. M. Sargent,	S. F. Stewart,	C. H. Stinchfield,
F. J. Tucker,	W. H. Swift,	A. B. Webb,
J. F. Pillsbury,	F. W. Rice,	Judge Boutell,
J. W. Haycock,	H. N. Wagg,	M. B. Smith.
O. S. Lyford,	William Sprague.	

NOVEL CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT.

Young Ladies' Missionary Society in "Tableaux from Life."

A unique entertainment was given by the members of the Young Ladies' Missionary Society of the Second Presbyterian Church in the church parlors last night. "Tableaux from Life" was the name given the entertainment, the features of it being costumed representations of pictures and scenes taken from the New York comic papers, all of them being admirably presented under the management of George Holt. The patronesses of the affair were:

Mesdames—		
T. B. Blackstone,	William Armour,	Edward S. Isham,
R. R. Cable,	S. J. McPherson,	W. H. Murray,
J. S. Gould,	W. B. Walker,	Norman Williams.
Uri Balcom,	John M. Clark.	

The following took part in the entertainment:

Miss Wood,	Mr. Ross,	Miss Kellogg,
Miss Sellers,	Elise Dexter,	Miss M. Grannis,
Miss Grannis,	Forsyth Dexter,	Mr. McLeod,
Miss Ames,	Miss Williams,	Mrs. Clark,
Miss Gould,	Miss Pinckard,	Mrs. Birch,
Mr. Harvey,	Miss Hoyne,	Mr. Curtis.
Miss Sprague,	Miss Buell,	
Miss Lombard,	Mr. Allen.	

PROBLEM OF A GREAT CITY.

Dr. John Hall's Idea of How Best to Reach the Irreligious Poor.

The Presbyterian Social Union met at the Palmer House last evening to partake of its regular monthly banquet. J. E. Downs, John A. Yale, and T. C. Dickinson were elected to membership. The Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York was the guest of the evening and spoke on the subject: "The Problem of the City," to ascertain the easiest and most practicable manner of reaching the irreligious poor.

One cause of the large amount of non-religious people in America, according to Dr. Hall, is the immense amount of emigrants who reach this country every year. It is, he thinks, assuming dangerous proportions, and if not restrained is liable to shortly become a standing menace to the general prosperity of the people.

One reason why the masses abstain from church-going is the lofty and unchristianlike attitude assumed by many of the churches and pastors throughout the fashionable quarters of all large cities, where no man is welcomed or encouraged to worship God unless his clothes are fine and his bank account large. The reverend gentleman became quite indignant at this portion of his discourse and unmercifully scored these alleged servants of God who seemed to forget that the first thing for a Christian to learn was humility and the second charity.

Without mentioning names Dr. Hall earnestly indorsed the plan of Dr. Gunsaulus, who, he thought, had taken the only proper way to reach the poor and ignorant.

"What is needed," he said, "is just two conditions: First, secure an edifice centrally located, and make it the center of Christian influence. Then put in charge a man who understands the work, and is heartily, earnestly, and thoroughly a follower of the Lord. With adequate buildings, well located, and able men the problem will be very near solution."

The second point the doctor raised was the great and pressing need of general missionary work, which was once in vogue but has now apparently fallen out of style. The time was, years ago, that ministers in New York would make up regular tours through the poorer sections of the city, and the work bore forth fruit as after results showed. Nowadays there is too much attention paid to converting heathen miles away and too little attention paid to the thousands spiritually dying for the want of proper ministration.

A First-Class Recommendation.

The best recommendation a young man can have is a savings account with the Globe Savings Bank, No. 225 Dearborn street, showing regular daily, weekly, or monthly deposits.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday:

For Illinois and Indiana, fair Wednesday, colder, northwesterly winds, cold wave.

For Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, fair Wednesday, variable winds, warmer by Thursday morning.

For Missouri, colder, northerly winds, becoming variable, fair Wednesday.

For Lower Michigan, local rain or snow, colder, westerly winds.

For Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, fair Wednesday, except local snows on the lake shore, slightly warmer by Thursday morning, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Kansas and Colorado, fair Wednesday, southerly winds, warmer Thursday.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 17—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Colder weather, clearing after Thursday morning, brisk to high westerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tation for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.78	70	82	S. E.	Fair	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.02	2	8	N. W.	Clear	....
Boston, Mass.	29.82	34	30	N. E.	Rain	.08
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.60	32	38	N. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Cairo, Ill.	29.76	62	68	N. W.	Fair	....
Charleston, S. C.	29.98	64	72	S. W.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.88	28	32	W.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	29.70	32	38	W.	Cl'udy	.02
Cincinnati, O.	29.64	62	66	S.	Cl'udy	....
Cleveland, O.	29.62	44	42	S.	Rain	.10
Fort Custer, Mon.	30.00	2	10	N.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.12	20	32	N. W.	Fair	.01
Denver, Colo.	29.92	30	36	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.04	16	24	N. W.	Clear	.01
Detroit, Mich.	29.62	32	36	S. W.	Fog	.01
Dodge City, Kas.	30.12	28	36	N. W.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia.	29.86	18	18	N. W.	Fair	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.74	14	14	N. W.	Clear	.20
El Paso, Tex.	29.74	68	76	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa.	29.62	34	38	N. E.	Cl'udy	.06
Galveston, Tex.	29.92	66	72	S. W.	Fog	....
*Grand Haven, Mich.	29.62	32	34	S. W.	Snow	.08
Green Bay, Wis.	29.66	18	18	S. W.	Cl'udy	.20
Helena, Mont.	30.00	0	4	Calm.	Clear	....
Huron, S. D.	30.06	4	10	N. W.	Clear	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.66	46	54	W.	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.18	72	80	W.	Clear	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.12	24	30	N. W.	Fair	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.00	22	26	N. W.	Fair	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	....	..	..	....	....	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.88	10	26	W.	Fair	.02
Manistee, Mich.	29.60	28	30	Calm.	Snow	.26
Marquette, Mich.	29.58	12	20	N.	Snow	.40
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.64	24	32	W.	Snow	.02
Minnedosa	29.86	—4	4	W.	Clear	....
Montreal	29.76	18	32	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.98	0	6	N. W.	Clear	.04
Nashville, Tenn.	29.74	70	74	S. W.	Fair	....
New Orleans, La.	29.92	78	80	S. W.	Fair	....
New York City	29.70	56	68	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Norfolk, Va.	....	..	..	....	....	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.16	14	18	N. W.	Fair	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.66	28	32	S. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Pensacola, Fla.	30.10	68	70	S. W.	Cl'udy	.09
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.68	58	62	S. W.	Cl'udy	.16
Port Huron, Mich.	29.56	32	32	S.	Rain	.16
Rapid City, S. D.	30.14	6	10	S. E.	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.66	28	32	S. E.	Cl'udy	.14
St. Louis, Mo.	29.92	30	40	N. E.	Fair	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.88	6	14	N. W.	Clear	.10
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.90	36	40	N. W.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	29.60	38	40	S. E.	Rain	.16
Sioux City, Ia.	30.14	10	18	N. W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.70	26	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo.	....	..	..	....	....	....
Toledo, O.	29.60	36	40	S.	Fog	.21
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.84	74	78	S.	Fair	....
*Portland, Ore.	29.72	36	.	S.	Snow	.01
*San Francisco, Cal.	29.94	44	..	Calm.	Clear	....

*Morning reports.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

London—Sighted, Teutonic and Cubic, New York.
New York—Arrived, Italy from London.
Boston—Arrived, Columbian from Liverpool.
Philadelphia—Arrived, Maine from London.
Moville—Arrived, Ethiopia from New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
H. Birchardt, Northfield, Ill., Emma Mende	30—22
H. Punstein, Plano, Ill., Pearl Natkins	24—20
Joseph H. Slogan, Martha P. Williams	32—24
G. Mazzone, Carmela Feniello	27—19
Louis Schenkalowski, Rose Clegg	25—20
Edmund S. Grab, Annie M. Wiltshire	27—26
Hans Lorenzen, Annie Christensen	28—25
Harry James Slett, Lida Jane Wilson	21—20
Frank O. Green, Hannah Anderson	22—26
Herman Olsen, Josephine Hansen	25—37
William Hermann, Jekla Keiser	29—24
Heinrich Meier, Mina Avers	70—60
Sylvester Marshall, Minnie E. Pulham	36—21
F. William Walker, Louise Bredtschneider	25—23
John C. Johnson, Ragney A. Olsen	25—25
Charles Heath, Fannie E. Keeling	28—20
John C. Doen, Etta R. Reinhardt	30—23
A. Iale, Mabel F. Wiley	24—19
Bernhard Pabst, Augusta Mund	26—19
D. Gossler, Minneapolis, Minn., I. Franks	27—19
Irving O. Charleston, Katie Petzold	21—16
S. Wagner, Mary Lose	28—38
Philip Karl, Josephine Aver	34—28
John Hodge, Grand Crossing, Ill., Effie Jock, Rushfield, Ill.	24—21
Walter M. Bolan, Dora D. Martin	45—18
Carl S. Brunn, Caroline Diercks	28—22
Frank J. Laute, Augusta Dullek	32—24
Frank Krause, Louise Schunzel	28—28
John Johnson, Emma Westman	26—24
John Hawley, Carrie Bolger	28—20
Edward A. Evarts, Hedewig Ream	44—27

MARRIAGES.

BALDWIN—DODGE—At Pomona, Tenn., Jan. 28, by the Rev. Samuel Follett, Mr. Charles Ward Baldwin of New Jersey to Miss Kate Rosalie Dodge.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

AGAN—Feb. 15, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. A. Clyborne, 4343 Evans-av., Elmer E. Agan, aged 29 years. Burial at Oakwoods Feb. 17 at 2 o'clock p. m.

ANDERSON—A. C. Anderson, aged 30 years, Feb. 14. Funeral today, Feb. 18, at 1:30 p. m., from 100 Powell-av., by carriages to Rosehill.

BROPHY—The funeral services of the late William Brophy will be held at the residence of his son, Dr. Truman W. Brophy, No. 19 Bishop-court, Wednesday at 10:30. Carriages to Rosehill.

COLLINS—John Collins, Feb. 17, 1891, aged 23 years. Funeral from his late residence, 187 W. Taylor-st., Thursday at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

COSTELLO—Bridget Costello, aged 50 years, mother of James Costello, Mrs. J. L. Ingalls, and Mrs. J. Carney. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 19, from her late residence, 2016 Butterfield-st., to St. John's Church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

CLAHAN—Feb. 17, Mary Clahan (nee Power), beloved wife of John Clahan, at her residence, 23 Waller-st., aged 53 years. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 19, to Holy Family Church, at 10 o'clock, thence by carriages to Calvary.

CONROY—Feb. 17, 1891, at the the residence of his sister, Mrs. Celia McDermott, 498 38th-st., Patrick Conroy, brother of Thomas F. Conroy, aged 66 years. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 19, at 9:30 o'clock, to the Church of the Nativity, thence by carriages to Calvary.

FISHER—Feb. 16, 1891, at the residence of his parents, 738 Jackson-boulevard, Elias D. Fisher, infant son of Edward A. and Mary R. Fisher, aged 10 days. Taken to vault at Rosehill Cemetery. Funeral later.

GOETZ—Helen T. Goetz, beloved daughter of Isaac and Mary Goetz, aged 4 years 10 months and 14 days. Funeral Thursday at 11 a. m., from parents' residence, 812 N. Talman-av., by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

GIBBONS—Feb. 16, Michael Gibbons, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. T. Little, 91 North Oakley-av. Funeral Wednesday at 9:30 a. m. to St. Malachy's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

JOHNSTON—Lydia M., beloved wife of W. P. Johnston, aged 39 years 1 month and 22 days. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock at residence, 3831 La Salle-st.

KREIGH—Feb. 16, at 243 Dearborn-av., Edwin P. Kreigh, aged 55 years. Funeral from his late residence, 243 Dearborn-av., at 2 o'clock Thursday, by carriages to Graceland.

LINCOLN—Feb. 17, Henry C. Lincoln Jr., son of Henry C. and Sallie Lincoln, aged 1 year 28 days. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 2:30 p. m. from 4340 Emerald-av. to Oakwoods.

MILLIGAN—At her residence, 49 Center-av., Feb. 17, Virginia T. Milligan, relict of the late William T. Milligan, formerly of Hudson, N. Y. Funeral Thursday at 1 p. m. Burial private. Kindly omit flowers.

McGOVERN—John McGovern, aged 51 years. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 19, by C. M. & St. P. R. R. to Calvary.

PRINDIVILLE—Feb. 17, Willie, beloved son of M. F. and Lizzie Prindiville, nee Costello, at the residence of his parents, 1328 Ogden-av., aged 3 years and 1 month. Funeral notice hereafter.

RILEY—At his residence, 1230 Noble-av., Lake View, James Riley, aged 76 years, an old and respected resident of Lake Geneva, Wis. Interment will be at Lake Geneva, Wis., Thursday, the 19th inst., via the C. & N. W. R. R. Train leaves Wells-st. depot at 7:15 a. m.

ROWAN—Feb. 17, James Rowan, aged 25 years, brother-in-law of the late Dennis Kelleghar. Funeral Thursday at 10 o'clock from Birren & Carroll's undertaking establishment, 171 East Chicago-av., to the Church of the Holy Name, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

ROUNDS—Tuesday, Feb. 17, George Rounds, aged 70 years. Funeral from residence, 306 Clinton-av., Oak Park, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 19, at 4 p. m. Friends from city take train at 3:15 from Grand Central Passenger Station, Harrison and 5th-av.

SINSHEIMER—Feb. 11, Zacharias Sinsheimer, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 209 North-av. No flowers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THERE WILL BE A MASS-MEETING OF Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward under the auspices of the Logan Republican Club this evening at 468 West Lake-st., near Lincoln.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Twenty-first Ward Republican Club this evening at 319 Larrabee-st. All invited.

NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE NON-Partisan Central W. C. T. A. will be held at the Sherman House Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 2:30 p. m.

THE AUDITORIUM—"Soudan."
MATINEE at 2. TONIGHT at 8.
Eugene Tompkins' Grand Production OF THE
SOUDAN
As Played at the Boston Theater for 137 Consecutive Performances.
All the Original Company. All the Grand Scenery, Military Band, Drum and Fife Corps, Horses, etc.
500 PEOPLE TAKE PART IN THIS PRODUCTION. 500

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
DAVID HENDERSON........Manager.
MATINEE TODAY.
THE BOSTONIANS
In ROBIN HOOD.
SAT. NIGHT—ONE PERFORMANCE—"CARMEN."
SPECIAL.
Sale of Seats Begins Today.
NEXT WEEK—
FRANCIS WILSON AND COMPANY.
THE MERRY MONARCH.

FRANZ RUMMEL'S Farewell Piano Recitals. | CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
FRANZ RUMMEL'S Two Farewell PIANO RECITALS IN CHICAGO, ILL., Will occur on WEDNESDAY, 18th, and SATURDAY, 21st } AFTERNOONS AT 3.
Reserved Seats on the main floor } 75c and $1
Balance of hall, 50 cents.
Seats at Central Music-Hall.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN. ....Manager
LAST WEEK. MRS. LESLIE MATINEE TODAY.
CARTER
IN THE FOUR-ACT COMEDY,
The Ugly Duckling.
Sunday, Feb. 22—CLEVELAND'S CONSOLIDATED MINSTRELS, with Billy Emerson, Luke Schoolcraft, Hughey Dougherty, Barney Fagan, and the Craggs.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
PACKED TO THE DOORS. LAUGHED TO THE ECHO.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS
—INCLUDING—
FAY TEMPLETON and CHARLIE REED,
In the Latest Musical Frolic,
MISS McGINTY

THE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.*
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
2½ HOURS' FUN, WIT, AND SENTIMENT. FURNISHED BY GEORGE THATCHER'S MINSTRELS
Ladies' and Children's Matinee Today
Sunday Next, Matinee—JOSEPH MURPHY—One Week.

THE COLUMBIA—TONIGHT.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS........Proprietors
LAST 4 NIGHTS.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
AGNES HUNTINGTON
And her Opera Comique Company in
PAUL JONES.
Next Sunday, for One Week—Evans & Hoey in A PARLOR MATCH.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday And Saturday.
This Week—GRAY & STEPHENS in the Beautiful Picturesque Drama,
VESPER BELLS
Next Sunday—John A. Stevens in WIFE FOR WIFE.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
MT.☆CARMEL☆AIR☆SHIP
The Greatest Wonder of the Age.
In the Third Week of Its Exhibition.
The marvel of thousands of admiring visitors. The modest inventor overwhelmed with an avalanche of congratulations. Do not let pass the opportunity now afforded you to witness its demonstration by the inventor. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
FLIGHTS every other 15 minutes.

HAVLIN'S—To Secure Seats Telephone 8127.
"TWO OLD CRONIES."
Wills and Anderson's Great Company of musical farceurs. The strongest company in farce-comedy that has ever appeared in Chicago. The greatest hit of the season.
Next Sunday—"Little Lord Fauntleroy."

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.
Halsted-st., corner Jackson, West Side.
This Afternoon at 2. Tonight at 8.
Hit the Winning Number Again.
OUT OF SIGHT.
Sunday Matinee—Daly's "Under the Gaslight."
A Standard Production. Nuff ced.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison.
ARIZONA JOE, THE SHOOTING STAR,
In his great drama,
"BLACK HAWKS."
10c—Admission—10c.

CLARK-ST. THEATER—Clark and Kinzie-sts.
TONIGHT—JOHN A. STEVENS'
—WIFE FOR WIFE—
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
Next Week—Hands Across the Sea.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Clark-st. Dime Museum.
Week Commencing Monday, Feb. 16.
GYPSY CAMP—FREE FORTUNE TELLERS.
Theater No. 1—Edwards' Comedy Co.
Theater No. 2—Wesson & Walters' Vaudevilles.
Theater No. 3—Lew Hawkins' Star Troupe.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees,
NELSON'S GREAT WORLD CO.
The Premier Acrobats.
7—NELSON FAMILY—7
And 20 other first class Specialty Artists.
Next Week—FRANK I. FRAYNE CO.

EDEN MUSEE—Daily Matinee and Evening.
GREAT SUCCESS
Unequaled Program—Paris Exposition Illustrated — Addie Smith, Scotch Dancer—Silbons, Trapeze Artists—Knoll & McNeill, Cornet Soloists—Rawson & June, Dumbbells and Indian Clubs.
HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.

MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE.
Between State and Dearborn-sts.
Hannah & Hogg, Props. G. L. Hogg, Manager.
One Solid Week, Commencing Monday Matinee, Feb. 16, PARSON DAVIES' VAUDEVILLE CO., Introducing PROF. JOHN DONALDSON and JAMES CORBETT, the Coming Champion. Matinees Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. Prices from 25c to $1.50.
Next Week's Attraction—Rose Hill Folly Co.

THE ALHAMBRA. Telephone 8142.
H. R. JACOBS........Sole Manager
Admission........25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
TODAY AT 2 AND 8.
DOWLING & HASSON, | THE RED SPIDER.
Thursday Evening—NOBODY'S CLAIM.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats, 25 and 50c.
Two Times Today—Matinee at 2, Night at 8, of Daly's famous play,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT
Next—Louise Dempsey Big Burlesque Co.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1891.

As POISON in the blood permeates arteries, veins, nerves, brain, and heart, and speedily brings paralysis or death, so does a debased or fluctuating currency permeate all the arteries of trade, paralyze all kinds of business, and bring disaster to all classes of people. It is as impossible for commerce to flourish with such an instrument as it is for the human body to grow strong and vigorous with a deadly poison lurking in the blood.—*Secretary Windom's Last Words.*

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 97¾, which is equal to 75¼ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

AN exchange says of Gen. Sherman:

He was predominantly a fighter, the man for the time. In his judgment war is always war, and should be conducted without "dangerous lenity." With every fiber he believed in the righteousness of our cause, and when the first rumblings of secession were heard in the Louisiana sky he wrote to the Rebel Governor Moore: "On no earthly account will I do any act or think any thought hostile to the old Government of the United States."

At the time this letter was written Gen. Sherman was the principal of a military academy in the Capital of Louisiana. He resigned his position, came North, and tendered his sword and science to Lincoln for the preservation of the Union by force of arms.

O, HEAR to our hearts is the bright silver dollar,
With Liberty's picture just turned from the Mint,
And the National bird with his high ruffled collar,
As if he would fight if you gave him the hint—
The old Yankee dollar,
Our fathers' big dollar,
Made of just eighty cents at the Government Mint.

In the above lines the Buffalo *Express* gives a fine parody on a verse from "The Old Oaken Bucket," but does so at the expense of truth. The silver dollar is worth little more than 75 cents instead of the 80 named in the "pome." The last line ought to read:

Made of seventy-five and a half cents at the Government Mint.

THE most active stocks on the New York market were decidedly weak yesterday, though there was a fairly strong undertone to the general list. Trading on the Chicago Exchange was small, but prices were firm. New York exchange was dull at 75 cents discount. Sterling rates were unchanged.—The Chicago produce markets were quite active, and except for provisions ruled higher. Wheat improved under the influence of the cable news chiefly, and corn advanced on the weather and the light stocks in store here. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ¼@⅛ cent higher, corn 1 cent higher, oats ⅝ cent higher, cash rye and flax firm, barley easy, May pork easy, and lard and ribs steady.

WHY does not the Senate pass the bill for the relief of the Supreme Court? The House has passed a good bill, but it has gone into the hands of the Senate committee only to be modified and altered and apparently to remain there indefinitely. The Republicans now have a majority and therefore the only chance perhaps for years to pass it. The next House will be a Democratic one and what it passes may not please the Senate. The only result of delay now will be that the bill will fail and meanwhile the burdens under which the court is laboring will go on increasing and growing more and more intolerable. The Senate finds time enough to waste on the Copyright bill and other matters which the people do not want and in which they are not interested. Why does it not devote a little time to this bill, which is a measure of pressing necessity and which may fail utterly if it adjourns without action?

BOOK TRUST Senators not only take the position that the Copyright bill must pass, while admitting that it is bad in some of its provisions, but in their haste and eagerness to serve the selfish interests of the Eastern publishers' trust monopoly they refuse to consider a substitute measure which has been introduced and which gives to every foreign author a reasonable royalty upon his work and the right to enforce it in our courts, while it does not disturb any of the privileges now enjoyed by American authors.

The Teller bill is just, reasonable, and entirely practical, and yet the Book Trust Senate has not had the fairness even to examine it, much less to show wherein it does not concede to a foreign author every right to which he is entitled in this country. Instead of taking such a course, they seek to rush ahead in the attempt to carry out what has been dictated to them by the book monopolists.

It is astonishing to observe that the Senators from Illinois are lending themselves to this business, which will be so injurious to 99 per cent of their constituents. If the sentiment of the people of Illinois could be polled it would show that they are overwhelmingly opposed to the trust monopoly bill.

A FEW weeks ago THE TRIBUNE called attention to the fact that the reported receipts and shipments of grain in this city for last year did not agree. The outgo was much larger than consistent with the reported income and the stocks in store at beginning and end of 1890. Some correspondents jumped at the conclusion that the difference was due to cheating in weights at the elevators, but it was stated at the time the discrepancy could be traced to a failure of one line to report its receipts for any except the first week of the year. The Secretary of the Board of Trade has since increased his totals for grain and flaxseed receipts of the year by 27,089,716 bushels, all of which excess was received over the Galena division of the Northwestern road, and not taken into the count at the close of December. The largest deficiencies are in corn, 10,266,326; oats, 10,719,629; and barley, 4,267,826 bushels; but in wheat the deficiency is not small, being 672,071 bushels. The total of grain and flax received in this city last year, exclusive of flour, was 210,351,675 bushels, instead of the 183,261,959 reported a little more than six weeks ago. It is due to the Secretary of the board to say that the important omission was not his fault.

AMONG the measures upon which the Senate should take action at once is the National Bankruptcy bill. There is no good reason for any further delay. The necessity for the bill is conceded on all hands, and the importance of the measure has been impressed upon the Senate by the representatives of commercial bodies all over the country. The Torrey bill, which passed the House in July last, has been in the hands of the Senate for several months. It is universally conceded to be a just measure as between debtor and creditor; also, that it remedies the existing inadequacy of State laws and will harmonize the variances of statutory procedure in the different States, and that it will tend to restore confidence in the administration of justice and in preserving integrity in transactions between debtors and creditors. The representatives of commercial bodies in the United States at their National convention in St. Louis last December asked its passage unanimously. In the few remaining days of the session legislation like the Copyright bill, which is not wanted at all, and all extraneous matter should be dropped, and the Senate should confine itself to necessary legislation. There is no time to lose. Let the Bankruptcy bill pass.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

There are but two weeks left of the present session and there are many measures of great importance to be acted on, but there is nothing as important as the completion and perfection of the reciprocity plan, so that it may have that full measure of effectiveness which Mr. Blaine said it would have if his ideas were carried out.

This can be done with great ease and without taking up two hours' time by passing a short bill reading substantially as follows:

Whenever and so often as the President shall be notified that the Government of any country producing and exporting sugar or molasses has duties or other exactions upon the agricultural product of the United States which in view of the free introduction of such sugar and molasses are reciprocally unequal and unjust he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to require, by proclamation to that effect, the collection of the duty (two cents a pound) on such sugar and molasses the production of such country.

To use a specific case: The law as it stands provides that if Spain does not take off its prohibitory duties on American products entering Cuban ports by the 1st of January next, the President shall impose a duty of one and a half cents per pound on hides, three cents on coffee, and on the average $20 per ton on sugar. Whatever efficiency there is in this provision is due to the sugar only, for Cuba sends hardly any coffee and but few hides to the United States.

But this sugar duty, which by the law as it stands may be reimposed next year, is only half the present one. Therefore Cuba is given the free run of American markets for a year, and if a reciprocity treaty is not negotiated has to pay only a half duty. It is not easy to move Spain under any circumstances, and this mild threat will be ineffectual.

The passage of the above amendment, however, would bring Spain to terms, for if Cuban sugar had to pay the present duty of two cents a pound, while that of all other sugar-producing countries was coming in free, it would not be long before the production of the latter would be so increased as to drive Cuban sugar out of the American market.

Therefore let Congress make this change in the law at once and put in the hands of the President and Secretary Blaine the means of securing immediately commercial advantages of incalculable value for the country.

STATE REFORMATORY FOR CRIMINALS

The bill recently introduced in the Illinois Senate by Mr. Sheets, providing that from and after the first day of next July the Reform School at Pontiac shall be known as the Illinois State Reformatory, proposes a new departure in our methods of dealing with the criminal classes. The bill provides for the appointment of a board of five managers, not more than three of whom shall be chosen from the same political party, to hold office for ten years, except in the case of the original appointees. The inmates of the reformatory shall be divided into two classes, the first to include males between the ages of ten and sixteen, and the other those between sixteen and thirty. The first class is composed of juveniles convicted of a crime which, if committed by an adult, would be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary. Such shall be committed by the court to the reformatory for not less than one year nor more than the maximum provided by law for the crime; but the court may in its discretion commit such offender to the county jail for the term authorized by law. The second class consists of those convicted but not previously sentenced to a penitentiary in this or any other State or country. Every sentence to the reformatory shall be a general sentence to imprisonment there, and the courts of this State shall not fix or limit the duration thereof. It shall be terminated by the Board of Managers, but shall not exceed the maximum nor be less than the minimum term provided by law for the offense. The board shall have power to transfer temporarily to the penitentiary any prisoner who may be proven to their satisfaction to have been more than thirty years old at the time of conviction, or to have been in another penitentiary, or whose presence in the reformatory appears to be seriously detrimental to the well being of the institution. It may require the return to the reformatory of any person so transferred. Each prisoner so transferred to the penitentiary shall be held therein at hard labor for the full maximum term provided by law for the crime unless recalled to the reformatory.

The board shall have power to make rules under which its prisoners may go out of the building on parole, subject to be recalled at any time by order of the board. But no prisoner shall be thus paroled till a contract for his employment for at least six months in some suitable occupation shall have been filed with the board. It shall also be its duty to adopt such rules concerning all prisoners committed to its custody as shall tend to prevent them from returning to evil courses, secure their self-support, and accomplish their reformation. A full record shall be made of all such facts as may seem to indicate the defects and tendencies of the prisoner, with an estimate of his condition when received, and the best probable plan of treatment. The physician and Superintendent are also each charged with making a record or adding facts thereto in regard to conduct and condition while under their observation. Any prisoner on parole who may violate its conditions shall be declared a delinquent, and thereafter be treated as an escaped prisoner, and shall be liable when arrested to serve out the unexpired term of his maximum possible imprisonment, his time of absence not to be counted in. Conviction for a fresh crime committed while on parole shall be punished by a serving out of the full term of the second sentence beginning from the time when the first term expires. A prisoner who has served acceptably not less than six months of his parole, and has given satisfactory evidence that he will remain at liberty without breaking the law, may be declared by the board entitled to his final discharge, and a record of that fact shall be sent to the Judge who sentenced him to the reformatory. Said Judge shall then consult the State's-Attorney, and if it shall appear that no reason for further detention exists he shall enter an order for his final discharge. But no petition or other form of application for parole or discharge shall be entertained by the General Superintendent or Board of Managers, and nothing in the act shall be construed as interfering with the power of the Governor to pardon or commute. On release the prisoner shall be supplied with suitable clothing, five dollars, and transportation to his home, place of employment, or place where convicted, if his home be outside the State. Needed additions to the reformatory shall be built, as are possible, by the labor of prisoners.

SENATOR QUAY'S REPUTATION.

Senator Quay at last has delivered himself on the floor of the Senate of his personal vindication from the charges of embezzlement and dishonesty made against him by his Democratic enemies. It consists of a categorical denial of each and every charge. If there be any possibility that he was trying to cover up guilt it must be in connection with the charge that he was using the State money of Pennsylvania for private speculative purposes. The public generally will accept his denials of all the other charges as true. They carry that conviction with them. As to the other it now remains for his enemies to disprove his explanation or to show that between the lines there is something concealed. As to this charge Senator Quay says:

The first assertion concerning my official acts is that at some time, or continuously between the years of 1879 and 1883, I alone, or acting with another or others, used the moneys of the State of Pennsylvania for speculative or private purposes. I denounce this statement as absolutely false. In 1877 the Democratic party of Pennsylvania elected a State Treasurer and an Auditor-General, the financial officers of the Commonwealth. A year or two later, pending their terms of office, I became engaged in stock operations. In some transactions I was associated and jointly interested with the gentleman who was at that time cashier of the late Treasurer. These transactions proved seriously disastrous and I was compelled to pay a portion of his losses as well as my own. In doing this it became necessary to supply an alleged deficiency he had caused in the Treasury. As a portion of the fund for this purpose I borrowed $100,000 from the gentleman who is at present my colleague in the Senate. I gave him my judgment note therefor, the amount of which note I paid to him dollar for dollar years ago. Not until the beginning of the settlement of our losses was I aware that a deficiency existed, and I had every assurance that my associate was able to carry his share of the losses. My connection thereafter was simply with the aid of friends to raise the necessary funds to supply the deficit.

From this it would appear that Senator Quay went in as partner in stock speculations with the cashier of the Treasurer of Pennsylvania. This cashier was a Democrat. Senator Quay does not say in so many words that the cashier took State money, but he leaves it to be inferred, and the inference is one which will readily occur to any one, for Democratic officials are notoriously susceptible and liable to the corrupt use of the people's money. The two lost heavily. Thereupon Senator Quay borrowed $100,000 from Don Cameron and handed it over to make good the deficit, though he was not an official himself but only a private citizen. Who helped him refund the money to Cameron of course is no one's business. The charge made by the Democrats was that as State Treasurer he embezzled the money, lost it in a stock speculation, and that before his term expired Don Cameron loaned him the money to make good the deficit. As against this charge, Senator Quay states that he was not the embezzler, that he was not in office at that time, that if any money was taken from the State fund it was taken by his partner, the Democratic cashier of the Treasurer, and that he raised the money among his friends, not even being aware until the settlement of the losses that a deficiency existed.

It will at least be conceded that if this explanation of Senator Quay's is not shown to be untrue he has been one of the worst maligned men in the country. It will also be conceded, whatever view may be taken of the situation, that the Senator has a hide which is exceedingly impervious to the assaults of his enemy. He has been invited to bring a libel suit, but men in his position usually prefer a public refutation of the kind he has made and which will go to the whole country for its verdict than the contingencies of litigation. In any event that course is open to him at any time in the future if he is so disposed. The explanation at least is in the hands of the public, and it can judge as to the truth or untruth of the main charge. The others are fully explained away.

THE BOOK TRUST MONOPOLY SENATORS.

The New York *World* a few days since printed a picture representing Columbia sniveling and scolding because Congress had not passed the International Book Trust Copyright bill. It probably did not occur to the managers of that paper that the sentiment expressed by that picture was in the nature of a betrayal of the trust which 95 per cent of the readers of the *World* have in it, and that it represented not the interests of the masses who read and patronize that paper but of the ring of Eastern publishers and a few misled and foolish authors who are working to create a monopoly in books and make them dear by charging English prices for them, which are double and sometimes treble the rate of present American prices.

A majority of the Senate, which apparently is under the Book Trust influences, seems determined to pass this unjust bill even at the expense of necessary legislation. Last summer both the Senate and the House passed the John Sherman bill rendering trust monopolies criminal, yet here the majority of the same Senate is at work doing its best to set up a book trust which strikes at one of the household necessities of the mass of the people. Is this consistent? With contemptuous indifference to amendments which are calculated to offset many of its unjust and offensively discriminating provisions they urge the monopoly forward on every possible occasion, using the sophistical plea that it is better to have a bad bill, a bill unjust to the people, a trust monopoly bill even, rather than no bill at all, when they might pass the fair and equitable Teller bill. Under the specious plea of "protecting authors in the fruits of their labor" they are working to enrich a publishers' monopoly at the expense of the people. The bill which they urge is not in any fair sense a copyright bill. It is a high protective, prohibitory tariff bill to choke off competition in the publication and selling of books to the people. Senator Reagan of Texas struck at the very root of the matter when he said in his speech the other day:

It seems to me a little hard that no measure, however beneficent, can come up in Congress but whatever virtue there is in it must be loaded with a special job. This is not right. This is one of the modern inventions of American legislation. It was not so in former times, when broad, general questions could be discussed upon their merits and decided without appeals to local interests, without appeals to local prejudices, without appeals to voters for their support and influence in elections. It seems that any class in this country have a very potential influence over legislation when they come forward and demand from Congress to yield something to them, to give them some advantages over other people; then you will have their friendship and support; otherwise you will have their condemnation and not ha their votes.

Just how far this element may influence the actions of others I do not know. I only say that whether it influences the actions of Senators or not, it unquestionably is the motive prompting these appeals for class legislation.

CLEVELAND'S ANTI-FREE SILVER LETTER

We are requested by "Many Subscribers" to reprint ex-President Cleveland's anti-stumptail-silver letter, as many persons did not read it at the time of its appearance. It is as follows:

A LETTER FROM GROVER CLEVELAND TO THE COOPER UNION MEETING.

A great number of the representative businessmen of New York City, without distinction of party, united in the mass-meeting held at Cooper Union Feb. 11 under the management of the Reform Club to protest against the scheme for the free coinage of silver. E. Ellery Anderson occupied the chair, and a long list of prominent citizens had been selected to act as Vice-Presidents. The following letter from ex-President Cleveland was read and loudly applauded:

'FEB. 10, 1891.—E. Ellery Anderson, Chairman—Dear Sir: I have this afternoon received your note inviting me to attend tomorrow evening the meeting called for the purpose of voicing the position of the business-men of our city as to 'the free coinage of silver in the United States.'

"I shall not be able to attend and address the meeting as you request, but I am glad that the business interests of New York are at last to be heard on this subject. It surely cannot be necessary for me to make a formal expression of my agreement with those who believe that the greatest peril would be invited by the adoption of the scheme embraced in the measure now pending in Congress for the unlimited coinage of silver at our mints.

"If we have developed an unexpected capacity for the assimilation of a largely increased volume of this currency, and even if we have demonstrated the usefulness of such an increase, other conditions fall far short of insuring us against disaster if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous, the reckless experiment of free, unlimited, and independent silver coinage. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND."

After the letter was read the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the free coinage of silver, on the basis of equality of value at the ratio stated, in our judgment will cause a premium on gold and its immediate banishment from circulation, and will debase the value of our dollar to the bullion value of the silver it contains.

Resolved, That the proposed debasement of our currency is dishonest; it will impair private and public credit; it will confuse and hamper our commercial relations with gold-paying countries; it will curtail legitimate business; it will violate the obligations of existing contracts and disastrously affect many industries; it will fall with peculiar severity upon the depositors in savings banks and trust companies and those holding life-insurance and mutual benefit policies; it will lessen the purchasing power of the money in which are paid the earnings of laborers and of the salaried classes; it will benefit no one except temporarily the owners of silver or of silver mines who may secure an enhanced price for their product and properties, and the holders of gold or of gold values at financial centers who would be enabled to discharge their obligations in the debased currency and retain the advantage of the premium on gold.

Resolved, That we shall oppose with all the means at our command the pending bill or any movement which favors the free coinage of silver by the United States without the coöperation of other nations.

Speeches strongly opposing the free-coinage project were delivered by Mr. Anderson, Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Louis Windmüller, William E. Dodge, W. L. Trenholm, ex-Controller of the Currency, and Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin of Cornell University.

Letters expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting were read from J. Harsen Rhoades, A. S. Hewitt, Cornelius N. Bliss, Congressmen Wadsworth, Spinola, Flower, Quinn, and Fitch, Daniel Lockwood, Theodore W. Myers, Senator McPherson, and others.

THREE LOW-TARIFF REPUBLICANS.

It appears that Mr. Kyle, the Senator-elect from South Dakota, is and has been always a Republican, but that he is a low-tariff one. He belongs to the school of Garfield and Arthur, and not to that of McKinley. It was his belief in 1888 that the Republican party was for a revision of the tariff downward here and there, not upward. Such was the belief of the country at large, and to that belief was due the victory of that year. Had it been understood then that Republican victory meant the McKinley bill Cleveland would have been elected by more votes than he was defeated by. When in 1890 the people saw that an attempt was being made to falsify and pervert their votes given two years before they inflicted on the Republican party the most smashing defeat it has ever known—a defeat which in South Dakota swept the prohibitory-tariff man Moody out of the Senate and put in his place the low-tariff man Kyle.

Mr. Peffer, Senator-elect from Kansas, occupies about the same tariff ground as Mr. Kyle. He is not a free-trader. He is not in favor of taking off duties so that the industries of this country may be destroyed, or workingmen forced to take lower wages. What he wants is a protection which shall bear as easily as possible on the consumer, and which, while protecting the manufacturer, shall not enable him to fleece the people. Neither Peffer nor Kyle is a Calhounite free-trader, but each stands where the Republican party confessed it stood in the days of Garfield.

The Senator-elect from North Dakota voted for the McKinley bill in the House, but has repented of it, and as a Senator will vote to repeal its obnoxious features.

Thus it appears that three prohibitory-tariff men have been replaced by three low-tariff men, who will vote when the time comes to put duties back where they were before the McKinley bill, with some slight reductions where needed. The wise men at Washington should not lose sight of the significance of this fact. It means that the McKinley abominations must go, and that the Republican party, breaking loose from false leaders and false teachers, is going back to the old and pure faith, the doctrines of Garfield and of Arthur, which it really has never deserted.

DR. KEELEY'S DIPSOMANIA CURE.

Dr. Leslie Keeley at his sanitarium at Dwight, Ill., appears to be doing a great work in curing the victims of the drink and opium habit and of poisonous drugs of any kind, treating dipsomania not as a moral offense but as a physical disease capable of cure or modification by the materia medica. After getting his patient sober he seeks to destroy the desire for alcohol and opium and build up the system so as to prevent the possibility of future attacks.

There is nothing new in the treatment of alcoholism as a disease. That has been a favorite theory with many practitioners and it has been acted upon with more or less success in the past, but no one seems to have put it in practice with such astonishing success and such a large percentage of cases cured as Dr. Keeley. The method of treatment is not unlike that of Dr. Koch and the Detroit physicians for consumption, consisting as it does of an hypodermic injection and internal medicine, the principal ingredient being the chloride of gold, which also is used by Dr. Shurley at Detroit. By this method of treatment Dr. Keeley says that he has made permanent cures of 95 per cent of his cases, and his books show 5,000 cases since the sanitarium was started in 1880, coming from every State in the Union, and even from foreign countries. Every patient, when he left Dwight, left it cured for the time, and that only 5 per cent should relapse into the alcoholic disease is a wonderful record, in comparison with which the work of temperance lecturers seems insignificant. It certainly argues that a cure on the physical side is much more effective than one on the moral, for heredity is a more powerful agent than morality.

There is neither mystery nor secret in Dr. Keeley's treatment. Why then is it not more universally adopted? Chicago physicians testify that they send patients to him afflicted with the alcohol, morphine, opium, and other drug diseases, and with splendid results. Why then do they not apply his treatment themselves? Why should not the Washingtonian Home in this city employ it? That institution draws some twenty or thirty thousand dollars a year from the city to help its treatment of cases, many of which come from the police courts. It cures a few, as its reports show, but the vast majority when discharged lapse back into drunkenness. Why should it not use its funds in the application of Dr. Keeley's treatment, which certainly is more effective than its own?

IT is in the power of the Republican Senators and Representatives, though so few days remain of the session, to pass a bill taking off the increased duties on woolen goods and tinplate, leaving them where they were a year ago. A bill of a few lines, which would meet with no Democratic opposition, would do the work.

These Congressmen say they cannot do it because it would make them look like fellows who did not know their own minds—doing a thing one day and undoing it the next. They lay great stress on the fool's plea of consistency. Do they never stop to think that consistency is a game that two can play at? If they are going to be consistent in standing by their folly will not the people who last fall repudiated so many of them for it stand consistently by that repudiation? Over fifty House members and half a dozen Senators have been turned out because of their identification with the McKinley bill. Some Representatives escaped, but by majorities so small as to be felt as a disgrace. Probably most of these rejected ones expect to get back into public life. But do they think it would be right for the people to be so inconsistent as to let them back? If consistency is a virtue in a Representative is not it also one in a constituency? If so, the lambs who went to the slaughter last November, bleating out to the last moment their devotion to the mill bosses, will never be heard of again, unless they repent pretty speedily. And if those who did escape last year do not turn over a new leaf in time a consistent people will get after them in 1892 and send them up Salt Creek.

If the Republican Congressmen had served their party with half the zeal they did the mill bosses it would not have met the smashing defeat it did last fall. If they have any wish to repair the harm they have done now is the time to do it. Take off at least the increased duties of the woolens schedule and leave them where they were when Congress met, and a sigh of relief will go up from the people. There are other duties which should be lowered, but none of them weigh on the community as heavily as those on woolens, which cost each family the price of three barrels of flour a year. Do this and past sins will be forgiven and the party put in fighting trim again. Fail to do it, and it will be necessary for the party in every State to provide itself with a new set of leaders.

"The Light of the World."

Mr. D. N. Richardson, editor of the Davenport *Democrat-Gazette*, is a man of extensive travel and unusual literary attainments. In speaking of the publication in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Sir Edwin Arnold's great poem in advance of its appearance in book form Mr. Richardson says: "A few years since no reader thought of looking to his daily paper for such a literary work as this. It would have been published in high priced bindings and found its way to the libraries of the well-to-do few. Now books of history, science, literature, religion, art, and fiction are given in single numbers of the daily papers, and thus placed before the reading public. Very few are so poor that they cannot supply themselves with the best reading. No other product of brains, mechanism, and manual labor is so cheap, so well worth what it costs, as the daily newspaper. And the best issue of the week always comes Sunday."

THE sudden retirement of $600,000,000 of gold, with the accompanying panic, would cause contraction and commercial disaster unparalleled in human experience; and our country would at once step down to the silver basis, when there would be no longer any inducement for coinage, and silver dollars would sink to their bullion value.—*Secretary Windom's Last Words.*

I'LL keep my eye on Kaiser William and see how he goes to work to suppress old Bismarck. Surely there must be some way to squelch Carter Harrison.—*Cregier.*

IF you are innocent of all those things, Mr. Quay, why don't you sue the New York *World* for libel?

THE able Democratic editors are still undecided as to whether they should denounce Secretary Blaine's reciprocity egg as addled or claim that he stole it from their nest.

NEAR Scranton, Pa., the other day an old fox was chased for seven hours by hounds and then shot at, all its legs being broken by the charge. The animal ran a dozen rods or more on its mangled stumps before the nearest hound caught it, and then whipped its pursuer before it yielded up its own life. This is called sport at Scranton.

IT is true that Edison is a strict vegetarian, but it does not follow, young man, that abstinence from meat will enable you to become a second Edison.

GOV. HILL might revenge himself on Henry Watterson by boycotting the World's Fair.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

This might hurt his Presidential prospects. Upon the whole, his safest plan, perhaps, will be to follow Mayor Cregier's example and just let the World's Fair take care of itself.

THAT man in Springfield, Mich., who boasts that he can drink six barrels of cider in one winter would be an interesting exhibit if put in his appropriate pen at the stock show.

THE St. Joseph (Mo.) *Ballot* gave up the ghost yesterday. Its suppression, so to speak, was caused by a scarcity of advertising and was not a premeditated outrage.

MAYOR CREGIER'S successor, who will be installed before many more weeks have passed, will be some man who is not afraid to disperse a mob of drunken rioters anywhere within the city limits.

TO JUDGE from the damages claimed by Ignatius Donnelly in his libel suit against ex-Congressman King and the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* he expects to find a long row of ciphers in the verdict.

"KANSAS people," observes the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "have found that ex-Confederate soldiers are not so bad, after all. It is a fact that some of the very best men in the world served in both armies." Old soldiers will demur to this. In their opinion a man who served in both armies was a low-down sort of patriot.

THE Astor-Willing nuptials are over at last. Let us be grateful. And now let us talk of something else.

THOSE Indians at Fort Sheridan have expressed an entire willingness to assist, if necessary, in restoring order and civilization at Jackson Park.

PROBABLY before the swiftest ocean greyhound could land its silver cargo at New York the last gold dollar within reach would be safely hidden away in private boxes and in the vaults of safe deposit companies, to be brought out only by a high premium for exportation.—*Secretary Windom's Last Words.*

IN A MINOR KEY.

Which He Was.

Ruffen (at eating-house)—"These eggs are cooked just about right. Talking of eggs, did you ever see me eat 'em raw? No! I've downed four dozen at one sitting many a time."

Reddy—"What kind of meat is that you are eating?"

"Pork."

"You infamous cannibal!"

He Protests.

"Prisoner," said the Judge, "it is my duty to say that I approve of the verdict the jury has rendered. The crime you committed was one of unusual atrocity. With murder in your cowardly, treacherous heart, you stole up behind your victim and stabbed him in the back. You gave him no chance to defend himself. It was the act of an assassin. You have shown that you have an abandoned, malignant heart, destitute of any redeeming qualities whatever. You are capable of any crime."

"That isn't fair, Judge," protested the Arizona cowboy, an indignant flush dyeing his bronzed cheek. "I never stole a horse."

Something New.

Mr. Hardpay (dropping in casually)—"Anything new, old fellow?"

Merchant—"Yes. I have just put up a new and very neat sign."

[Points to framed motto: "Terms strictly cash."]

Surfeited Already.

Wife—"James, I have found a recipe for making a chestnut pudding. I think I'll——"

Husband (exchange editor of daily paper)—"Wait a few days, Miranda. I've put in the afternoon looking over the English comic weeklies."

PERSONAL.

Gen. Sherman was once asked concerning his religious creed, and this was his reply: "I believe in God Almighty—that's as far as I've got."

Jesse Grant and his father-in-law, Mr. Chapman, with several other gentlemen, are owners of the Plata Blanche silver-mine in Sonora, Mex. Their ore runs about $30 a ton, and there is no end to it. They'll all be rich.

Mr. Gladstone has three hats, and three only. One is black and very old. The second is white, and is used only in summer. The third is a soft felt, and his constant traveling companion. Its age is unknown, but certainly it was not new in 1880.

Commander Reiter, the disgraced naval officer, is a sad-eyed little man, whose face is covered with a thick growth of whiskers. He looks like a broken-down bank clerk, and seems to have lost all spirit. That portion of his face which shows through his whiskers is ghastly pale.

Ex-Senator Spooner says he earned his first dollar by sawing a cord of wood. Then he secured more contracts, and sawed his way into the possession of $7. The $7 was invested in a pig and some old lumber for a pen. The hand that was to handle a togs built the sty. But when the sty was done the pig was dead.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, William D. Howells, and other literary Bostonians took in a Chinese play a few days ago in a cellar that serves as the Hub's Chinese theater, and are understood to have particularly admired the Wagnerian overture that was given on gongs and tom-toms before the regular disturbance began.

James Redpath always claimed that he started the practice known as newspaper interviewing. Whenever it was tried on him, however, he always insisted upon writing out with his own hand what he was to be quoted as having said, so as to avoid any inaccuracies. But, as Minister Pauncefote might observe, this cannot be done in a horse-car.

Gen. Pleasonton is still to be seen on the streets of Philadelphia, walking with the firm step of a hale and hearty man. The General dresses rather oddly in a great coat reaching to the ground, a wide-brimmed slouch hat, and carries a heavy cane. He is seldom recognized as he moves along, except by some old army comrade, and he seems to be absorbed by his own reflections.

The Czar of Russia is a perfect specimen of physical manhood. He is more than six feet tall and has the shoulders, arms, and thighs of an athlete. So great is the strength of his hands that he can twist a horseshoe with ease. He is a magnificent horseman, a thoroughly trained soldier, and an accomplished linguist, speaking seven modern languages beside Russian. He works hard and is out of bed from 6 in the morning till 10 at night.

CURRENT NOTES.

The sunlight comes for rich and poor alike; the blizzard is mostly for poor folk.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Argument is often introduced to establish falsehood. It takes few words to make truth convincing.—*Atchison Globe.*

"I thought her heart was broken when her husband died?" "So it was. Perhaps that accounts for her since tying it with a knot."—*Philadelphia Times.*

The difference between modesty and bashfulness is, of course, that you are modest, while the other fellow is bashful—and how ridiculous it looks!—*Somerville Journal.*

"I do not sink ze English a melodeeous tongue for to spik," said a Frenchman. "Why not?" "Vy not? For because it babble along not easily. You have no billet? Just hear me how I spik!"—*Harper's Bazar.*

Mrs. Brown—"I don't half like that friend of yours—that fellow Smith." Mr. Brown—"Do you think you are a very good judge of men, my dear?" Mrs. Brown (with expression)—"No, I do not."—*New York Herald.*

"Strange thing how Winks ever got the reputation of being a wit," said Jaggleby. "Why, the only decent thing he has gotten off all the evening is his $30 overcoat, and he owes his tailor for that."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Policeman (excitedly to boy on the fence outside)—"What's going on in there, Johnnie? Having a war dance with all the neighbors on the square?" Johnnie (composedly)—"Nope. Only mam insistin' on dad spendin' his evenin's at home."—*Washington Star.*

"Great heavens, Fwed," said Cholly, "don't you smell musk?" "Ya-a-s, be Jove. Isn't it horrible to think of anybody's distwibting a small like that and not get arwested?" "Indeed it is. Let's get some thiggawets and see if we cawn't fohget the horwid odah."—*Washington Post.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

A fine audience gathered at the Auditorium to give a welcome to the first regular melodrama ever offered at the big house—for the presentation of "Shenandoah" last summer was in the nature of an emergency. The first thing one learned when the curtain had been up a few minutes was that the acoustics were as satisfactory for drama as for opera. The actors were easily heard within the limits as they are contracted for the purposes of seeing plays. At the greatest distance from the stage good elocution may be caught. Opera-glasses will be found necessary, however, to perceive the faces of the performers.

"The Soudan," which has had a successful run of late at the Boston Theater, is "Human Nature," originally done a few years ago at Drury Lane in London. When one mentions the name of the author as Henry Pettitt it is as much as to say that the piece is a typical English melodrama, like those of which Messrs. Brooks and Dickson furnished America a surfeit about six years ago. The plot will not startle any one by its daring; indeed, if there is any facility of the auditor to which it will appeal it will be his memory.

What the spectators expected and what was furnished them was a scenic feast. In watching the rapidity with which ponderous pictures were changed—often without a lowering of the curtain—every one could imagine what triumphs might be achieved in the future in pure spectacular drama. The first scene last evening was an English garden, the house occupying one side of the stage, and meadows flecked with light and shadow stretching in the distance. The personages, one regrets to say, were less interesting than their surroundings. Here lived the hero and heroine and their lovely little boy. Hero, Henry Neville, the new English actor; heroine, known to the theatrical profession as Miss Louise Balfe. But the villain is as necessary in an English melodrama as a serpent in Eden; and Frank Losee is the serpent of the Auditorium. He loves the sweet and faithful wife. And there is a brunette villainess, so to speak, who is violently in love with the hero. Imagine the machinations of the two evil persons; imagine a quick change of scene and the heroine found in a compromising situation; a husband shocked, outraged, and ready to do everything desperate—except to kill the villain then and there, which would stop the play!

This is all that is necessary of the plot. The hero instead of looking after his affairs goes to fight in the Soudan—hence the name of the play. Divorced wife with her child is persecuted; child stolen; beaten; muscular Christian minister interferes; great excitement as the poor woman and child at last find a protector. It requires three acts to portray all these things. The best scenic feature is a gruesome country hut in a thunderstorm. The agony of the shrieking mother is relieved by the humor of a lawyer's clerk.

Now comes the events which are incidental to the plot, but nevertheless make the chief interest of the melodrama. The spectator is whisked off to the Soudan. There are two striking scenes—one of the English camp on the sands at night; another, the storming of a walled city. The best of effects one has seen in years is the scaling of the walls by English troops, firing in regular lines as they leap down. In this manner the true spirit of melodrama is caught and communicated to the spectators. But there are other scenes almost as exciting. The hero and villain meet alone in a defile of the mountains and have a sword fight. And then in a second the desert is darkness; the curtain rises again and the victorious British troops are seen in Trafalgar Square, London, marching before the frowning stone lions, while the populace is cheering them and everything is excitement and wild rejoicing. It requires another act to straighten the misunderstanding of the husband and wife. The villain, who died in the Soudan, has confessed his falsehoods, and the last curtain descends on the happy little family seen in the first act.

Mr. Henry Neville is an acceptable hero, though a mild one. A picturesque and strong villain is Frank Losee. Mr. Nestor Lennon lends his fine voice and manly presence to an unimportant character. Harry Hawk is, of course, at home in a low comedy role. Miss Balfe, as the heroine, harrows one as the author intended. The hit of the evening, however, was Master Wallie Eddinger (a well-known ex-Fantasticy child) in the part of a woebegone waif. The little one really acted with intensity and naturalness. Miss Eleanor Moretti was a rich "villainess," despite the fact that the character was as ridiculous as it was despicable. There is nothing wanting to a great melodrama in "The Soudan" but the author's inferior quality of brain.

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Central Music-Hall was comfortably filled last evening, the occasion being the faculty concert of the Chicago Musical College. An orchestra under the direction of S. E. Jacobsohn was in attendance

ALARM IN COURT CIRCLES

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S POOR HEALTH CAUSES UNEASINESS IN BERLIN.

It Is Feared That the Painful Ear Malady from Which He Suffers Is Becoming Cancerous—The Government Does Not Propose to Allow Bismarck to Pose as a Martyr—Parnell Full of Fight—Chilean Rebels Again Victorious.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The state of Emperor William's health is exciting serious alarm in court circles, but it is high treason to mention the subject. There is reason to fear that the painful ear malady from which the Emperor suffers is becoming cancerous. Considering his Majesty's family history there is something ominous in the official announcement that at the recent military banquet the usual speeches were dispensed with because the Emperor was advised by his physicians to avoid speaking in consequence of an affection of the throat. Almost the same notification was made in the case of Emperor Frederick four years ago.

The *Reichsanzeiger* will hereafter rectify all erroneous statements published by the Bismarck newspaper organs in order to satisfy foreign Powers of the true spirit of the Government. Gen. Caprivi declared at Sunday's State council that it was beneath his dignity to punish the ex-Chancellor according to the example set by him in the Arnim case, and he must not be allowed to pose as a martyr.

Liebrich's cure for consumption of the throat has undergone a trial at Prof. Frankle's clinic with satisfactory results. The substance is not made by any bacteriological process that is already known to medical science. It can be used in conjunction with Koch's lymph, which undoubtedly gave an impetus to the new discovery.

Gossip is still busy with the affairs of Prince George Radziwill, who recently paid 5,000,000 marks ($1,250,000) of gambling debts, and still owes several millions, in consequence of which he has been compelled to resign from the German army. It is understood that the Prince has offered to compound with his remaining creditors on a basis of 10 per cent, but the largest of these, Mr. E. Howard, one of the attachés of the English Embassy, proves obdurate and insists on being paid in full. It is probable that Mr. Howard's connection with the British diplomatic service will, in consequence of his part in the affair, be brought to a sudden termination.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says he has seen a letter from Prince Bismarck's wife which says that the family is alarmed at the prospect of persecution of the Prince resulting from his obstinate persistency in uttering remarks calculated to provoke the Emperor.

PARNELL FULL OF FIGHT.

He Is Preparing for a Vigorous Campaign in Ireland.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Parnell had a private meeting with his faction today, at which final arrangements were made for the campaign in Ireland. Seven of Parnell's leading men crossed to Ireland tonight to organize meetings wherever the anti-Parnellites have arranged one. Parnell himself goes to Ireland Saturday and addresses the great meetings at Roscommon Sunday and at Strokestown Monday. He will receive an address from the Gaelic Club of Ireland, in Dublin, Tuesday. Arrangements have been made for a series of meetings during the next three months to be addressed by Parnell. In Cork St. Patrick's-Day Parnell is to preside at a banquet. He and his men appear confident of winning and are certainly going to work in a more methodical way than the McCarthyites. The proposal of the latter that £36,000 now banked in Paris to the credit of the parliamentary fund should be devoted to the evicted tenants was discussed by Parnell, who intends to open up correspondence with McCarthy on the subject. This money was reserved for the general elections or for an emergency, and if the proposal of the McCarthyites is adopted no reserve will be available. In the event of the party being reunited Parnell will almost certainly visit America some time this year, but probably not until autumn.

The chief interest in the pending Irish dispute now centers around the campaign about to be opened in Ireland, and for which the McCarthyites have about completed their preparations. The authorized report of their meeting yesterday hardly conveys an adequate idea of the result of their deliberations. An active, vigorous campaign was decided upon and will be undertaken in advance. It will be well maintained even if to do so it is found necessary to deplete the Irish benches during the discussion of the Irish Land bill.

Between twenty and thirty Nationalists, including the unpopular Healy and the popular Sexton, leave London at once. To insure for these orators a fitting reception the priests have been communicated with and full directions sent out. The fight against Mr. Parnell will be bitter and uncompromising, the leading advocate of the "bread and milk" policy, the late editor of *United Ireland*, being safe in jail and unable to take part in the campaign. It is urged that Mr. Parnell has not heretofore spared his opponents and possibly will not do so in the future. Why, therefore, should the McCarthyites not imitate his example?

Last evening Mr. Parnell held a long and significant interview with the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly of Detroit, Mich., lately the Treasurer of the National League of America, in the smoking-room of the House of Commons. It is understood that the reverend gentleman sides with the ex-leader. He associated last evening altogether with the Parnellites.

The McCarthyites are in high feather over the receipt by their leader of a power of attorney from Patrick Egan transferring to him the control of 250 shares of the capital stock of *United Ireland*. This gives Mr. McCarthy control of a majority of the shares and opens up the prospect of lively times in Dublin, as the new leader proposes to do a little eviction on his own account and bestow on the disputed journal an editorial staff of his own way of thinking.

Capt. Vandeleur is again about to begin evictions in County Clare. It will be remembered that eighteen months ago Capt. Vandeleur met the National League half way and agreed to leave the dispute with his tenants to the arbitration of Sir Charles Russell. The cause of Capt. Vandeleur's present action is the failure on the part of the tenants to carry out the conditions of Sir Charles' award.

The officials are congratulating themselves on the fact that 8,176 people, representing that number of families, are now employed upon the eight railways in the West of Ireland, the appropriations for the construction of which were made by Parliament early in the session. The result of this Government measure of relief has already been to mitigate the suffering in the congested districts and bridge over the most trying season of the year.

Mr. Justin McCarthy denies that he gave Mr. William O'Brien carte blanche to dispose of the £8,000 released from Munro's, the Paris banker with whom the funds of the Irish parliamentary party had been deposited. He says that is rather a question for Mr. Harrington to answer than Mr. O'Brien. In regard to Mr. Harrington's assertion that the Tenants' Defense Association lacks the machinery of distribution, Mr. McCarthy explains that that is the reason why the association now asks for control of the money.

In an interview in reference to the foregoing Mr. Harrington declared that he had nothing to do with the money, but possessed a document which proved that the fund should have been disposed of in the manner which Mr. O'Brien had promised.

WILL BURY THE HATCHET.

French Art to Be Represented at the Berlin Exhibition.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A statement was widely circulated here this morning to the effect that M. Detaille, the celebrated artist, had gone to Berlin to consult the German authorities about the organization of a French art department at the forthcoming exhibition in that city. Upon hearing this rumor, which created a sensation in French art circles, a reporter called at M. Detaille's house and found him tranquilly at work in his study. In answer to the reporter's questions the artist said:

"I never had the least intention of going to Berlin, but nevertheless am a resolute partisan of French art being properly represented at the exhibition which will shortly be opened in Berlin. The situation is exactly this: The Directors of the Berlin Society of Fine Arts are desirous of seeing French art represented at the exhibition, and with this object requested M. Herbette, our Minister at the Court of Germany, to convey this wish to the French artists. M. Herbette addressed himself to me in order to obtain my opinion on the probable manner in which this invitation would be received. I replied that inasmuch as Berlin artists had refused to participate in our various exhibitions, notably at that held in 1878, it would be a delicate subject to suggest that French artists should return such discourteous treatment by an act of politeness. To this I received a further letter from M. Herbette, which pointed out that at the period I referred to all German painters were under military rule and Prince Bismarck forbade them to take part in any of our exhibitions, but that the downfall of the man of blood and iron had totally changed the condition of affairs, and now not only would no prohibition be opposed but every encouragement would be given to German artists desirous of exhibiting their works in France. I entered freely and willingly into the Minister's views, for I am firmly convinced that it is time to plant the banner of French art in foreign countries whenever possible, otherwise we might find ourselves dethroned commercially, perhaps artistically, by native art. As a result of this negotiation a committee of ten artists was chosen, five from each of the two rival French societies, the duty of which was to examine all works of art proposed to be sent to Berlin and to reject any which was not considered of sufficient strength and merit to sustain the high reputation of French art. Already fifty of the foremost artists of France have signified their desire to join this movement, and I am assured that nothing will be left undone by German artists to make us satisfied. I know that this resolution will raise an immense outcry among beer-saloon patriots, but I feel I am in the right in forwarding the movement and aiding to spread the luster of French art as far as possible."

VICTORY FOR THE REBELS.

Chilean Government Troops Routed by the Insurgents.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The *Gaulois* today publishes a dispatch from Buenos Ayres which announces that the Chilean Government troops have been defeated at Coquimbo and Quillota. The same dispatch states that the insurgent forces are rapidly increasing in numbers, and that they are advancing upon the Capital, Santiago de Chile.

The *Gaulois* dispatch adds that only a few towns remain loyal to the Government. The destruction of the railways by the insurgent forces hampers the movement of the Government troops.

President Balmaceda is well supported in the Capital, and is said to be hopeful of being able to repel the rebels.

It is feared that the effect of the rebellion will be disastrous to the finances and commerce of the country.

During the course of a battle fought at Tarapaca, 145 miles southeast of Ilo, the mines were set on fire and afterwards were flooded in an attempt to extinguish the flames. The German miners who were employed in the mines fled into the interior.

Tarapaca is only ten miles from the mouth of a river opening into the Pacific Ocean, so it is inferred that the destruction of property was the work of a landing party which came ashore from one of the insurgent war vessels. The coal depots at Coronel have been pillaged by the insurgent sailors sent ashore to obtain coal for the rebel vessels. Coronel is twenty-five miles south of Concepcion.

MUST NOT FORGET ENGLAND.

Colonies Cannot Negotiate Treaties Against the Interests of the Empire.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Lords today Lord Dunraven asked the Government to produce the papers relating to the Newfoundland disputes. Lord Dunraven added, in view of the excitement caused by this matter, it would be advisable definitely to inform Parliament how the question stands. Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, promised to lay the papers on the table within a few days, including the draft of the convention between Newfoundland and the United States. During the course of his reply Lord Knutsford said: "Considerable misapprehension has arisen in Newfoundland in regard to the position of the Imperial Government towards the convention. The Government has been condemned for breaking engagements made, but none were ever given. It may at some time be possible to secure for the colony the advantages it desires without prejudicing the interests of other parts of the Empire. But the imperial consent to negotiate separate arrangements has always been subject to the well-recognized principle that the Imperial Government must see how far the proposed terms between a colony and a foreign State affect other interests of the British colonial empire. [Hear! Hear!] Leave to negotiate does not imply imperial sanction of any arrangement made. The Canadian Government has sent the Imperial Government a strong protest against the convention, and after mature consideration the Government has decided that the convention could not for the present be completed. [Hear! Hear!]

Lord Kimberly agreed with Lord Knutsford in the opinion that colonial treaty arrangements should be subject to imperial approval, but Lord Kimberly claimed it was desirable to ascertain before the colony entered into negotiations whether they were likely to be sanctioned. [Hear! Hear!]

Lord Knutsford, replying to the last speaker, said that he regretted that any friction had arisen. The Newfoundland papers which were about to be placed upon the table would show whether the Imperial Government was to blame in the matter.

Lord Denman moved the adoption of the bill giving women householders the right of suffrage. After some further discussion Lord Denman's motion was rejected.

ENGLAND AND THE TARIFF.

Free Trade and Protection Occupy the Time of the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Commons today Mr. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, in reply to questions on the subject, said that according to accounts published in American newspapers a portion of the Alabama indemnity fund remained in the hands of the United States Government. Mr. Smith added that it would be contrary to the engagements entered into by the treaty of Washington of 1871 for the English Government to request the return of this sum.

This evening Mr. Vincent moved that the Government at the earliest opportunity invite the British colonies to a conference in London to debate the best means of forming a zollverein. He contended that imperial federation was only to be obtained through commercial federation. Many of the leading colonial statesmen and others favored commercial federation.

Sir Lyon Playfair criticised the motion as covering a protectionist move. He argued that owing to the variety of the interests of the colonies a zollverein was impracticable. He quoted statistics showing the increase of British trade during the present régime. He contended that it would be most injudicious to arrest the reaction in America against excessive protection induced by the McKinley law by imposing differential duties against America for the benefit of the colonies. Considering all the circumstances there was no basis to justify Parliament in inviting the colonies to a conference. In conclusion he expressed a hope for an ultimate union of the colonies on a free-trade basis.

Mr. Lowther declared that there was no real free-trade party in America and that the whole world, with the exception of England, was becoming protectionist. He said: "Unless we give our colonies commercial facilities we had better make up our minds to advocate imperial federation."

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that whatever might be the fate of the motion England had no desire to influence the Canadian elections. He sympathized with some points of Mr. Vincent's speech. He believed that the increasing desire for a closer union between England and the colonies ought to be fostered. He also concluded that many of the views of Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill had lost the authority they formerly exerted and that it was no longer possible to denounce opposing views as clap trap. Still he must hold to what was sound in their views and he hoped that the suspicions of lurking protection would not retard a union of the colonies. While he granted that the country must be prepared for some fiscal changes in the interests of that union colonists must understand that it was impossible for England to tax corn. [Cheers.]

There was no likelihood, he said, that the colonies would consent to a conference on a free-trade basis. There only remained differential duties, and he failed to see how they could be imposed. It seemed to him, therefore, that to hold the conference would be merely following a "will of the wisp."

Mr. Vincent withdrew his motion.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Carried Explosives About with Him—Notes by Cable.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BOULOGNE, Feb. 17.—As the steamer Albert Victor was leaving yesterday for Folkestone a passenger was observed to throw a packet into the harbor. It was fished out of the water and handed to the steward, who reported the matter to Capt. Hall. The packet weighed four pounds, and on being opened was found to contain a suspicious-looking powder said to be dynamite. Capt. Hall questioned the passenger, who after some hesitation admitted that the contents were of an explosive nature and urged the Captain to throw the dangerous substance overboard. This Capt. Hall declined to do, and on the arrival of the steamer at Folkestone had the man arrested. To the police the latter stated that his name was Brown and his address Paris, London, and Cork. He was taken to London by detectives.

The Queen Will Go to Grasse.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Queen has selected Grasse for her sojourn in the spring. The Grand Hotel de Grasse has been rented on behalf of her Majesty from the proprietor, M. Rost. It is situated in a charming position overlooking the old Town of Grasse, which stands on the slope of a mountain rising to a height of 1,090 feet above the level of the sea. It is ten miles inland to the north of Cannes, and from it an extensive view of the surrounding country is to be obtained. Close to the hotel is the Villa Victoria of the Baroness Alice de Rothschild, who was visited there last season by her Royal Highness the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). The pleasant recollections of the visit taken away by her daughter have doubtless had some influence on the Queen's decision in favor of visiting Grasse.

Nothing in the Arbitration Story.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Inquiries made today at the Foreign Office in regard to the statement published in Vienna yesterday under reserve by the *Political Correspondence* to the effect that there was a rumor that the English and United States Governments had agreed to submit the Bering Sea question to the arbitration of King Humbert of Italy, show that the report is untrue. A representative of the Foreign Office, in explanation said: "There is no truth in the statement made by the *Political Correspondence*. Should it be decided to submit the Bering Sea matter to arbitration, it is possible that Mr. Blaine may suggest that King Humbert should be selected to act as arbitrator. But the question of King Humbert's arbitration is not before the Foreign Office and is certainly premature."

Will Look into American Properties.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Mr. W. R. Lawson, the editor of the *Financial Times*, will leave Thursday on the North German Lloyd steamship Spree for New York on his way to Canada, where he will specially represent his journal at the forthcoming elections. He will also visit the asbestos fields and the silver mining districts of Lake Superior, and will afterwards turn his attention to the rapidly developing coal and iron estates of Virginia and Tennessee. Mr. Lawson will be the fourth special commissioner who has been sent to America during the course of the last two years on behalf of the *Financial Times*.

Will Not Meddle in Politics.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Feb. 17.—Mgr. Frappel, Bishop of Angiers, had a farewell audience from his Holiness the Pope yesterday. The conversation lasted for half an hour. As far as is known Leo XIII. declared to the Bishop in plain and unmistakable language that he would favor neither of the political parties in France. His Holiness said that the Holy See must seek to remain on good terms with all lawfully constituted governments. Catholics should prosecute all claims by legal methods. He would not interfere in quarrels excited by Cardinal Lavigerie's attitude.

Another "Jack the Ripper" Scare.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Another "Jack the Ripper" scare is agitating this city. A woman was found dying this morning with her throat cut and suffering from a stab wound in the chest. In spite of the popular Jack the Ripper theory the police declare that the woman committed suicide.

John Dillon in the Infirmary.

DUBLIN, Feb. 17.—Mr. John Dillon, M. P., who with Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., is undergoing his term of imprisonment in Clonmel prison, has been removed from his cell to the infirmary of that institution.

Formed a Murderous Conspiracy.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 17.—A startling conspiracy has been discovered here, but the details are kept secret by the police and Government officials. It is known, however, that the plot embraced the proposed assassination of the principal members of the Government. Considerable excitement naturally has followed the discovery of the conspiracy.

Our Relations with Belgium.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17.—The Belgian Government has begun negotiations with Edwin H. Terrell, the American Minister, looking to reciprocal customs concessions on the part of Belgium and the United States. The outlook is considered favorable, Mr. Terrell having had an interview with the Government this morning.

Brevities by Cable.

Herr Neuland, Grand Master of the German Provincial Masons, is dead.

The London Labor Council is considering a general dockmen's strike.

The death of Johann Barthold Jungkind, the Dutch painter, is announced.

Gladstone is said to have recovered from his indisposition of Monday night.

Because denied universal suffrage Belgian workmen are organizing a universal strike.

Count von Taaffe, the Austrian Prime Minister, is suffering from inflammation of the lungs.

Australian union wool-shearers threaten to stop the crop clip if non-union men are permitted to work.

In the Bankruptcy Court of London yesterday a receiving order was made in the case of Grace Hawthorne, the actress.

The Brussels Workmen's Council is inviting Socialists throughout Europe and the United States to an international congress in August next.

The Greek steamer Andriana Stathatos has been wrecked on the Island of Zea, in the Grecian Archipelago. The Captain and part of the crew were lost.

Inquiries made at the Vatican show that the Pope's letter to Cardinal Gibbons on the question of school education in the United States will be of a pacific nature.

The death is announced of Thomas D. Fenner, an American negro performer long resident in Liverpool, where he was a member of the well-known Sam Hague Minstrels.

It is announced on reliable authority that the Czar has accepted the invitation of the Emperor of Austria to take part in a grand hunting party which will be held some time this year.

It was not Count Schouvaloff who warned Prince Bismarck that the Government contemplated prosecuting him, but the Duke Ernest of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, who visited Prince Bismarck three weeks ago.

Two more Americans have died in London. Horatio Nelson, who figured as a brave naval officer in the Civil War, was carried off by apoplexy; Samuel Laughlin of Chicago died of pneumonia. Both bodies will be sent home.

Sir James Fitz-James Stephen, M. A., Justice of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, has resigned his seat on the bench on account of ill health, his sickness being attributed to the worry and excitement which he was subjected to during the trial of Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

A. J. Grover.

A. J. Grover died at Muscotah, Kas., Feb. 13, aged 83 years, death being produced by cerebral hemorrhage and consequent paralysis. Mr. Grover was born in Bethel, Me., Aug. 26, 1828. He was admitted to the bar at Portland in 1853. Soon afterwards he became interested in the anti-slavery movement, and was a lecturer of the society of which William Lloyd Garrison was President. He removed to Illinois in the same year and assisted in forming the first Republican organization in La Salle County. He also for a time edited the Earlville *Transcript*, besides making editorial contributions to different publications. Mr. Grover was the author of the famous plank in the Republican platform of 1868 against repudiation. He was married in 1853 to Octavia C. Norton. Three children survive him, the eldest, Mr. O. D. Grover, being one of the teachers of the Chicago Art Institute.

Funeral of Mrs. Reginald Norman.

The funeral of Mrs. Reginald Norman was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of her father, Samuel Gregston, No. 3437 Michigan avenue. Bishop Cheney conducted the services, which were simple and impressive. The floral offerings were numerous. Only intimate friends were present. The funeral procession was by carriages to Graceland, where the remains were deposited in the vault.

Henry G. Soulard.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A telegram was received here today announcing the death last night at St. Louis of Henry G. Soulard, a former pioneer resident of Galena, who was prominently identified also with the founding and early growth of Chicago.

Obituary Notes.

Hudson Burr, a prominent attorney of Bloomington, Ill., died yesterday.

The remains of William B. Buckmaster were taken from Davenport, Neb., to Alton, Ill., for interment yesterday.

WANT AN INVESTIGATION

A WORLD'S FAIR BILL TO BE INTRODUCED AT SPRINGFIELD.

Representative Carmody Claims Stipulations Regarding the Employment of Laborers Are Being Violated—Contract with McArthur Bros. Being Prepared in Which Protection Is Promised Them—Harangue of an Idler at Jackson Park—Other Fair News.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Representative Carmody will at the earliest opportunity offer a resolution in the House reciting the preamble and resolution adopted at the extra session of the Legislature last July, wherein the Commissioners of the World's Fair were instructed to obey the eight-hour law and the employment of none but citizens of the United States and those who have declared for letters of citizenship. The resolution states this action of the Legislature is being violated, and asks the appointment of a special committee of five, two from the Senate and three from the House, to go to Chicago, investigate the matter, and report its findings to the Legislature. This is a Democratic scheme to make capital for the spring election in Chicago at the suggestion, presumably, of Mayor Cregier.

WILL GIVE THEM PROTECTION.

Contract for the Jackson Park Work Now Being Prepared.

This morning Lawyer John P. Wilson, attorney for the Columbian Exposition, will draw up the contract to be signed by McArthur Bros. and the directory for the dredging and filling in Jackson Park. Ample provision will be made in it for the protection of American labor, and the Mayor said yesterday that the city would afford necessary protection for the contractors.

Yesterday afternoon the Mayor, McArthur Bros.' Consulting Engineer Gottlieb, and Attorney Wilson held a long conference over the details of the contract. A session was first held in Mr. Wilson's office and then the party adjourned to the Mayor's office, where an hour was spent in consultation, during which time his Honor called for the statute relating to the employment of alien labor. Before the conference ended the details of the contract were practically agreed upon, and Mr. Wilson was instructed to draw it up this morning.

One of its features will be a provision guarding American labor. The clause to which reference will be made or which will be quoted, appears in a statute which was enacted by the State Legislature in June, 1889. The clause is as follows:

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly, that it shall be unlawful for any board or commission or any officer or other person acting for the State, or for any county, township, city, or other municipality, or for any contractor or subcontractor under or in behalf of the said municipality, to employ any person or persons other than native born or naturalized citizens of the United States or those who have in good faith declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, when such employés are to be paid in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, out of any funds raised by taxation.

Another section of the same statute provides that all contractors or other persons employing labor to be paid in part or in whole, either directly or indirectly, out of funds raised by taxation, shall file with the Treasurer or disbursing officer of such funds a certificate showing to the best of their belief that the persons so employed are citizens of the United States or have declared their intention to become citizens.

The law provides also a heavy penalty for false returns, and for such officer who allows, knowingly, alien labor to be employed and paid for out of public funds. A contractor violating the law is subject to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment. Still another section of the law provides a fine of $500 and imprisonment for any one interfering with laborers employed under the terms of the statute.

The reason for giving prominence to this statute appears to arise from a desire to placate American labor, so called, and also because $5,000,000 of the money used in building the Fair will be raised by the municipality. The expenditure of this money would come under the provision of the statute. But as $3,000,000 must first be collected by the Exposition from its stockholders before the city can be drawn upon, McArthur Bros. will be paid off long before any money "raised by taxation" is used. Nevertheless it will go in the contract.

"We never employed any imported labor in our lives," said Mr. McArthur after the conference. "We don't care anything about alien labor. All we want is men to do the work. We would obey the laws of the State, contract or no contract, but we do not care for the extra verbiage necessary to insert the clause or others which the Exposition people may wish.

"Our conference was perfectly harmonious. We stand ready to do anything in reason. There is no occasion for alarm over the labor situation. We are not going to transgress any laws nor do we wish to court criticism in the employment of men to do the work. It was, perhaps, unfortunate, in view of subsequent events, that those twenty-five Italians were employed the first day. We were not organized then nor ready to do anything and started them out because they were ready to work. We gave no thought to the matter and began there just as we would on any other contract."

Mayor Cregier, after the conference, said the matter was working out all right and the meeting had been satisfactory.

"Will a clause pertaining to alien labor be inserted?" he was asked.

"Yes, sir; that will be done."

"Were you asked by the contractors for police protection?"

"No, sir. Nothing was said about it."

"Shall you or the city afford protection in case it be needed?"

"Yes, sir. To the extent of my ability."

The Mayor did not indicate just what he meant by protection, and the question as to whether the city or park police should be primarily looked to is under advisement by the World's Fair Committee on Legislation; also by Assistant Corporation Counsel Darrow. Mr. Darrow is not yet ready with his opinion, but a member of the Committee on Legislation said it was his opinion that the city should afford the protection.

A LOAFER HARANGUED THE CROWD.

That Caused the Rumor of Trouble at Jackson Park Yesterday.

The World's Fair Grounds at Jackson Park were quiet yesterday except for the slight excitement raised among the groups of unemployed laborers by the harangue of a drunken idler. The evening paper reports of the speech and of the wild cheers of the auditors were greatly exaggerated. He was an Irishman, a sewer-digger, and was pretty drunk. He denounced the "dagos," as he called them, demanded eight hours' work and union prices, and was laughed at and applauded by a hundred shivering hearers. He concluded his speech on being offered a drink of whisky from a bottle. Many of his most boisterous applauders could have been seen a short time after lying on the leaves under the white oak saplings too "weary" to care when work began on the World's Fair.

No work was done there yesterday by graders or carpenters. The surveyors ran lines and grade stakes were driven. Three carloads of tram-cars and tools were unloaded. Two city policemen were pacing along near the Sixty-third street entrance. They had been specially detailed there, as had others along at points near the park limits. Their orders were to stay out of the parks unless they saw a violation of the law therein, in which case they were instructed to pass its boundaries and preserve the peace. They could not have seen any disturbance as far away as the proposed buildings and ditch where work will begin.

The statement that residents along the park side are alarmed for fear of a mob finds no corroboration among those residing there. There are no saloons nearer to the point where work will begin than Seventieth or Fifty-fifth streets. Police were not held in reserve at Grand Crossing Station in anticipation of trouble, as was stated.

World's Fair Directors deplore the evil effects of having stories of serious riots telegraphed to all parts of the world. They fear the impression will go abroad that Chicago is a turbulent city, to which it is in a measure unsafe to intrust property or life.

"We simply quit work," said Mr. McArthur, one of the contractors, "because we did not wish to have any trouble. Our work down there was preliminary, anyway, and we were not ready to begin, but we dug a ditch in order to satisfy the general wish that something be done. That is all there was about the Italian business. There is none around there now and hasn't been since the second day.

"We are now putting up our tents and providing a place for laborers to eat and sleep. Our machinery is arriving and we shall be ready to go ahead in a few days."

NEED SEVERAL MILLIONS MORE.

Directors Decide That $10,000,000 Will Not Be Enough.

It is going to take about $15,000,000 to build and conduct the World's Fair. Yesterday afternoon members of the Finance and Ways and Means Committees put their heads together in a two hours' consideration of estimates of expenses that have been submitted. At the conclusion of the meeting one of the committeemen said:

"Yes, it is going to take more than $10,000,000. It will require from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. The estimates are not all in yet, but it is evident that the amount I have indicated will be necessary."

Chief of Construction Burnham has turned in his estimates for buildings, with or without the use of the Lake-Front. The whole cost is understood to be estimated at not far from $10,000,000. About $1,500,000 will be saved by the abandonment of the Lake-Front. Again, terminal facilities for the railroads at Jackson Park have not been provided for on the line originally mapped out by the directory. If it be concluded to do anything the least estimate has been fixed at $750,000. A saving on the Lake-Front might be devoted to transportation if the directory should still think it necessary to go into the railroad business.

The committees will meet again this afternoon to continue their deliberations. Before the meeting of the directory Friday night, all of the estimates, it is expected, will have been furnished, and then the directory will know where it stands. The responsibility of getting the extra millions together did not seem to exert any disheartening influence over the members yesterday, though it is admitted to be a question of grave import.

"We shall come out all right," was the cheerful statement vouchsafed by one of the members.

A matter of interest in this connection is the following paragraph from an editorial in the New York *Financier* of Feb. 16.:

In the interests of the country as a whole, and fair play in particular, it is an act of monstrous injustice that Chicago, single-handed, should be called upon to shoulder the whole burden of the costs of the World's Fair. Not, be it understood, that Chicago is either unable or unwilling to meet such a cost, but the required sum is a vast tax which in the nature of the enterprise ought to be liberally shared by the Nation as a whole.

May Increase Salaries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Senator Farwell and Col. Abner Taylor expected to have a hearing on World's Fair matters before the Senate Committee on Appropriations today, but after consultation with the Chairman it was agreed to postpone the hearing until the committee reaches the portion of the Sundry Civil bill relating to the Exposition, when Mr. Butterworth will also be heard. Col. Taylor thinks the committee will probably increase the salaries and allowances for office expenses for the officers of the commission, but that no provisions will be made for meetings of the commission or Board of Lady Managers during the next fiscal year.

After Machinery Exhibits.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—William Ritchie of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Machinery of the National Commission, is in Erie for two days' visit, and has secured pledges of extensive exhibits from all the leading manufacturers of iron and wood working machinery. Mr. Ritchie says the machinery department will far exceed the display of any previous exhibition.

To Reproduce Monk's Mound.

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Col. Wyman of Chicago is here today visiting Prof. William McAdams, the geologist, and tomorrow they will proceed to the celebrated Monk's Mound near East Louis and take photographs and measurements with the view of reproducing the mound at the Columbian Exposition as one of the most notable archæological specimens in the world.

Exposition Notes.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. Wilmarth, Mrs. Dr. Stevenson, and Miss Nina Lunt, the Woman's Committee on World's Congresses, met yesterday and discussed the appointment of committees.

Architects devoted some time yesterday to a consideration of the division of the improved portion of Jackson Park. It is possible that the Proctor tower will be put at the end of the pier at the south end of the park.

Consulting Engineer Gottlieb worked out certain engineering details of the Adams electric elevated railway system. He has had no other connection with the enterprise and is not now identified with it in any way, as has been stated.

The Queen Isabella Association is discussing the advisability of building a club-house for women near the center of the city, instead of a pavilion on the Fair grounds. One woman is said to have promised to subscribe for $10,000 worth of stock if the scheme be put through.

Secretary Butterworth of the World's Congress Auxiliary has issued a special announcement asking that there may be sent to him suggestions of new committees not embraced in the present list of committees as published, and suggestions of new members whose advice would be of special value to any committee.

Burlington Prohibitionists at Work.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The supposition that no further attempts would be made here to enforce the prohibitory law was groundless. A number of new injunction suits were filed today and the parties engaged in this unpopular business are preparing for an aggressive campaign against the saloonkeepers, liquor-dealers, and agents.

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A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

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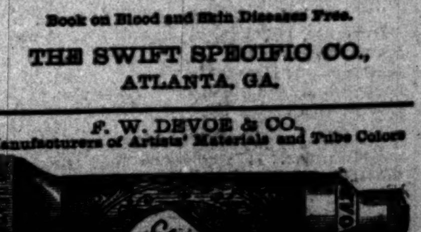

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The remainder of this week will be clearing-up time for ready-made trousers—several hundred pairs in the batch—the best, and the very best, go for half price, and less.

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"	7.00,	"	3.50
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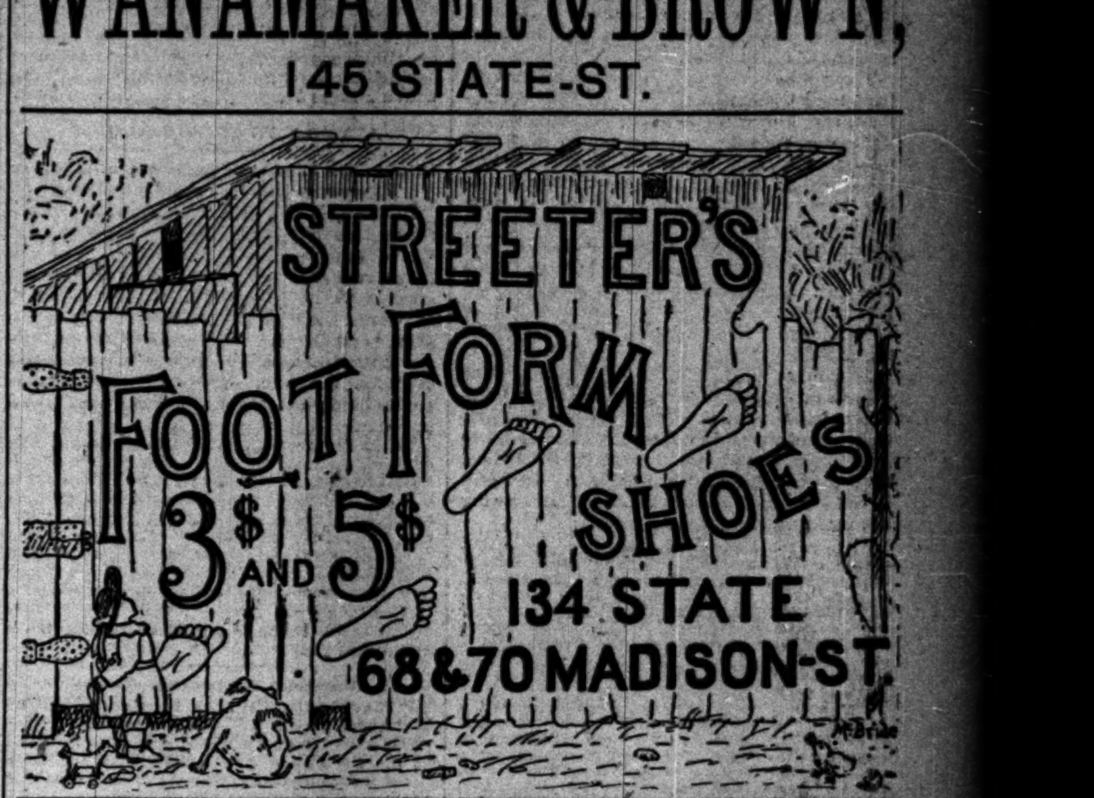

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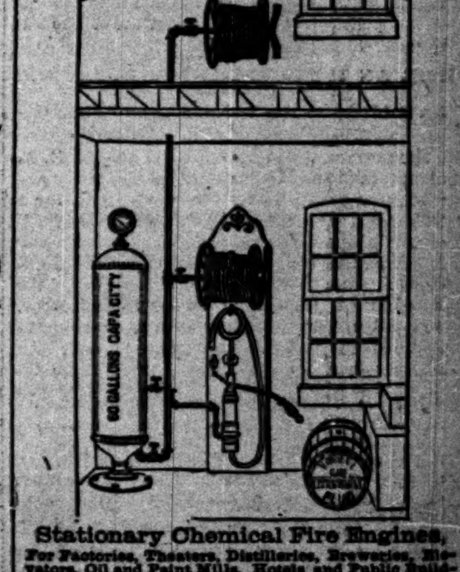

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REV. P. S. HENSON, Pastor First Baptist Church, Speaks His Mind.

The country is greatly agitated by "Prof. Koch's" discovery. Well they may be, as the destruction of the "germs" in the blood is now the great question. For three years Dr. King has been doing with his "Germetuer" what lymph does for consumption—"kills the germ." But read what Dr. Henson says:

"An almost fatal attack of *La Grippe* last winter left me with Nasal Catarrh and such susceptibility to Bronchial Irritation that the slightest exposure would develop it, and very little effort in public speaking would result in distressing hoarseness, so that I had serious fears of permanent disability. Besides, I suffered with dyspeptic troubles—notably what is popularly known as 'heartburn,' from which I found it difficult to obtain relief.

"I was induced by a friend to try *King's Royal Germetuer*, and it gives me great pleasure to say that its effect has been as *magical* as 'Koch's Lymph' is reported to be, which is also a *germ destroyer*, though taken in a different way. *Catarrh*, Bronchial Irritation, and Dyspepsia have all disappeared before one bottle of the Germetuer has been used. One of my sons, who has *long* been a sufferer from *Catarrh*, has received like signal relief from his old enemy. "P. S. HENSON.

"Chicago, Dec. 10, 1890."

☞ Germetuer cures *Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, all Bowel Trouble.*

☞ Germetuer cures *La Grippe and removes all after results.*

Germetuer is woman's best friend, regulating all irregularities and curing all female troubles.

For sale by Druggists. Will be sent anywhere C. O. D. for $1.50 per bottle (concentrated), which makes one gallon Germetuer.

KING'S ROYAL GERMETUER CO., Room 82, 240 La Salle-st.

GOOD COOKING.

All who desire good cooking in their houses should use

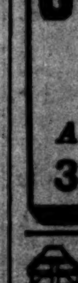
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

A slight addition gives great strength and flavor to Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.

One pound is equal to forty pounds of lean beef, of the value of about $7.50.

Genuine only with fac-simile of J. von Liebig's signature in blue ink across the label.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR *The Celebrated* CHOCOLAT MENIER *Annual Sales Exceed* 30 MILLION Lbs.



Windguard Chimney Tops FOR DEFECTIVE SMOKE FLUES. Sewers Cleaned, Repaired, and Deodorized. WM. M. DEE, 165 Adams-st.

RARE COINS AND MEDALS. A Special Sale of Greek and Roman Gold and Silver Coins, War Medals and Decorations, U. S. Half Cents and Fractional Currency, Gold Dollars and $3 Pieces, Rare Copper Coins, Medals and Tokens, Postage Stamps, Rare Books, Coats of Arms and Flags of all Nations, Coin and Stamp Price Lists and Catalogues at the CHICAGO COIN EXCHANGE, 248 La Salle-st., Room 115, Chicago. Take the elevator.

MAY NOT SEAT KYLE.

A QUESTION RAISED AS TO THE LEGALITY OF HIS ELECTION.

He Received Ten Votes Less than a Majority of All the Members of the Legislature, Which, It Is Claimed, the South Dakota Constitution Requires—Independents to Hold a National Convention in 1892—Michigan Legislators After Corporations and Trusts.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The question was raised today over the legality of Kyle's election to the United States Senate. The claim is made that constitutional requirement provides that the majority of all the members of the Legislature is necessary, which would necessitate Kyle's receiving 85 votes, whereas the vote stood Kyle 75, Sterling 55, Tripp 8, Campbell 1, with 30 paired or absent on the last ballot. What is now only a question of general discussion promises to soon assume importance enough to be tested in a proper manner. Meanwhile Senator Kyle has received congratulations from all sections of the country.

The rumor circulated yesterday, alleged to have been based upon a dispatch from Springfield, that Palmer was elected at the same time Kyle was, caused great excitement and was undoubtedly one reason of Kyle's election being rushed through, the prior understanding being that he would not go in until Wednesday. Similar reports have been flying about today regarding Palmer's election, and they have kept political circles in a constant ferment. The assertion that Speaker Seward had gone to Springfield to fix the deal is now contradicted. Senator-elect Kyle departed for Sioux Falls today for several days' absence.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Fourth of July oration of the preacher politician, the Rev. J. H. Kyle, brought him into such prominence that he was elected State Senator, and one more revolution of the wheel of fortune has landed him squarely in a seat in the American House of Lords. Reviewing the immigration question he said:

We have room for Catholicism but not for Romanism. We have room for Catholicism but not for the Pope. Our Nation cannot be divorced from religion. It is incorporated into all her institutions. It was an honor to the founder of the Christian religion that he demanded entire obedience to the powers that be. As a large proportion of foreign immigrants are Romanists they should be asked to renounce allegiance to the Pope as well as to all foreign potentates.

The second great problem rising before the American people for solution is the centralization of power in corporations. Corporations have done much for the country, but their impositions upon the Government and people should come to an end. As a Nation we must throw safeguards around our institutions, our firesides, our young States, and our Nation—the gift of honorable founders. Let us have first universal liberty of the press; second, universal education, protected by compulsory education laws; third, universal suffrage, protected by a secret ballot, a compulsory ballot, an educational qualification, and the freedom of the ballot for all, male and female, who may comply with the national regulations; fourth, universal prohibition of the liquor traffic, protected by State and National laws, and thus remove the rum power, which today destroys the social, political, and commercial life of the Nation.

FOR AN INDEPENDENT CONVENTION.

An Address to the Farmers and Labor Organizations of the Country.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—The F. M. B. A. members of the Illinois General Assembly are taking an active part in the movement for a "National independent convention" in 1892, at which shall be represented the Farmers' Alliance, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Patrons of Husbandry, the Knights of Labor, the United States Labor, and all other industrial and farmer organizations of every State in the Union. An address has been prepared and will be addressed to every local lodge of the farmer and labor organizations of Illinois and other States, reciting the necessity of organizing the Union, as it is termed, and pointing out the ease with which the victories of last fall may be followed up and, by an organization of all the new parties, the control of the Nation wrested out of the hands of the two old dominant parties. The address says:

The difficulty of forming the different industrial organizations of the country into one coherent body for united political action has long been apparent. When the effort has been made, the ghost of some old guard, the fossil remains of some defunct National Committee, or the present jealousy of officers or societies, have thrust themselves in as disorganizing and dividing elements. In Nebraska last summer a plan was devised which ignored societies and organized the units which composed them. The plan was remarkably successful, resulting in the casting of over 70,000 ballots for an independent reform ticket.

The National Alliance, at its Omaha session, just closed, has adopted practically the same plan for action in 1892. It is a proposition made to all the industrial organizations of the Nation. It puts no society in advance and discriminates against none. It provides an easy machinery by which the demand for a new National movement can be tested and an easy and safe plan by which a national nominating convention may be called. It puts all old committees and old chairmen and all societies aside as disturbing elements, while making them all active agents in carrying out the experiment and the work and giving them all an equal chance in the results. It adopts as a platform the six planks upon which the largest number of people in the United States will agree, and ignores those disturbing issues upon which the largest disagree. The plan evinces the highest statesmanship, and if it is met by the other industrial societies in the spirit in which it is tendered it will set the pace for 1892 and result in the election of a people's National ticket.

The six planks upon which the great new party is expected to stand as a unit are being framed as a "declaration of principles" and are to be promulgated in the shape of a petition, which is to be circulated in each State for signatures. These petitions, with the signatures attached, are to be returned to the National Farmers' Alliance Executive Committee by the close of the year. The number of signers in each State is to regulate the delegate representation of that State in the National Convention, all details to be arranged by the meeting of a "Provisional Committee" in Cincinnati next year. The petition, or "declaration of principles," is as follows:

We, the undersigned, do hereby declare our allegiance to the following principles—viz.:

1. The free and unlimited coinage of silver.
2. The abolition of National banks and the substitution for their notes of legal-tender Treasury notes; and the increase of currency to $50 per capita.
3. Government ownership of all railroads, telegraphs, and telephones.
4. The prohibition of alien ownership of land, and of gambling in stocks, options, and futures.
5. The adoption of a constitutional amendment requiring the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.
6. The Australian ballot system.

SIX HUNDRED BILLS INTRODUCED.

Badger State Solons Take Advantage of Their Last Chance.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—It was field day for the introduction of bills in the Wisconsin Legislature today. Over 600 new measures were introduced, many of them, however, "dead-heads," it being the last day according to resolution that new business would be received. The entire day was consumed with putting in bills. One of the most important measures in the grist was introduced by Senator Kingston and is designed to supersede the present election law passed two years ago. It is virtually an administration measure. The most essential particular in which it differs from the old law is in the provision for the arrangement of ballots. Instead of having the names of the candidates in alphabetical order the party tickets are to be arranged in parallel rows. In other respects the Australian system is adhered to and a secret ballot still provided for.

TO PUNISH CHICAGO SPORTS.

Hoosier Legislators Dealing with a Bill Against Prize Fights.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—A bill prescribing punishment for spectators of prize fights was engrossed by the Senate today. It was explained by the author, Mr. Kopelke, that the measure was meant to be especially applicable to people who come over into Lake County from Chicago to hold prize-fights. Under the present laws it is difficult to learn who are stakeholder, betters, seconds, and referees, the only ones made punishable by the existing statutes. An amendment exempting newspaper reporters from the penalties of the bill was adopted.

A resolution was passed by the House today urging the immediate passage by Congress of the Butterworth Anti-Option bill. The bill providing for non-partisan civil service in the management of the State benevolent institutions today passed the Senate. The bill requiring railroad companies to provide waiting and toilet rooms at stations in all towns of more than 250 inhabitants was passed. The Building and Loan Association bill permitting the capitalization of such companies at as high as $25,000,000 was defeated.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY DOOMED.

Nebraska to Change Its Policy Toward the Beet-Raisers.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The House spent the entire forenoon in a discussion of the single-tax measure and then referred the bill back to the committee for amendment. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor to coöperate with the National Divorce Reform League in such reform measures that might suggest themselves. A bill was recommended for passage providing that every corporation hereafter created shall publish annually a statement of its financial condition. The Senate spent the forenoon in considering the Beet Sugar Bounty bill. The resolution of the State Irrigation Convention favoring a retention of the sugar bounty was read, but it did not stem the tide, and the bill repealing the bounty act was recommended for passage. It will be passed. The House Australian Ballot bill was recommitted for a slight correction, but will be passed at the next meeting of the Senate. The Senate passed the House concurrent resolution and memorial demanding the immediate foreclosure of the Union Pacific mortgages by the Government.

AFTER THE CORPORATIONS.

Bills in the Michigan Legislature Affecting Express and Telephone Companies.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Representative Raymond introduced a bill in the House today providing that Justices of the Peace may sentence to hard labor all prisoners sent to the county jail. The State Board of Corrections and Charities is urging the passage of the bill. Representative Richardson introduced a bill increasing the special tax upon the gross receipts of express companies doing business in the State from 1 to 5 per cent.

In the Senate Senator McCormick presented a bill making the legal rate for telephone rental $2.50 a month and Senator Baughner a bill prohibiting the existence in Michigan of trusts, syndicates, combines, or any organization formed for the purpose of increasing the price of any commodity or product. The bill provides that any member of a trust or any one advertising or selling any article controlled by a trust may be fined from $100 to $1,000 or sentenced to imprisonment for from one to five years.

Thompson Exonerates Quay.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17.—Samuel Custine Thompson, President of the Young Men's Democratic Association of Philadelphia, who presided at the Pattison meeting in the Academy of Music in the last campaign, says: "I was counsel for the woman in question. To my knowledge—and I am acquainted with all the facts in the case—Senator Quay never defrauded or attempted to defraud any one of a single penny. Though I am a Democrat in politics, I made up my mind to make this statement public during the campaign if Senator Quay had seen fit to deny the false allegation, and I would have done so if he had sought to vindicate himself."

Female Suffrage Defeated.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The bill which originated with Mrs. Anna L. Diggs, authorizing women to vote at general elections and hold office, came up for consideration in the House this afternoon. It had been recommended to pass by Committee of the Whole and no one had any idea that it would be defeated. When it was put to a vote there were a great many absentees, and, although it received 60 out of 89 votes, it lacked three of having a constitutional majority. An effort will be made tomorrow to have the vote reconsidered.

Staub Will Not Make Trouble.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Gov. Bulkeley attempted no interference today with the new Democratic Controller, Mr. Staub. The latter, it is reported, has concluded to recognize the Republican holdover officials as State officers de facto. This will avert trouble which had been apprehended by the Republicans because of Staub's power to block payments and otherwise embarrass the State Government.

Voted Against Resubmission.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The new combination in the Senate today carried out to the letter the program outlined in last night's dispatches. The vote to indefinitely postpone the bill resubmitting the liquor question was 18 to 12, one member being absent. The vote to indefinitely postpone the Capital removal resolution was carried by 25 votes. Both questions are now regarded as permanently settled.

CARTER PROVES HIS GREAT SPEED.

He Shows Remarkable Billiards and Easily Defeats Catton.

Eugene Carter seemed to forget that he was playing in a shortstop tournament last night at the Brunswick-Balke-Collender warerooms and proceeded to put up the kind of billiards that enthusiasts are wont to expect from players of the caliber of Schaefer and Slosson. Nothing seemed too hard for him and the way he piled up billiards made Billy Cattton, his opponent, sick at heart. For six innings he did not do much, and while he made a run of thirty-five, just to warn Catton what was in store for him, the latter suspected nothing. In the seventh inning the Clevelander cut loose and from that time put up billiards as if he did not know how to miss. Massés, draws, cushion shots, and follows, whether simple or difficult, were executed with the simplest ease. The contestants in the tournament, who were scattered around the room, grew restless and gathered in groups to discuss the unlooked-for performance. This did not disconcert Carter, and he moved right ahead, finishing his 400 points in the fourteenth inning, with a break of 23.

Catton in the meantime had not been idle. He was playing billiards all the time and made a good average, but he could not keep near Carter. Although the weather kept the attendance down, still there was a fair crowd present. Dump Rhines acted as referee and Charley Matthews as scorer.

Carter won the bank, chose the black ball, and made 1. Catton followed with just as many. The play was slow up to the seventh inning, although in his third inning Carter made 35. In the seventh he caught his stroke and piled up the biggest run he ever made in a match or tournament game. The balls were left in the lower corner and Carter held them there during the greater part of the run, driving the object ball to the cushion repeatedly, but always bringing it back perfectly. At 50 he was loudly applauded. He continued right on, and when he passed Ives' run of 89 the applause was renewed. His 90th shot was a hard bank shot for position. As the century mark was passed the building shook with applause. He continued to 110, and fell down on a three-cushion shot around the table for position.

Catton now settled down to business, following with runs of 25, 23, and 54 gathered in open-table billiards.

Carter made 35 in his ninth inning, and the call was Carter 200, Catton 141.

In his tenth inning Carter gathered 84 from all parts of the table and followed this up with 1, 85, and 7, finally running the game out with 23.

Catton had made 12, 19, 41, and 19, but his opponent's lead was too much for him to cut down. The score:

Carter—1, 0, 35, 4, 0, 15, 110, 0, 35, 84, 1, 85, 7, 23. Total, 400. Best runs, 110, 85, 84. Average, 28 4-7.
Catton—1, 5, 12, 0, 2, 19, 25, 23, 54, 12, 19, 41, 19. Total, 232. High runs, 54, 41. Average, 17 11-13.

The afternoon game was between Shaw and Hatley. Hatley won the bank and chose the white ball. Shaw started off in good form, but Hatley soon passed him and, going right on, won easily at the finish. He made a high run of 68 and averaged over 11. The score:

Hatley—0, 19, 2, 16, 22, 11, 9, 27, 4, 1, 15, 5, 4, 2, 0, 15, 14, 2, 12, 68, 0, 12, 19, 6, 18, 7, 10, 1, 2, 2, 1, 19, 1, 4, 6, 38. Total, 400. Best runs, 68, 38, 27. Average, 11 4-36.
Shaw—0, 15, 16, 7, 3, 14, 5, 6, 0, 12, 1, 0, 18, 14, 16, 0, 1, 2, 6, 15, 0, 12, 22, 3, 4, 0, 8, 2, 7, 2, 23, 10, 18, 0. Total, 254. Best runs, 23, 22, 18. Average, 7 9-35.

This afternoon Ives and Shaw meet and tonight Maggioli and Capron. Tomorrow afternoon Capron and McLaughlin and at night Carter and Hatley will play.

A Testimonial.

The following testimonial to Mr. J. J. Grafton, Manager "Grafton Tours through Old Mexico," from members of his January party was received at the office of the Chicago and Alton railroad today: "We take great pleasure in expressing in this manner our gratification and satisfaction with your management of our thirty-day trip through old Mexico. The journey has been full of delightful experiences, and for your kind care and constant attention to our wants we are under many obligations. Wishing you great success in your enterprise, we subscribe ourselves—Gov. Alexander Ramsey, Henry C. Rew, W. H. Colvin, W. W. Colvin, W. C. Egan, D. W. Irwin, Joseph Jackes, F. V. Hyderstaedt, A. V. Hyderstaedt, M. L. Coleman," and others. The next and last Mexican tour for this season will leave Chicago by special vestibuled train at 10 a. m. Tuesday, Feb. 24. For tickets and full information apply to Robert Somerville, City Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago and Alton railroad, 195 South Clark street, Chicago.

ILLINOIS MAYORS MEET.

THEY DISCUSS PLANS FOR RAISING FUNDS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Resolutions Adopted Requesting the Legislature to Enact a Law Providing for the Appointment of Special City Assessors Upon Whose Figures Municipal Taxation Shall Be Based—Alleged Express-Robbers Caught—Mason County, Illinois, Officials Indicted—Miscellany.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Mayors and City Attorneys of cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants recently called by Mayor Hay of Springfield was held today. There were present the Mayors of Rockford, Decatur, Belleville, East St. Louis, Peoria, Bloomington, Joliet, Aurora, and Springfield, and the City Attorneys of Belleville, Decatur, Bloomington, Joliet, and Peoria.

Mayor Hay stated the object of the meeting to be to devise some plan of raising funds for special improvements and to secure a way by which to assess property at its fair cash value. The principal points, brought out in the discussion that followed, were that the cities represented had grown rapidly in the last few years and required improvements that could not be made because of the constitutional limitation as to indebtedness and the constant decrease in the assessed valuation of property. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and in the afternoon the following were adopted after a heated discussion:

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the present Legislature to enact a general law to apply to all cities in the State of Illinois not exceeding 100,000 and containing not less than 10,000 inhabitants, empowering the City Council of said cities to appoint a City Assessor to assess the valuation of all taxable property within the limits in said cities, and such valuation, when made, to be the basis upon which all taxes for corporate purposes shall be levied, and an emergency shall be declared to exist on account of which said law shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Resolved, That this convention recommend the Legislature that municipal corporations be empowered to levy a tax, in addition to the taxes that may now be levied, in amount not to exceed 1 per centum on $100 upon the equalized value, which tax shall be used exclusively for public improvements; provided that the power to levy such tax shall be obtained by a vote of a majority of the legal voters of such municipality at a general election; provided, further, that such law shall apply to municipalities whose population exceeds 10,000 and does not exceed 100,000 inhabitants.

Messrs. Charles E. Hay, A. W. Downey, W. H. Snyder, E. S. McDonald, and W. T. Whiting were appointed to draw a bill to carry out the recommendations of the first resolution, and will meet here Feb. 25 for that purpose and present the same to the Legislature.

ALLEGED EXPRESS-ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Two Residents of Michigan City, Ind., Placed Under Arrest.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The night American express-train from Chicago eastward over the Michigan Central road has been robbed twice within the last six weeks, the last time being a week ago. The officers today arrested A. P. Craig and Jesse Williams, the latter colored, as the robbers. Williams confessed and produced a vast quantity of stolen articles, including silk dresses, cloth, and miscellaneous merchandise, to a considerable value, which had been secreted about his home. Craig is a blacksmith, who worked in the daytime, and on the occasions of his plundering expeditions in company with the negro, it is alleged, would take an evening train westward to Kensington, where they would wait until the express came along and then steal aboard between two through express-cars. As the train makes no stops before reaching this city, the men would force open the door with an ax and go through the contents of the car at their leisure, and as the train slowed up coming into the city the goods would be thrown off. The men would alight and carry off the plunder before morning.

COUNTY OFFICIALS INDICTED.

The Grand Jury at Havana, Ill., Creates a Sensation.

HAVANA, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The grand jury of Mason County has returned indictments against both the present and the late entire Board of Supervisors for an illegal diverting of public money, and also against ex-Treasurer Dierker for receiving from the county more than the salary allowed by law, and against three of the Board of Supervisors constituting the late committee of investigation for accepting a per diem for such services greater than allowed by law. The case of ex-Supervisor Pipking, defaulter, bound over to appear before this grand jury, has been put over to another term.

WRECKED A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

Enemies of a Coldwater (Kas.) Editor Carry Off His Type and Press.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—At Coldwater some time before daybreak this morning the *Advocate* office was broken into and completely wrecked. The type was dumped into sacks and the press taken down and carried away. The latter has not yet been found, but the type was scattered all over the prairie adjacent to the town. An attempt was also made to burn down the building occupied by the *Echo* Printing office, but this failed. War has been waged by the editors of these two papers against some of the county officials, who are Alliance men, and their alleged misdeeds, and it is said that the papers have been threatened with dire consequences. A statement is alleged to have been made by an Alliance man which it is said will fix the guilt where it belongs.

SUFFERING AMONG TROOPS.

Soldiers Exposed to a Blizzard Without Food or Shelter.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 17.—Capt, Gallagher with a body of cavalry arrived here and took a train for Valentine, Neb., today. He has just landed the remnants of the Big Foot, Sitting Bull, and other hostile bands that were not exterminated at Wounded Knee safely at Forts Sully and Bennett, where they will remain under military control. He tells a story of terrible privation on the long march from Pine Ridge to the above posts. In one instance the entire company went thirty-six hours without food. In another they spent the day and night unprotected during a blizzard, having to care for numbers of wounded Indians.

Discussed Road Bills.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—When the Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges met this afternoon the bill to exempt ex-soldiers and ex-sailors from road labor was referred to a subcommittee to be composed of ex-soldiers. Senator Seibert's bill to repeal the law compelling owners of traction engines to lay planks across any bridge or crossing before running their engines over the same was ordered to be reported with the recommendation that it be not passed. The same order was made with regard to another bill of Senator Seibert's providing for a report of the Poll Tax law, and the committee adjourned.

Mysterious Murder at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 17.—A mysterious murder has been committed here. Early this morning the body of Henry Slade, a German, was found stiff in death within a few feet of his front gate with a bullet-hole through his left breast. Slade was the night engineer at the Wabash Rolling Mill, and had left his home about 12 o'clock, as was customary. Shortly after his departure his wife heard a pistol-shot near by, but paid no attention to it. It is a clear case of murder, but the police have not the slightest clew to work on.

Killed and Scalped by Indians.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The startling intelligence was received here this morning that Anthony Dewster, a former resident of this county, had been killed and scalped and his head severed by a roving band of hostile Indians near Pine Ridge. The attack on his family was made a week ago. The remains were received here and buried today. It is reported that three of his children were also killed.

Awarded $1,800 Damages.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Shuckrow obtained a verdict today of $1,800 against Orville Cannon, son of Banker W. P. Cannon and nephew of Congressman Cannon, for an attempted assault and injuries on the night of the Democratic jollification over Cannon's defeat last fall. Cannon had no excuse except that he was under the influence of liquor.

Investigating the Coffeyville Explosion.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—E. P. Greer, editor of the Winfield *Courier*, is in Topeka summoned by the legislative committee to investigate the dynamite explosion at Coffeyville two years ago last fall. Upton, the Coffeyville express agent, in whose office the explosion took place, has also been called before the committee, but is not yet here. Mr. Greer has been supposed to know a great deal about the affair, as the fatal incident occurred after an exposé in his paper in which he charged the Vincents and others with being Anarchists and plotters against society.

J. A. Clark Sues His Partner.

PARIS, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—J. A. Clark, alias A. J. Anderson, who has figured as the manager of the Cherokee Land Company of this city, that proposed to lay claims in the Cherokee strip for a fee of $10, has brought suit in the United States Court against his partner, L. A. Farmer, to recover $2,000, which he (Clark) claims he has invested in the concern.

Left Town with a Strange Man.

BRIGHTON, Mich., Feb. 17.—This town is all agog over the disappearance of Miss Effie Jones, 17 years of age and of fine personal appearance. She was seen taking the evening train west Thursday with a strange man. The conductor noticed the pair and that they got off at Lansing. Since then no trace can be learned of their whereabouts.

Northwestern Miscellany.

R. A. Stanton, a Worcester (Mass.) embezzler, was arrested at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday.

Henry Dryer, aged 81, was found hanging to a rope, dead, in his barn, near San Pierre, Ind., yesterday.

Judge Burkshire of the Indiana Supreme Bench is dying at his home in North Vernon of pneumonia.

E. J. Dockery, a prominent Northern Wisconsin attorney, and Miss Eva Hunt were married at Ashland last evening.

The annual encampment of the Illinois Division of the Sons of Veterans will be held in Decatur July 1 to July 7.

Judge Farrand of Dixon yesterday decided that Freeport property-owners must pay for $50,000 worth of pavement laid last summer.

The butchers and meat-market men of Rockford, Ill., have formed a combine and have advanced the price of meat about 25 per cent.

The eleventh annual session of the Nebraska Improved Stock-Breeders' Association convened at Beatrice, Neb., yesterday, for a three days' session.

Lilly Barry and her mother, Susan R. Knox, were arrested at their home near Versailles, Ill., yesterday, charged with poisoning the former's husband.

The West End Mining company of Decatur, Ill., has been formed with a capital of $20,000 to develop zinc and lead deposits in Lawrence County, Missouri.

Last night Capt. D. C. Hanna of Monmouth had his horse killed by an incandescent electric light wire that had broken and was lying unobserved across the street.

John Nichols, charged with the killing of Lincoln Ehrisman near Assumption, Ind., Dec. 31 last, gave himself up to the Sheriff at Shelbyville yesterday and gave bail.

Stockmen in Hancock County are becoming alarmed over the serious drought now prevalent. Stock or all kinds is suffering, as ponds, wells, and creeks are drying up.

Mary Brooking, a colored courtesan, was arrested at Omaha yesterday by Kansas City authorities, charged with murdering an aged German in that city in September, 1887.

Elkhart Milliken blew out the gas at the Farris Hotel, Omaha, and his dead body was found yesterday. He was the son of Deacon Milliken, Tarkio, Mo., a wealthy stock raiser.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Carl Hartwig, the convicted murderer of Neuman at Joliet, was overruled and the papers issued by which he was transferred to the penitentiary to serve his sentence of fourteen years.

BASE-BALL PEOPLE ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

Association Men Want to Go to War—The Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—It was a lively time for base-ball men in Gotham tonight. Along in the afternoon it was noised about that the association would hold a secret meeting here instead of Philadelphia, as announced from that city this morning. At 6 o'clock they began arriving in town. Arthur Irwin, who has been sounding the trumpet of war for the last week, arrived and was soon followed by Julian B. Hart and C. A. Prince, both of Boston. J. Earle Wagner and George Wagner came from Philadelphia. They were soon in close consultation with Al Johnson and F. C. Richter at the St. James Hotel, and at 9 o'clock went up to the Murray Hill Hotel to meet the Western delegates. Everybody talked fight, the principal theme being the recent decision of the national board and the chance of taking Cincinnati. The signing of Mike Kelly by Prince Monday was also deemed a master stroke, as it was a direct fling at the National League. Kelly has abused and vehemently denounced the league for not living up to certain agreements with him, and claimed that he had signed with Prince because that gentleman assured him that he could be protected by law and all base-ball rules. If Kelly's contract is promulgated it will be a breach of the National agreement.

Johnson was soon the bright particular star of the occasion. The association men began to work upon him, and assured him that to join hands with them would be the proper caper. Johnson, however, was reserved. The league also had a man on the ground to talk business with him in the shape of C. H. Byrne of Brooklyn. Mr. Byrne had a long talk with the Cleveland magnate tonight, but would say nothing.

A private dispatch is the authority for the statement that A. G. Spalding has been dickering with Johnson through an agent in New York for the last three days. The league has evidently come to its senses and realizes now that Johnson must be settled with. The association met tonight, but did not have a formal meeting, as the Western trains bringing Von der Ahe of St. Louis, Cohen of Columbus, and Von der Horst of Baltimore did not arrive on time. Still they had a long talk, in which President Thurman was terribly roasted and many wild bluffs were made. Nobody seemed to know what would be done, but the work tomorrow will probably bear some fruit.

Boston to Have Its Old Players.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Boston base-ball enthusiasts are getting prematurely excited over the outlook for the game here. The local association team has made good its threat to secede from the National agreement and sign its old players. Yesterday after a little dickering Mike Kelly signed a contract made out by Secretary J. B. Hart. He said that all or nearly all of the players would be found with the association. Kelly claims that this is only a continuance of the Players' League. Hugh Duffy has been in consultation with Messrs. Hart and Prince, and it is said has agreed to come to Boston. He has the promise of a good salary, much above anything Capt. Anson will give him. John McGeachy, last season one of Ward's wonders and now under reserve to John T. Brush, said he would like much to play in Boston, and he will be here again in a few days to do business.

Al Reach Surprised.

Al Reach, the Philadelphia club President, now in the city, was much surprised to receive Harry Wright's resignation as manager of his club by telegraph yesterday. Speaking of the matter he said:

"I had supposed Mr. Wright's eyes were improving, but I suppose he has had a bad turn. When I return I shall try to persuade him to continue in the management, but, failing in this, I will appoint Bob Allen manager and Clements will continue as catcher. At least I think now that will be my course. Base-ball can ill afford to lose a man like Harry Wright, and I shall make every effort to have him continue as manager."

Van Haltren Ready to Sign.

Jim Hart, Secretary of the local ball club, received a letter yesterday from Van Haltren in which the latter expressed perfect willingness to play with Chicago and said he was ready to sign when the club made him a favorable offer. A contract will be sent him in a few days. Jimmy Ryan has been negotiating with the local club for several days, and there is only a small difference in the salary question. That, no doubt, will be patched up in a few days.

Signed by Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Columbus Base-Ball Club today signed Jack O'Connor, catcher, Third Baseman Charley Reisly, and Henry Gastright, pitcher, for next season. This makes nine men under contract.

More Trouble Feared at Kearney, N. J.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The vicinity of Clark's mills in Kearney, N. J., today was exceedingly quiet. There wasn't the slightest disturbance during the day. The striking spinners and their 200 creelers and piecers, who are out through sympathy, will march tomorrow night through Harrison to Newark, preceded by a band and drum corps, to the rink, where a mass-meeting will be held. Chief of Police Turnbull of Kearney today expressed a fear that in the event of the Jersey City police being taken away more violence would result, and the mills might become the object of firebugs or dynamite throwers.

Arrest of a Cincinnati Man.

Richard E. Peabody of Cincinnati, O., is locked up at the Central Station charged with embezzlement. The police claim that while acting for H. Raymond, agent for the "Whisperphone," he disappeared with his employer's goods and was traced to Chicago. The police also say that he deserted his wife and children and that he is wanted by Wyler, Ackler & Co., clothing dealers in Cincinnati, for a $1,000 deal.

WAGING AN ACTIVE WAR.

ANTI-CREGIERITES BOTH ENTHUSIASTIC AND AGGRESSIVE.

Headquarters Established and Campaign Literature Sent Out—Assessment of City Employes—How It Is Accomplished—McKnight and His Ordinance—Cullerton's Opposition to It Puzzles Him—Public Service Committee Meeting—Collector Oehman After Tax-Dodgers.

The anti-Cregier Democrats seem to be the most active politicians in town. They have established headquarters at the Tremont House in nicely-furnished club-rooms. They have half a dozen clerks or so busy sending out circulars, posters, and notices. They are enthusiastic. They are aggressive. They denounce Cregier. They refer to his shortcomings, to his weakness, to the increase of taxation under his Administration, to his vanities, and to his surroundings. The anti-Cregierites have called another meeting for this evening at the Tremont parlors. They will again review Cregier's methods, his policies, his antecedents, and his political career. They promise to show him up. The circulars calling the meeting of this evening were issued yesterday. A full attendance and a lively meeting is expected for this evening. The promoters say that the movement is not in the interest of any particular candidate. Judge Barnum will do. So will R. B. Stone, Gen. Newberry or John A. King. The main point is to get rid of Cregier, and the family trust, and the City-Hall gang.

There will be some plain talking at the meeting this evening. The fact that he takes counsel with such resourceful statesmen as Ike Abrahams and Henry Gelder may in some measure indicate his desperation. There are rumors around the City-Hall that he may yet pull out of the race in favor of Barnum. He would do so but for the importunities of the Hamilton-Marsh-Crain-Murray combination. All their hopes and all their interests are centered on the "Old-Man-with-His-Whiskers."

The Machinery All in Motion.

So desperate are the odds against Cregier that all the intricate machinery of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee has been set in motion. Special assessments, the like of which has never been known heretofore even in Cook County politics, are made upon county employés with the most unblushing affrontery. To say the employés are mad would be putting it mildly indeed; they are boiling, and secretly will do all in their power to bring about the downfall of Cregier and Cregierism. Formerly a political assessment, while regarded as policy, was not a necessity, but now so desperate are the fortunes of the Mayor that every one in the city employ, from the broom brigade to Secretary O'Neil, are made to go deep into their salaries. In order to gain an inkling as to the situation of affairs a tour of the City-Hall was made, and after much persuasion and promises of secrecy as to names the following information was obtained from a clerk in the Engineering Department:

"Cregier's fortunes are desperate—so much so that the Democratic Central Committee has determined upon a general levy upon all city employés. The levy is not a request but a demand, and woe be unto the employé who refuses. My own assessment is $7.50, for which I hold a receipt signed by Mr. Hopkins of the Democratic Central Committee. It reads about as follows:

Received from........the sum of $7.50, voluntary contribution to campaign fund.
COOK CO. DEM. CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Per Hopkins.

As if this were not bad enough, the Central Committee watches the ward meetings; it has a list of all employés; knows many of them by sight, and if they are not there will report their absence to the Central Committee, who will in turn report to the City-Hall, accompanying their report with an inquiry as to the whys and wherefores of such absence. If the city employés are down on Cregier, it isn't a circumstance to the lake sailors' dislike. Yesterday afternoon they held a meeting at Seamen's Hall, No. 99 West Randolph street, in conjunction with the vessel-owners, and denounced the wind and water chieftain in no measured terms. Their preference is any one to beat Cregier.

A Ward Controversy.

There is quite a conflict between the contending Republican factions in the First and Eleventh Wards as to whose judges of election shall be confirmed by the County Judge. Committeeman Nickerson has handed in a list from the First Ward. John L. Manning's club, through Albert E. Ebert, has handed in another list. It is likely that Nickerson's judges will be recognized by the Election Commissioners and confirmed by the County Judge. In the Eleventh Ward George B. Swift and Tom Sennott, through their factotum, Charley George, want to name the judges. A rival organization represented by Gus Van Buren wants to have something to say. It will probably be permitted. Swift and George are accused of looking after their personal interests rather than the interests of the party. This fact will be taken into account when the Republican judges of election come to be selected for recommendation by the Republican Election Commissioner.

Maj. De Young, notwithstanding his declaration that he is not a candidate for South Town Assessor, is reported to be circulating "calls" on himself to offer himself again for that office. He is not meeting with much encouragement. His nomination would mean certain defeat. The nomination of Ald. Summerfield or ex-Ald. Gile would mean certain election. John H. Ludden is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assessor against J. W. Richards, the present incumbent. Ludden's friends are sanguine.

Ex-Ald. Jim Appleton has moved into the First Ward, and has taken up his headquarters at McCoy's Hotel, preparatory to becoming a candidate to succeed Ald. Dixon. The latter will hardly seek reëlection.

The Banake (colored) Republican Club of the Fourth Congressional District has indorsed Hempstead Washburne for Mayor.

ALD. M'KNIGHT IS IN THE DARK.

Much Puzzled Over Cullerton's Opposition to His Railway Ordinance.

Ald. McKnight was at the City-Hall yesterday and he complained bitterly of the way in which the Council dealt with the cross-town line on Seventy-fifth street the evening before. Ald. McKnight introduced the ordinance. He watched it through the committee. For nights and nights he has tried to secure action on it. Until last Monday night he could not get consideration for it. He could not understand the opposition then or the reason for its postponement. He said yesterday: "It was with difficulty that the street car company could be persuaded to present the ordinance. The line will not pay for ten years to come. As a matter of fact the property-owners along the route have subscribed three-fifths of the cost of constructing the road. All the railroad acquires is the right of way for the future. The people secure accommodation at a minimum expense. This is the first ordinance, too, which stipulates—the street-car corporation agreeing—that any compensation shall be awarded to the city for the franchise. It stipulates $500 per mile. I cannot understand Ald. Cullerton's opposition. What does it mean?"

Ald. McKnight was evidently much puzzled. So were Ald. Noble, Kenny, Kile, Roth, and others. They could not be made to believe in the absolute sincerity of Mr. Cullerton's opposition to the ordinance. But they are going to wait.

Ald. Cullerton, however, persists in saying that he will introduce his 3-cent fare ordinance or resolution next Monday. "Then," he says, "the reformers will have a chance to declare themselves. A 3-cent ordinance can be enforced."

The idea that the opposition to the South Side ordinance proceeds from Yerkes is generally ridiculed. The opposition was in the nature of an amusement or it has a deeper motive than Yerkes.

Meeting of the Public Service Committee.

At the meeting of the Public Service Committee yesterday Contractor Goebel presented a claim for $7,000, which he said was due him for the construction of cottages at the Insane Asylum, the same having been approved by Mr. Bauman, formerly county architect. Architect Wegmann could not certify that the work had been done in every respect in accordance with the specifications, so the petition was referred to the Insane Asylum Committee for investigation. Consideration of the bids for the new morgue was taken up. It was shown that the lowest total bid received was $30,679, and in view of the fact that $20,000 was the sum contemplated for a morgue Mr. Allen moved that President Smith and Chairman Lieb confer with the Mayor to determine whether the city will give $10,000 toward the expense of constructing the morgue and report to the board Friday. Mr. Allen was not in favor of spending so much money for a morgue when a detention hospital was so sorely needed. The county would erect a $30,000 morgue if the city would contribute $10,000.

The architect was directed to present sketches illustrative of plans for a $20,000 detention hospital for examination next Friday.

It was ordered that $5,000 be appropriated from the building fund to purchase furniture for the new cottages at the Insane Asylum.

Nobody Ready—Nothing Done.

No progress has been made by the Council Finance Committee towards getting better water for Chicago and a larger supply of it. It was promised that at the meeting of the committee yesterday definite arrangements would be made in relation to the two and a half mile tunnel and intermediate crib. When the committee met the Corporation Counsel was not ready to report a specific contract; the City Engineer was not ready to report definitely when the three sets of pumps would be in place at the Fourteenth street and Indiana avenue station. Mr. Onderdonk was, of course, not ready to make stipulations. He could not be, as the city was not ready to receive them. The matter, therefore, had to be deferred. Cooke and Purdy and Feind, who marched down the hill from the City Engineer's office to Controller Onahan's office, marched up the hill again. Nothing was done. Mayor Cregier, however, held an interview with those eminent statesmen, "Ike" Abrahams and Henry Gelder, in his office. The recollections of this event will soothe the wounded feelings of the taxpayers and householders who will be short of water in the dry, sultry mornings of next summer.

After this week work on the Fourteenth street water-tunnel will be carried on from the intermediate crib eastward to the shore by means of compressed air. A pneumatic apparatus is almost ready for operation at the shore heading, and within a few weeks an air-lock will be in operation at the two and a half mile heading out in the lake. It is determined to complete the work by August.

After the Tax-Dodgers.

South-Town Collector Oehman is preparing to levy upon the personal property of 600 persons to satisfy claims for personal property taxes. The increased personal tax rate has increased the number of tax-dodgers to an alarming extent and summary measures have become necessary. Collector Oehman's deputies try to explain that the increased tax is due to the State Board of Equalization. The taxpayers are too intelligent to be caught by such stuff. They point to the enormous city rate, $4.53 per $100. This is 67 cents per $100 higher than last year. The revolt against increased taxation to maintain the Family Trust and the City-Hall gang goes on increasing.

Election Commissioner Healy yesterday morning excused Lambert Tree from duty as judge of election in the Seventh Precinct of the Twenty-fourth Ward.

PROGRAM FOR THE SHERMAN FUNERAL.

The Committee of Arrangements Announces Its Plans in Detail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Gens. O. O. Howard, Daniel Butterfield, and Henry W. Slocum, committee in charge of the funeral of Gen. Sherman, issued the following this afternoon:

The arrangements for the funeral of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman having been intrusted to the care of the undersigned, they have agreed upon the following details: The regulation escort will be under command of Col. Loomis L. Langdon, First Artillery. The remains will be received by an escort at the late residence of the General at 2 o'clock p. m. Thursday, and body will be borne on a caisson, preceded by the following pall-bearers in carriages: Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield, Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, Rear-Admiral J. L. Braine, Rear-Admiral J. A. Greer, Prof. H. L. Kendrick, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Maj.-Gen. H. W. Slocum, Maj.-Gen. D. E. Sickles, Maj.-Gen. G. M. Dodge, Maj.-Gen. J. M. Corse, Maj.-Gen. Wager Swayne, Maj.-Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. Six Sergeants will be detailed as bearers. A special escort of honor from the G. A. R. Lafayette Post will form on the right and left of the caisson. The order of column following the family and relatives will be as follows:

(1) President and Vice-President of the United States. (2) Members of the Cabinet. (3) Ex-Presidents of the United States. (4) Committees from the Senate and the House of Representatives. (5) The Governor of the State of New York and the Mayor of the City of New York. (6) Military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and officers of the army and navy. (7) Grand Army of the Republic. (8) Corps of cadets from the United States Military Academy. (9) National Guard, Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commander. (10) Delegations and representatives from Veterans, Sons of Veterans, and other organizations, unassigned, under charge of Gen. Davis Morrison.

The carriages in the procession will be restricted to the pall-bearers, relatives, and invited officials. The column will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A. Maj.-Gen. Daniel Butterfield is designated as senior aid to the General commanding and Marshal. The following aides are announced: Gen. Horace Porter, to accompany the President of the United States; Gen. M. D. Leggett, to accompany members of the Cabinet; Joseph H. Choate to accompany R. B. Hayes; Chauncey M. Depew to accompany ex-President Cleveland; Gen. Floyd Clarkson to be in charge of the G. A. R.; Gen. Robert Newton, formerly of Gen. Sherman's staff, will take charge of the veteran organizations in column other than the G. A. R. Mr. Kiliaen Van Renselaer is to accompany the carriage and relatives.
H. W. SLOCUM,
O. O. HOWARD.

The Confederate Camp today passed resolutions of respect and named a committee to attend Gen. Sherman's funeral. The Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Aldermen also took action today.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—In accordance with the wishes of the family the Grand Army funeral ceremonies or ritual will be omitted at the grave on the occasion of the Sherman obsequies. The regular army ceremonies will be carried out instead, and there will be no religious services whatever.

A guard of honor, composed of Commander Ripley and officers of the post and Past Commanders, will leave here Friday evening for Indianapolis on a special car to escort the funeral train to this city. Col. Rassieur, Department Commander G. A. R. of Missouri, has issued invitations to every Grand Army post to be represented at the funeral, and it is expected a large number will be present.

The Executive Committee having in charge the arrangement for the funeral of Gen. Sherman adopted the following resolution at a meeting this evening:

Resolved, That all societies and organized bodies of citizens, whether in St. Louis or from this or other States, who may desire places in the procession at the funeral of Gen. Sherman Saturday next are hereby specially requested to send to Leo Rassieur, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Procession, 404 Market street, or to Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., at the Houser Building, Fifth and Chestnut streets, as soon as possible, and in no event later than 10 o'clock Thursday morning, Feb. 19, a statement in writing of the names, character of such body of citizens, and the number of persons composing it who will join in the procession, so that places be assigned to them in the line.

A telegram from President Harrison regretting his inability to attend, owing to the press of public business, was read. Secretary of the Interior Noble also wired that he could not be present at the memorial services Thursday evening as he will attend the obsequies in New York and will accompany the remains to St. Louis.

Gen. Merritt has been made Grand Marshal, he having signified his willingness to serve.

The question has been raised as to whether or not Gen. Sherman can be buried in Calvary cemetery. A high church official is authority for the statement that even though the last rites of the church were not administered, his failure to receive such rites would interfere in no way with his interment in Calvary, only a portion of the cemetery being consecrated. That part of the burial ground in which Mrs. Sherman was interred is not consecrated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—In the House this morning Mr. Brooks (Cook) introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, Dispatches announce to the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois the death of one of the greatest Generals the world has ever produced, William Tecumseh Sherman; and,

WHEREAS, He was always brave in war, dignified in peace, and patriotic in his every deed, thereby setting an example worthy of the emulation of all Americans; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives that we receive these tidings with feelings of profound sorrow and regret, appreciating as we do the great loss to the people of the United States; and

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives of the deceased our deepest sympathy in this, their hour of trial and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and forwarded to the immediate members of his family.

Judge Gresham, Commander of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, has appointed the following committee to attend Gen. Sherman's funeral:

Gen. William E. Strong,	Gen. Arthur C. Ducat,
Maj. Geo. L. Paddock,	Gen. Alex. C. McClurg,
Maj. W. L. B. Jenney,	Gen. W. C. Newberry,
Lieut. James L. High,	Gen. A. L. Chetlain,
Gen. John C. Black,	Ensign Eliot Callender,
Capt. David H. Gile,	Capt. E. A. Blodgett,
Gen. John I. Rinaker,	Col. H. W. Jackson,
Maj. George S. Roper,	Capt. George Hunt,
Lieut. M. J. Russell,	James H. McVicker,
Lieut. R. S. Tuthill,	Gen. John H. Stibbs,
Lieut. T. W. Letton,	Col. Aldace F. Walker.

At a meeting of the resident members of the Army of the Tennessee at the Palmer House last evening it was decided to leave Chicago Friday evening for St. Louis. Col. Sexton was requested to issue an invitation to the Loyal Legion and all other kindred societies to accompany the society.

The President Will Attend the Funeral.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The President and members of the Cabinet have decided to go to New York to attend the funeral of the late Gen. Sherman Tuesday next.

Philip's Digestible Cocoa
Does not distress and adds flesh and weight.

RETURNS AN INDICTMENT

THE GRAND JURY ACTS IN THE CASE OF EX-SECRETARY GIBSON.

It Finds a True Bill and Recites the Charges Made in Six Counts—A Capias Placed in Bailiff's Hands—It Will Probably Not Be Necessary to Go to Peoria to Make the Arrest—President Greenhut Says There Will Be No Difficulty in Furnishing the $25,000 Bail.

The State grand jury yesterday returned in Judge Shepard's court an indictment against George J. Gibson, the late Secretary of the Whisky Trust. There were six counts in the indictment. The first charges that Gibson had in his possession explosives which were to be used for the purpose of killing H. H. Shufelt, Thomas Lynch, and John Lynch with dynamite. The second says that the attempt was made with gunpowder. The third charges Gibson with having explosives in his possession for an unlawful purpose. The fourth count alleges that Gibson attempted to commit murder by explosives. The fifth and sixth are that it is said that he attempted unlawful acts by the use of explosives.

At the suggestion of State's-Attorney Longenecker Judge Shepard fixed bail at $25,000. A capias was at once issued and placed in the hands of bailiffs. Although Attorney Burry came over to see Mr. Longenecker in the morning and assure him that his client Gibson would save the county the expense of

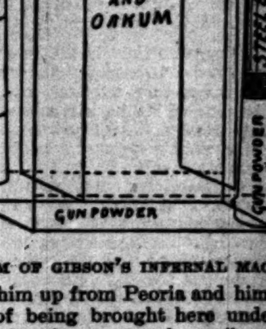


DIAGRAM OF GIBSON'S INFERNAL MACHINE.

bringing him up from Peoria and himself the disgrace of being brought here under arrest by appearing in court voluntarily with his bondsmen this morning, the capias was nevertheless placed in a bailiff's hands. The latter was instructed not to wait for Gibson to come forward, but to apprehend him on sight.

To arrest him at his home in Peoria it would be necessary to have a capias directed to the Sheriff of Peoria County. Chief Bailiff Carolan would not say whether this had been done, and at the Sheriff's office there was no one that knew of any such move.

Gibson has shown no inclination to run away thus far, and it was thought that no public interest would be subserved by any unusual efforts to make the arrest, and in view of Mr. Burry's assurance it is not probable that any bailiff started for Peoria last night. Gibson is expected to present himself before Judge Shepard today with his bondsmen.

De War yesterday returned to his home in Cincinnati, where he will probably remain until the trial.

Met Behind Closed Doors.

The directors of the Whisky Trust continued their business session at the Auditorium yesterday. The meeting, like the one of the day previous, was held with closed doors. President Greenhut said the gathering of the day was for routine work only and that the Gibson affair was not mentioned. The President later said that he had received a telegram from Gibson to the effect that he would leave Peoria for Chicago within the next twenty-four hours.

"I will tell no one the hour of his arrival or the road over which he will come," continued Mr. Greenhut, "for I have no intention of turning him over to be a prey to public curiosity.

"A thorough belief in Gibson's innocence on the part of fair-minded men is all that is needed to secure for him all the bail that he needs. When he is wanted he will appear without the assistance of a bailiff, and his journey to Chicago will not be from the antipodes. The stock of our company is at 45 today, just where it was yesterday. We have no fear of another decline on account of the Gibson affair."

Col. P. J. Hennessey has been elected to the Secretaryship of the trust, which Gibson resigned. It was thought Acting Secretary Huggins would be named for the place, but his close business connection with Gibson probably debarred him for the effect of his election on the people at large.

Gibson did not arrive at the Union Depot on either the Alton or Burlington train last night, or if he did reach the city he took care to keep out of sight. The chances are that he will reach the city at 6:25 a. m. today in time to breakfast before putting in an appearance at Judge Shepard's court.

A Trust Man on De War.

John W. Speas, Secretary of the Maxim Distilling company at Kansas City, a member of the Whisky Trust, has the following to say in a recent issue of the Kansas City *Star*:

In the first place, this man De War was appointed as a Government officer chiefly through the influence of the trust. He was appointed on the understanding that he was to keep the trust informed, through Gibson, regarding Shufeldt's business. There was no violation of De War's duty in doing this. This information came for a time and then ceased. Gibson telegraphed to know the reason and De War wired: "Meet me in Chicago." Gibson went there and was arrested. They took him at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and, refusing him bail, hung on to him until about 3 o'clock p. m.

Peoria Opinion Against Gibson.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—George J. Gibson has been here all day today, and is here this evening. His friends say he will be in Chicago to give bond on the new charges preferred against him. He will probably leave here at 11 o'clock tonight. He resolutely refuses to be interviewed and is only accessible to his immediate friends. Public opinion is now stronger against Gibson, and it is rare now to find any one who believes in his innocence outside of the members of the trust.

Gould's Eye Is on South America.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 17.—It is stated tonight on the authority of Calvin S. Brice that the object of the late Gould trip was to look after the Central and South American trade. Said he: "It was our desire to find what steps were necessary to carry out the intentions of the International Congress to establish trade between these countries. We are completing our arrangements as rapidly as possible, and have already two Southern ports—Brunswick, Ga., and Mobile, Ala. From these seaport termini we will establish several lines of steamers to the Spanish-American countries."

Opened Its New Hall.

Phil Sheridan Council 54, Royal League, formally opened its new hall at Indiana and Ada streets last night with a musical and literary entertainment in which Mrs. Lillian Woodward Gunckel and others took part.

Franco-American Food Co.'s
FRENCH
TRADE ON ALL — MARK LABELS
SOUPS.
"Exquisite in flavor."—Marion Harland.
Ready for use, save warming.
Eighteen varieties. In glass and in cans.
SOLD BY ALL BEST GROCERS.

THE HAWAIIAN CABLE.

THE SENATE REFUSES TO RECEDE FROM ITS POSITION.

An Attempt to Reduce the Annual Allowance from $250,000 to $150,000 Comes to Naught—Does the Tariff Act of 1890 Abrogate the Commercial Treaty with Hawaii?—Mr. Ingalls Presents the Credentials of Senator-elect Peffer—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—In the Senate today Mr. McPherson moved to reconsider the vote adopting the Hawaiian cable amendment so that he might move to reduce the annual allowance from $250,000 to $150,000.

Mr. Edmunds moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and the latter motion was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 25.

Mr. Carlisle took the ground that under the treaty with the Kingdom of Hawaii the United States had a right to the occupation of the harbor of Pearl River and could land a cable there without any concession that might be held by a citizen of Massachusetts. That treaty, however, had been violated by the United States in the passage of the Tariff act of 1890, though he was not aware that the Hawaiian Government regarded the treaty as abrogated.

In connection with that point the action of the conference committee and of the two Houses in connection with the Tariff bill came under discussion. Mr. Carlisle argued that the Hawaiian cable amendment had no proper place on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. It related to a subject that ought to stand by itself and on its own merits. By placing sugar on the free list under the Tariff bill of 1890 the act of 1876, admitting sugar and rice from the Hawaiian Islands free of duty (so as to carry out the treaty) had been repealed, expressly and absolutely repealed by the Congress of the United States without notice to the Hawaiian Government.

A Difference of Opinion.

Mr. Allison—I understand the Senator from Kentucky to say that, with the knowledge and understanding of Congress, the commercial part of the Hawaiian treaty was abrogated by the legislation of last year?

Mr. Carlisle—I do.

Mr. Allison—So far from that having been my understanding when I agreed to the conference report, I understood from a source which had fully examined the question, that the omission of the clause which was originally in the bill (that it should not repeal existing treaties) did not affect the Hawaiian treaty at all. If the commercial portion of the treaty was abrogated it was not done with my knowledge or with my understanding that it was to be abrogated.

Mr. Morgan criticised Mr. Carlisle's opposition to the Hawaiian cable amendment, imputing that opposition to an unwillingness to intrust President Harrison with the expenditure of $250,000 a year. He denied that the cession of a coaling and repair station at the harbor of Pearl River, in the Hawaiian Islands, gave the United States Government a right to land a telegraph cable, and asserted that the only opportunity to land a cable there was a concession made by the King of the Hawaiian Islands to an American citizen (Mr. Hartwell). That party might, if the United States did not make use of the opportunity, make an arrangement with the Canadian Government to have the American end of the cable landed on the shores of the Dominion. The situation, Mr. Morgan said, with the Hawaiian Islands at the present moment was somewhat confused, somewhat doubtful, somewhat dangerous to the interests of the United States. He believed that an active movement on the part of the United States Government to define its policy in relation to Hawaii would save the United States a great deal of trouble in the future. He believed the question was now about to be presented whether the United States would abandon its interests in Hawaii or whether it would maintain them. He did not know a more significant way of expressing the intention of the United States than by making the actual communication with these islands more complete and more direct.

Mr. Carlisle disavowed making any reflection upon the President of the United States. His remarks, he said, had been directed to the merits of the proposition. He had not said one word that could be construed as a reflection on the President or an expression of want of confidence in his integrity or capacity to expend the money.

Mr. George Opposes It.

Mr. George declared himself so opposed to the Hawaiian amendment that he would be compelled to vote against the bill. He regarded it as another step in the fatal policy of subsidizing private individuals and corporations out of the Treasury of the United States, and he argued that the Government had the right now without regard to any private concession to land a telegraph cable on the shores of Pearl River Harbor.

Mr. Daniel also declared his antagonism to the Hawaiian cable amendment as one of a series of subsidies, and he criticised the proposition to pay to the holder of the concession as much as was asked without any estimate on the part of the Government officers of the cost of the undertaking. If the proposed cable was to be part of the National defense, a military telegraph line, it was improper that it should be owned by private individuals. The Government should construct it, should own it, should control it, and should be able to keep all other communications from passing over it. But the whole scheme and plan of the amendment was in derogation of the idea that the cable was designed as part of the National military defense. It was a speculation on the part of some enterprising committeemen who wanted to make money out of the United States Government.

Mr. Quay submitted some remarks, not on the Diplomatic bill or the Hawaiian cable amendment, but on a bill introduced by him last May to amend the Inter-State Commerce law by adding a provision that nothing in it shall be construed to prohibit any common carrier from giving reduced rates of transportation to commercial travelers.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was then passed—yeas 33, nays 16. Messrs. Gorman, Hampton, and Morgan voted aye with the Republicans and Mr. Pettigrew no with the Democrats.

Senator Peffer's Credentials Presented.

In the Senate this morning the credentials of William A. Peffer, as Senator-elect from the State of Kansas for the term beginning March 4 next (replacing Mr. Ingalls), were presented by Mr. Ingalls and placed on file.

Also by Mr. Turpie, the credentials of Mr. Voorhees, amended so that the Governor, instead of using the word "commissions," uses the word "certificates."

Mr. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported back adversely Mr. Stanford's bill to "provide the Government with means sufficient to supply the National want of a sound circulating medium," and it was placed on the calendar. The conference report on the bill granting right of way to the Junction City and Fort Riley Street railway company through the Fort Riley Military Reservation in Kansas was presented and agreed to.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Dolph's amendment to increase the salary of the Minister to Portugal from $5,000 to $10,000.

On a point of order made by Mr. Hale, Mr. Dolph's amendment was ruled out and a subsequent amendment offered by him, to make the salary of the Minister to Portugal $7,500, was, on motion of Mr. Hale, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the item of $6,500 for Minister Resident and Consul General to Greece, Roumania, and Servia was changed so as to make it read: "For Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary."

Discussing the Copyright Bill.

The Copyright bill was taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Daniels' amendment to insert in the proviso that requires copyrighted books to be printed from type set in the United States the words: "Or shall be otherwise produced in the United States from processes executed in the United States." After discussion the amendment was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 29.

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend Sec. 13, which provides that the act shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign State when that State permits to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, by striking out the rest of the section and inserting the words: "The existence of the conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this act may require."

After a brief discussion the amendment was agreed to without division, although Mr. Platt appealed to the Senate not to place any amendments on the bill.

Mr. Power offered an amendment, drawn up by Mr. Sherman in coöperation with Mr. Carlisle, providing that all books, maps, charts, dramatic or musical compositions, engravings, etc. (the author, inventor, designer, or proprietor of which is a citizen, subject, or resident of a foreign country), may be imported into the United States on payment of the duties, if any, imposed by law. Without disposing of the amendment the Senate adjourned.

MR. PAYSON IN THE CHAIR.

He Is Designated by Speaker Reed to Call the House to Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—In pursuance of a written designation by the Speaker the House was called to order this morning by Mr. Payson of Illinois.

Mr. Thompson of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution for the impeachment of Alexander Boerman, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, for high crimes and misdemeanors. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Stone of Missouri, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill forfeiting certain railroad grant lands. Mr. Adams of Illinois raised the question of consideration and the House having refused to consider the bill it was withdrawn.

Mr. Brewer of Michigan presented and after a brief debate the House agreed to the conference report on the Fortification Appropriation bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana offered an amendment providing for the appointment by the present Speaker of a committee to consist of six members-elect of the Fifty-second Congress, who, together with one person to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, shall inquire into the condition of the Indian tribes, with a view of recommending such changes in the Indian policy as may be necessary for the amelioration of the condition of these people. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Carter of Montana offered an amendment appropriating $946,000 to carry out the agreement with the Crow Indians of Montana. Adopted.

The amendment for the carrying out of certain treaty agreements with the Sisseton and Wahpeton and other Indians was agreed to.

Mr. Holman of Indiana offered an amendment providing that the Cherokee Nation may negotiate with the Secretary of the Interior for the sale of the Cherokee outlet. Adopted.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. The previous question was ordered on the passage of the bill and the House adjourned.

LIKE JOHN LAW'S SCHEME.

Senator Stanford's Real-Estate Loan Bill Adversely Reported.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Under instructions from the Committee on Finance Senator Morrill, the Chairman of that committee, today reported adversely to the Senate the Stanford bill "to provide the Government with means sufficient to supply the National want of a sound circulating medium." Senator Morrill in his report says the bill appears to be intended to supply a paper legal tender currency by permitting any owners of land to give a lien upon the same for twenty years to the United States Government, for which the mortgageor is to receive legal-tender paper currency and be charged 2 per cent interest. The measure is of unlimited magnitude and demands serious consideration from the high and estimable character of its distinguished author. The report contends that landowners for the larger part (the only class to be benefited) are too prudent to cover their home steads with mortgages, and even young men, starting in life, when borrowing capital do not intend to remain twenty years in debt. But the low rate of interest offered to landowners might inspire improvident habits and extravagant speculation in a mass of people not free from such temptations. The report says that the bill indorses the principle put forth more than a century ago by the notorious John Law—that paper currency issued on land not exceeding its value will not depreciate. Experience has shown that whenever such reckless experiments intended to secure cheap money have been tried they have ended in commercial crises, bankruptcy, and national disaster. The report compares the measure under discussion to the Argentine Republic and colonial currency schemes, both of which, says the committee, resulted in shame and disaster.

BLAINE DID NOT SEND IT.

The Fair Haven Telegram Declared to Have Been a Forgery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The *Star* this evening prints the following letter from Secretary Blaine:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1891.—Editor of the *Evening Star:* I find in many papers of yesterday's date a telegram attributed to me and said to have been read at a railway celebration at Fair Haven, in the State of Washington, Saturday last. Will you allow me to say in your columns that I never before heard of the celebration and that the alleged telegram was neither written nor sent by me. Very respectfully,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

The fictitious telegram referred to by Mr. Blaine was read, according to the report, at a celebration of the opening of a railroad uniting the State of Washington and British Columbia, held, as stated, at the new City of Blaine, on the boundary line.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Copyright Bill in the Senate—Notes from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Nothing can now keep the Copyright bill from going to conference committee if it gets through the Senate. The friends of the measure were this afternoon forced to accept Senator Edmund's amendment to the reciprocity clause, and that is enough to insure a conference. Senator Platt on behalf of friends of the bill made the usual piteous plea against any change because the passage of the bill would thereby be endangered. At the same time he admitted that the amendment would improve the measure. Another real test of strength will be had tomorrow on the amendment drawn up by Senators Sherman and Carlisle which has for its object the letting in of American books copyrighted abroad on payment of tariff duties. This is likely to be adopted.

Silver Men Discouraged.

The silver men in Congress are disconsolate. They recognize that last night's Republican caucus settles fully the fate of further silver legislation this session. Mr. Bland may try to get another test by moving to discharge the Committee on Coinage from consideration of the bill, but he will be beaten worse than before. The committee will probably close the hearings tomorrow and may report a measure, possibly a substitute for the Senate bill, some time next week. There will be no chance for its passage, though the opportunity to go on record, which some of the silver Republicans are asking, may be given. The Republicans are now practically united, while the split between the Democratic factions grows wider.

John Warner, Congressman-elect from New York, who was one of the delegation sent here from the Cooper Union League, had a hearing today. He protested against additional silver legislation. Free coinage, he said, would put us in the position of Hutchinson in Chicago cornering wheat. The United States would be compelled to take all the silver the world offered, just as Hutchinson had to take wheat from everywhere in order to keep up the price.

Want Only Good Citizens.

Representative Lodge of Massachusetts presented in the House today for reference a petition signed by Hjalmar Hjorth Royesen and 2,000 other persons, asking Congress to insert in any bill to regulate immigration a provision that the American Consul nearest the point of embarkation shall issue a certificate to the emigrant, stating that he is not inimical to American institutions, that he can read his native language, that he is physically and mentally sound, that he is not under contract, and that he is not and never has been a criminal or a pauper.

A Cry for "Financial Reform."

Representative McClammy of North Carolina today introduced in the House a resolution reciting that the people demand financial reform, which cannot be carried into effect without the passage by Congress of the Subtreasury and Free Coinage bills, discharging the Ways and Means Committee from the consideration of the former and the Coinage Committee from the consideration of the latter, and providing that both be reported back to the House for immediate consideration.

Last of the Appropriation Bills.

The last of the appropriation bills, the General Deficiency, was reported to the House this afternoon. It carries a total appropriation of $36,574,308, a large part of which—$28,678,332—is on account of pensions. Some of the other items are: For the relief of citizens of Oklahoma who have been rendered destitute by drought, $50,000; for payment to the Pacific railway for transportation services, $2,265,992.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

$2.75 pays for 12 of Brand's best cabinet photographs. Studios 210 Wabash-av.

AS LUTHERANS WANT IT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.

Provisions of a Bill That Will Be Introduced in the Senate at Springfield Today—Measure to Abolish the Justice Shops of Chicago—Reduction of the Salaries of County Officials—Routine Proceedings in the House and Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—It has been well known that for some time the German Lutheran societies of Chicago have been engaged in the preparation of a bill for the radical amendment of the present Compulsory School law.

This measure was received here today and will be introduced in the Senate tomorrow by Senator Knopf. The bill was first tendered to Senator Humphrey of the Seventh District by the German Lutheran committee of his district, but he deemed it too radical in its amendments and declined to become its sponsor.

Senator Humphrey was opposed by a considerable number of the Lutherans of his district last fall on account of his views and former vote for the Compulsory School law, and he thinks the amendments to the present law should be slight indeed, and rather of a verbal than of a repealing character. The bill which Senator Knopf will introduce is as follows:

AN ACT concerning the compulsory education of children.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly that every parent, guardian, or person having under his control a child between the ages of 7 and 14 years shall annually cause such child to attend for at least sixteen weeks during each year such public or private day school as may be selected by the parent or guardian. For every neglect of such duty the person offending shall forfeit to the use of the public schools of the city or district in which he resides a sum not less than $1 nor more than $20, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs of suit are paid. But if the person neglecting to send his child to some public or private day school shall show that instruction has otherwise been given during the year for a like period of time to such child, or that his physical or mental condition, as declared by a competent physician, is such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable, or if other good and reasonable cause be shown, then such penalty shall not be incurred. Such fine shall be paid when collected to the School Treasurer of such city or township, to be accounted for by him as other school money raised for school purposes.

The certificate of the superintendent or principal of a private or public school that the child is attending, or has for at least sixteen weeks during the current year attended said school, shall be prima facie evidence of such facts. Any superintendent or principal of a school who, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, shall make a willful false statement concerning the time any child has attended the school under his charge shall be fined for such offense not less than $3 or not more than $20, for the use of the public schools of the city or district in which the school under his charge is situated.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of Education in every city, in the Board of School Directors in every school district to appoint one or more officers, whose duty it shall be to carefully inquire concerning all supposed violations of this act, and to enter complaint against all persons who shall be guilty of such violation. It shall also be the duty of said officer to arrest children of a schoolgoing age who habitually haunt public places, and also truant children who absent themselves from school without leave, and to place each child thus arrested in charge of the parent, guardian, or other person having charge of said child, and said parent, guardian, or person having the right to control such child shall designate the school which he desires such child to attend. Where the parent, guardian, or person having control of a child shall refuse to designate any particular school, or in case such child has no parent, guardian, or person in control, then the truant officer shall take such child to the public school situated in the district where such child lives or to such public school as the board may direct. Said truant officer shall have such compensation for services rendered, under this act, as shall be determined by the Board of Education or the Board of Directors appointing such officer, which compensation shall be paid from the distributable school fund.

SEC. 3. Any person having control of a child, who with intent to evade the provisions of this act, shall make a willful false statement concerning the age of such child or the time such child has attended school shall for such offense forfeit a sum of not less than $3 nor more than $20 for the use of the public school fund of the city or district in which he resides.

SEC. 4. Prosecutions under this act shall be instituted and carried out by the authorities of such boards, and be brought in the name of the people of the State of Illinois for the use of the school fund of the said city or township.

SEC. 5. Police, municipal courts, Justices of the Peace, and Judges of the County Court shall have jurisdiction within their respective counties of the offenses described in this act.

SEC. 6. Any truant officer who shall willfully neglect or without due inquiries arrest any child or children that have complied or are complying with the provisions of this act, or that are excused from attendance under the provisions of Sec. 1, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25. Such fine may be recovered by information, complaint, or indictment, or other appropriate remedy in any court of competent jurisdiction, and when recovered shall be paid into the school fund of the city or township in which he was appointed.

SEC. 7. An act concerning the education of children approved May 24, 1889, in force July, 1889, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

AFTER THE JUSTICE SHOPS.

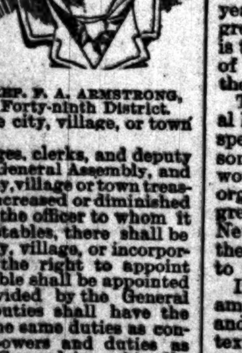
A Bill Providing for Their Abolition in Cities of Over 50,000 Inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—Representative Whitehead of Cook is renewing his fight for the abolition of the notorious Justice of the Peace and police courts system of Chicago. In the House today he introduced a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution abolishing police courts in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants, and establishing in lieu thereof a convenient number of district courts. This resolution is as follows:

REP. S. E. HAYES, Ninth District.

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that there shall be submitted to the voters of this State at the next election for members of the General Assembly a proposition to so amend Sec. 28 of Art. 6 of the Constitution that the same shall read as follows:

"Instead of Justices of the Peace and police magistrates in cities, villages, and incorporated towns containing 50,000 or more inhabitants there shall be established a convenient number of District Courts. Such courts and the Judges thereof shall have the same jurisdiction and power as Justices of the Peace, and such further jurisdiction and powers as may be prescribed by the General Assembly. The Judges and the clerks of such courts shall be appointed or elected in such manner and for such terms as shall be provided by the General Assembly. All fees shall be accounted for by the respective clerks receiving the same and paid into the respective city, village, or town treasuries monthly.



REP. F. A. ARMSTRONG, Forty-ninth District.

"The salaries of the Judges, clerks, and deputy clerks shall be fixed by the General Assembly, and paid out of the respective city, village or town treasuries. No salary shall be increased or diminished during the term of office of the officer to whom it is payable. Instead of constables, there shall be a high constable of such city, village, or incorporated town, who shall have the right to appoint deputies. Such high constable shall be appointed or elected, as shall be provided by the General Assembly. He and his deputies shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as constables, with such further powers and duties as shall be prescribed by such General Assembly. No summons, attachment, replevin, or other first process, except in criminal cases, issued by any Justice of the Peace, or police magistrate, shall run within the jurisdiction of any such District Court.

"Until such courts are organized the Justices of the Peace, police magistrates, and constables heretofore provided for shall be continued the same as if this article had not been amended."

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

A Bill to Prevent Their Reduction Below a Fixed Minimum.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—Representative Headen of Shelby thinks the craze for a reduction of the salaries of elective officials is going too far. He has prepared a bill to be introduced tomorrow which prohibits County Boards from reducing salaries of county officers below a fixed minimum. It provides that all clerks of courts of record, Sheriffs, and County Treasurers in this State, except Cook County, shall be allowed as salaries by the County Boards of their respective counties not less than $900 in counties not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants; not less than $1,200 in counties containing 20,000 and not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants; not less than $1,500 in counties containing 30,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants; not less than $2,000 in counties containing 50,000 and not exceeding 70,000 inhabitants; not less than $2,500 in counties containing 70,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; not less than $3,000 in counties containing 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants; and not less than $500 for each additional 10,000 inhabitants. In addition to these salaries there shall be allowed to said officers for clerk or deputy hire sums sufficient to secure the prompt and efficient transaction of the business pertaining to their several offices, provided that said salaries and clerk hire shall be paid only out of and shall in no case exceed the fees actually collected by said officers.

TO AMEND THE ABDUCTION LAW.

Provisions of a Bill Introduced by Representative O'Donnell.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—In the House this morning Representative O'Donnell introduced a bill to amend the Abduction law by making it a misdemeanor to harbor girls under the age of 18 years for purposes of prostitution, and holding the keeper of any house of ill-fame or assignation liable for such harboring, whether they personally are aware of the presence in their houses of such young girls or not.

"The bill was sent me," said Mr. O'Donnell, "by the Protective Agency for Women and Children of Chicago, and one of the officers of the agency writes me that at present it is the practice of the keepers of such houses to keep out of sight when applications are made to them for rooms—that they permit young girls and boys to come to their places and no questions are asked, and therefore under the present law such keeper evades responsibility. If the law is amended as is provided in the bill, I think the evil, which is now growing rapidly in Chicago, will be checked, especially as the amendment practically reduces the offense from a felony to a misdemeanor."

The penalty named in the bill for violation of its provisions is a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for not less than six months, or both.

NEW BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Appropriation for the Orphans' Home at Lincoln—Indictments for Murder.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—The bill introduced by Senator Kerrick in the Senate this morning making appropriations for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Lincoln appropriates in the aggregate $11,000. This amount is divided as follows:

For an electric light plant, $4,000; for new school desks, $750; for green-house, "root cellar," and repairs on same, $2,250; for painting and graining, inside and outside, $3,000; and for new pavements, $1,000.

"The present law," said Senator Newell, speaking of his bill introduced in the Senate this morning, "makes it necessary to an indictment for murder or manslaughter to set forth specifically the manner in which the deceased came to his or her death. I don't think that is a good law; such specific matters should not necessarily be proven. My bill is to amend the law so that it will not be necessary to set forth specifically either the manner in which or the measures by which the death of the deceased was caused in order that an indictment may be brought against the supposed murderer or murderers."

The appropriation bill introduced by Senator Secrest in the Senate this morning is the regular general appropriation bill and is identical in all respects with the similar measure introduced at last session.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Petitions for Placing Flags on Schoolhouses—Bills Introduced.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—In the Senate this morning a communication from the Secretary of State of the United States certifying the Congressional apportionment for Illinois was received.

Messrs. Anderson, Fuller, Caldwell, Zearing, Noonan, Kerrick, Hagle, and Reavill presented petitions for the passage of the bill to place flags on school buildings.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Kerrick—An interlocking switch bill, heretofore published, being the same as the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Paddock.

By Mr. Kerrick—Making the ordinary appropriation for the Soldiers' and Orphans' Home, amounting to about $35,000.

By Mr. Secrest—Providing that when owners of lands, in order to drain the same, must run a ditch across a railway right-of-way or highway, the expense of such portion of the ditch as is on the right-of-way or highway shall be paid by the railway company or highway commissioners.

By Mr. Rickert—Providing that in intestate estates, where no letters issue, an heir, or person well informed, shall make affidavit giving the names of all heirs and the condition of the personal estate.

By Mr. Newell—Providing that in indictments for murder or manslaughter it shall not be necessary to set forth in detail the manner or means by which the death of the deceased was caused.

REGULAR WORK IN THE HOUSE.

A Move to Dispose of Justices of the Peace in Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—In the House this morning Mr. Whitehead introduced a resolution to submit an amendment to the Constitution providing for district courts in Cook County in lieu of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Brown introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution by providing that the General Assembly may submit to a popular vote, at one time, amendments to not exceeding four articles of the State Constitution. Under the present restrictions of the Constitution amendments to but one article can be submitted at a time.

Mr. O'Donnell introduced a bill to amend the Exemption law by making it the duty of a constable in serving an execution to inform the judgment debtor that personal property to the amount of $440 is exempt from execution.

The object of the bill is to inform ignorant persons of the provisions of the law, so that they will not suffer hardship on account of their ignorance.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

A Bill to Reorganize School Districts—The Flag Measures.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—Eight members were present when Chairman Berry called the Senate Committee on Education to order.

On request of Senator Higbee he was allowed to make a statement concerning the bill introduced by him providing for the reorganization of school districts.

"There are in the State," he said, "several towns which were organized as school districts before the present Constitution was adopted. They do not come under the provisions of the General Free School law passed two years ago, which provides for the election of a Board of Education, but have Boards of Directors who are elected every year. This year the selection of a new board causes a great deal of trouble in the schools. My bill is to allow the election in such school districts of a Board of Education, as is provided for in the General Free School law."

The suggestions being made that the general law provided for the reorganization of such special districts Senator Higbee stated that some districts had funded debts that would not be paid for several years, and a reorganization could not be effected without a great deal of trouble. On motion of Senator Newell the bill was ordered reported back to the Senate with a recommendation favorable to passage.

It was ordered that several bills for the amendment of the Compulsory School law, and several others for a uniform system of text-books, be printed for the use and study of members of the committee.

The School Flag bills before the committee were laid over until a future meeting, as it was understood there were others of a similar nature to be yet introduced, and it was thought best to consider them all at once.

The committee adjourned to meet on call of the Chairman, it being understood that before the next meeting was called notice of the time of the same should be given various persons who desired to appear before the committee to talk on the bills to amend the Compulsory Education law, and also on the uniform text-book question.

The Ballot-Reform Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—In the House Committee on Elections this afternoon the time was spent in discussing the form of ballot to be provided for in the Ballot-Reform bill that the committee is preparing. Two forms were discussed favorably, one the so-called "blanket" system, in which each party has its list of candidates separate from the others, but all on one ticket; and the other the system in use in Indiana where all the candidates for one office are placed together. The majority of the members present seemed to favor the latter system, but no decisive action was taken, the matter being left for another meeting.

CLAIM THE LAW IS VOID.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO. ATTACK THE M'KINLEY BILL.

The Omission of a Clause Said to Nullify the Entire Act—Arguments Heard by Judge Blodgett—Great Western Telegraph Company Stockholders Must Pay Assessments—A Big Suit Over a Small Matter—Other Items—The Court Record—The Call.

The validity of the McKinley bill is called into question in the appeal of Marshall Field & Co. from the decision of the Board of General Appraisers at New York, now on hearing before Judge Blodgett of the United States Circuit Court.

Marshall Field & Co. objected to the appraisment of 45 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem on wool dress goods; 60 per cent ad valorem on silk embroideries, and 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem on wool wearing apparel as required by the new law. The old tariff act of March 3, 1883, fixed the rate on wool dress goods at 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem; silk embroideries 50 per cent ad valorem; and wool wearing apparel 40 cents per pound and 55 per cent ad valorem.

The firm notified the Collector of Port of Chicago of their dissatisfaction and gave three reasons. First, because by the passage of the McKinley bill the old tariff law of 1883 was not repealed. Second, because the alleged act entitled "an act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes," purporting to have been approved Oct. 1, 1890, never passed the House of Representatives and the Senate. Third, because the bill which did pass the House of Representatives and Senate has never been presented to the President, according to Sec. 7 of the Constitution of the United States, and has never been approved or signed by him.

The Collector, however, neglected to heed this contention, and the matter was taken before the Board of General Appraisers at New York, which, Dec. 14, 1890, affirmed the position of the Collector, and the present appeal was taken from the New York Appraisers' decision.

Exception is taken to the entire McKinley bill principally upon one legal ground. It is contended that an important and material part of the measure as enacted by Congress was omitted or clerically expunged in the engrossed law as signed by the President. The law as passed, therefore, it is said, was never approved, and the law as approved was never passed, and this variance vitiates not only the omitted section but the entire law. The part not included in the bill effects only tobacco dealers.

Marshall Field & Co. say the board made a mistake in holding in effect that in a revenue law such as the McKinley bill all the parts are not "so mutually connected with and dependent on each other as conditions, considerations, or compensations for each other as to warrant a belief that the Legislature intended them as a whole."

Representing the Government District-Attorney Milchrist and ex-Judge Hand seek to uphold the McKinley bill, and contend that the omission of a part of Sec. 30 did not destroy the effect of the entire tariff act. Mr. A. W. Bliss and Mr. John P. Wilson are plowing through a large number of authorities to maintain the position taken on behalf of Marshall Field & Co., and several prominent importers are on hand listening to the arguments. Arguments were concluded late last evening and the court took the matter under advisement, intimating that he would probably decide the case Saturday or Monday.

Stockholders Must Pay.

Judge Clifford yesterday defeated an attempt made by stockholders in the now defunct Great Western Telegraph company to escape liability in suits to compel them to pay up assessments levied. They urged that the company had no stock and raised the general issue of fraud. The company's attorney demurred to the plea and the Court sustained the demurrer. Most of the stockholders who have been made defendants had deposited the amounts of their assessments with the Jennings Trust company pending a decision.

A $50,000 Suit Over a Slight Cause.

A suit in trover for $50,000 for apparently a very trivial matter was begun in the Circuit Court yesterday by the Rapid City Gas company, an Illinois corporation doing business in South Dakota, against the United States Express company. Several days ago the plaintiff company sent $50,000 in bonds to Chicago, the securities being intrusted to the express company. When the bonds reached Chicago the company refused to deliver them without the signature of the gas company's President. The agents of the express company finally telegraphed to New York for instructions, and they agreed to deliver the bonds provided the telegram were paid for. The offer was refused, only the legal rate being tendered for the charges. Still the bonds were not produced and hence the suit.

The Alleged Victim of a Mob.

Judge Clifford and a jury are trying a rather peculiar case in the suit of Mrs. Christina Truby against Henry and Anton Detmer and F. W. Mayer for $20,000 damages for trespass. Mrs. Truby and her husband before her had kept a large music store at the southwest corner of Randolph and Halsted streets for twenty years. Next door the Detmers kept a similar but smaller establishment. Mrs. Truby claims that May 12, 1887, although she had a lease of the place for another year, the Detmers, claiming they had a lease of the place, sent a mob to the store and forcibly entering the store removed pianos, organs, cornets, violins, music, and everything to the street in the midst of a driving rain, where the delicate instruments were practically ruined. The value of the goods was reduced from $9,000 to $2,000 in a few hours. By reason of the victory of her rival Mrs. Truby claims she lost almost all her business.

Under the Burnt Record Act.

Marshall Field yesterday filed a bill in the Superior Court to establish, under the Burnt-Record act, his title to Lot 1 in Block 42 in the original Town of Chicago, the lot being down-town and now estimated to be worth $100,000. The title is traced from the Government through to the elder Peter Schuttler, who owned the land in the '50s, and thereafter to several owners down to Field & Leiter, the latter afterwards selling his interest to Mr. Field. Mr. Field's title is not exactly clear, for the queer reason that in the deeds of several of the former owners it does not appear whether the grantors were married or not. The records were also destroyed in the big fire of 1871.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,948—Benjamin C. Favort vs. Charles P. Packer, H. A. Hutchins, P. C. Hanford Oil Co., and Standard Oil Co. of Illinois. Case, $5,000. Grosscup & Wean, solrs.

21,949—Same vs. Canute R. Matson, Andrew Nelson, William Johnson, Elbridge G. Keith, and W. T. Johnson. Case, $25,000. Same solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

131,679—Standard Wagon Co. vs. August Wendel. Asst., $1,000. H. L. Barnham, atty.
131,680—John H. Gray vs. T. C. Delaney. Asst., $500. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.
131,681—Susie Heitzer, by next friend, vs. L. S. and M. S. Ry. Co. Case, $1,000. B. M. Shaffner, atty.
131,682—Anna Peck vs. William Thiss. Appeal by plff.
131,683—Amanda Heath vs. William H. Heath. Bill for div. E. J. Hill & Son, solrs.
131,684—Whitney Glass Works vs. Chicago Window Glass Company. Asst., $1,000. Lyman & Jackson, attys.
131,685—Herman Kaiser et al. vs. Fritz Bohne. Asst., $1,000. Meier & Werno, attys.
131,686—H. S. Cole vs. James B. Safford. Conf. judgt., $186.42. Munroe & Geer, attys.
131,687—Asst. Withheld for service.
131,688—Globe Light and Heat Company vs. Elmer Littlefield. Asst., $300. Lane & Reaser, attys.
131,689—Marshall Field vs. Peter Schuttler et al. Ptn. to establish title. Lot 1, Block 42, o. t. E. W. Russell, solr.
131,690—Wm. Perry et al. vs. George T. Phillips et al. Bill. Holden & Buzzell, solrs.
131,691—Frank P. Crandon et al. vs. Oren Dunham. Asst., $1,000. Cook & Upton, attys.
131,692—Wm. Sheffner vs. C., R. I. and P. R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. Edsall & Keogh, attys.
131,693—Matie Bowles vs. James T. Bowles. Bill for div. L. H. Craig, solr.
131,694—Fraser & Chalmers vs. Pacific Ry. Co. Asst. $3,000. Tatham & Webster, attys.
131,695—Edward Reib vs. Louis Koepke. Appeal.
131,696—Jacob Fregberg vs. John O. Fergus. Tres., $2,500. I. Cowen, atty.
131,697—People ex rel. Mary A. Smith vs. Thomas and Joseph Smith. Hab. corp. C. A. Williams, atty.
131,698—Alfred Edge vs. S. F. Fogg. Asst., $300. E. W. Adkinson, atty.
131,699—Alfred Dahlberg vs. Theodore Ludes. Case, $1,500. Miller, Starr & Leman, attys.
131,700—Emil Rus vs. Marie Rus. Bill for div. O. G. Gudmundson, solr.
131,701—Edwin B. Pease vs. William Winston. Conf. judgt., $245.60. C. J. Kavanagh, attys.
131,702—Henry Sawyer et al. vs. Knute Nelson. Case, $2,000. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.
131,703—V. L. B. Citroen et al. vs. Gustav H. Loehr. Asst., $1,000. Moses & Pam, attys.
131,704—Peter Cassel vs. Eli Smith. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.
Withheld cases—131,660—Albert G. Story vs. Warren Springer and Chauncy G. Story. Bill. Fay & Griggs, solrs. (Feb. 16.)
131,677—Dora Kaplan vs. Abraham Kaplan. Bill. Blum & Blum, solrs. (Feb. 16.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

88,965—M. S. Devine vs. Catherine Stretch. Appl.
88,966—Frank Slavick vs. Same. Appl.
88,967—J. F. Frank vs. L. E. Crandall & Co. Case, $3,000. Richolson, Matson & Pease, attys.
88,968—Rachael McCurdy et al. vs. Rosanna, Alice N., Laura R., Anna M., Ella T., and Harriet E. Caldwell. Bill. Campbell & Custer, solrs.
88,969—People ex rel. Albert V. Tilling vs. Wm. and Mary Bentley. Hab. corp. G. H. Willett, atty.
88,970—Wm. S. Alley vs. L., N. A. & C. Ry. Co. et al. Bill. F. F. Reed, solr.
88,971—Edward Grimmer, by next friend, vs. August J. Johnson. Tres., $10,000. Baker & Greeley, attys.
88,972—Morris Tucker vs. Marks A. and Louis Tucker. Asst., $1,500. A. Ascher, atty.
88,973—Michael Coldan vs. Frank Lindman. Appl.
88,974—In re Estate of Mary Clohessy. Appl. from Probate Court.
88,975—F. F. Hayner vs. Wm. Knorr. Tres., $5,000. A. Moore and O. M. Packard, attys.
88,976—U. S. Brewing Co. vs. Ignatz Klaybon. Conf. judgt., $907.16. E. Furthmann, atty.
88,977—Chicago Edison Co. vs. F. H. Clabby. Appl.
88,978—Rapid City Gas Co. vs. U. S. Express Co., C. H. Crosby, and C. A. Hanlin. Trover, $50,000. Knight & Brown, attys.
88,979—Joseph Badenoch Jr. et al. vs. Andrew Brown. Conf. judgt., $129.11. Matthews & Dicker, attys.
88,980—Henry M. Grandis vs. Daniel McGuire. Asst., $200. H. C. Bennett, atty.
88,981—Simon Reed et al. vs. Manhattan Co. Asst., $500. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.
88,962—Same vs. Frank C. Miller. Asst., $500. Same attys.
88,963—Same vs. Nicholas C. Miller. Asst., $500. Same attys.
88,964—August Jernberg vs. Braton Bushee. Conf. judgt., $1,029.32. A. L. Hughes, atty.
88,965—Florence Hetherington vs. Frederick A. Hetherington. Bill for div. J. F. Latham, solr.
88,966—David L. Zook vs. Theodore H. and Margaretha Sanders. Bill. Wilson & Zook, solrs.
88,967—Jacob Gundlach et al. vs. Frederick and Paul Krause. Asst., $1,050. L. V. Ferris, atty.
88,968—Maria Baker vs. Moses Baker. Bill for div. Barnett & Williams, solrs.
88,969—Mary Martin vs. Edward Martin. Same. Same solrs.
88,990—William M. Zearing vs. Otis R. Glover et al. Bill. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, solrs.
88,991—Frank E. Hansen vs. E. L. J. Stock. Appl.
88,992—Christian Batker vs. City. Case, $5,000. H. Barber and E. U. Fitchman, attys.
88,993—Maijie D. G. Schulz vs. Wilhelm Schulz. Bill for div. A. O. Sexton, solr.
88,994—G. W. Barnett et al. vs. W. W. Dresler. Conf. judgt., $578.87. F. H. Trude, atty.
88,995—Ebenezer Nokely vs. C. & C. C. & D. Co. et al. Eject., $25,000. Plff. pro se.
88,996—Gabriel K. Wright vs. Charles A. Allen. Case, $15,000. Brandt & Hoffman, attys.
88,997—Richard H. Broat vs. Albert H. Baldwin, A. H. Baldwin Loan Co., and George J. Williams. Case, $50,000. Knight & Brown, attys.
88,998—William F. Graves vs. E. J. and Ella J. Templar. Appl.
88,999—Replevin. Withheld for service.
89,000—Martin Emrick Outfitting Co. vs. O. Reinach. Asst., $600. Moses & Pam, attys.
89,001—Emma Lingle vs. Alfred Lingle. Bill for div. W. Sayler, solr.
Withheld Cases—88,924—Benjamin K. Verbryck et al. vs. Archelaus Warner et al. Bill. T. Dent, W. H. Swift, and H. V. Freeman, solrs. (Feb. 16.)
88,950—Henry Smith vs. Wm. H. Kelly and M. Louise Wilson. Bill. W. B. Wilson, solr. (Feb. 16.)
88,952—Alice McGraw vs. Grandison D. Graw. Bill. W. H. Hill, solr. (Feb. 16.)

County Court—New Suits.

9,169—Petn. of —— Wilner to adopt child.
9,170—James Skola vs. David Loftier. Appl.
9,171—People vs. John Kin. Proceed. to compel support. C. A. Williams, atty.
9,172—Same vs. George Schelp. Same.
9,173—George B. Goodall vs. Mrs. W. J. Miller. Appl.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—125,860—James Dempsey vs. City. On finding, $500.
JUDGE ALTGELD—130,540—John Davis & Co. vs. William Haythorn. On ver., $1,053.33. Appl., bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.—128,615—First Nat. Bk. of D. vs. M. E. Page and Rufus P. Pattison. Pattison made party to judgt., $2,537.50.—131,341—Henry A. Du Pont et al. vs. Colfax Coal and Mining Co. By deflt., $1,308.60. Satisfied. Garns. dischged.
JUDGE BRENTANO—151,681—Susie Heitner vs. L. S. and M. S. Ry. Co. On findg., $500, n. c. Satisfied.—122,437—Henry Schulz vs. N. C. S. R. R. Co. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $75.50, n. c.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—65,431—L. G. Skancke et al. vs. Charles Hingst. On ver., $236. Dis. as to Wickman.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—1,701—Ft. Dearborn Nat. Bk. vs. Natnl. U. B. Assn. On findg., $435. Satisfied.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—2,718—Parker vs. Detwiler; dec.—1,684—Reed vs. Converse; dec.—4,916—Smith vs. Keeler; dec.—5,174—D. R. K. S. N. M. vs. Allis; dec.—4,817—Schell vs. Schroth; dec.—4,902—Davis vs. Casey; dec.—3,401—P. B. and L. Assn. vs. Hill; dec.
JUDGE TULEY—2,900—Antonie M. vs. Joseph Virmond; dec. div.—2,379—Rosa vs. Louis Steinmeyer; same.—2,846—Bertha vs. Theodore Polienz; same.—1,972—Annie E. vs. William A. Bradford; same.—3,290—Ida vs. Walter G. Duff; same.—2,582—Anna M. vs. James N. Lewis; same.—17,717—Elizabeth vs. James Mulree; same.—87,721—Mary vs Jacob Fauti; same.
JUDGE COLLINS—2,346—Mary A. vs. John R.; dec. div.
JUDGE HORTON—360—Chisholm vs. Seeberger; int. dec.—241—Claussen vs. Claussen; final dec.—3,251—Reiner vs. Reiner; dec. apptg. comrs.—2,658—Augusta vs. August Klopp; dec. div.—3,375—Isabella C. vs. John L. Taylor; same.—Joanne M. vs. Frank G. Willsey; same.—3,021—Zenda vs. Edward Gillman; same.—2,368—Martha E. vs. William Taylor; same.
JUDGE SCALES—In re petn. Edwin Nuiner and wife, to adopt John R. Quinne; dec. adoption and change of name.

The Call.

JUDGE HAWES—(Room 413)—Nos. 53, 55, 57, 59, 59½. No. 51, Penur vs. Penur, on hearing.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Calendar No. 1—Trial call—Term Nos. 8,389, 11,329, 11,334, 11,342, 11,390, 11,391, 11,392, 11,393, 11,402, 11,405, 11,443, 11,444, 11,445, 11,478. No. 737, Okes vs. Gerrity, on trial.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Calendar No. 3—Trial call—Nos. 4,228, 8,041, 8,096, 8,378. No. 8,351, Lawrence vs. Hansen, on trial.
JUDGE BRENTANO—City condemnation 122,938.
JUDGE TULEY—February calendar—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7. No. 3,386, Kimball vs. Kimball, on hearing.
JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 45, 51, 58, 59, 60.
JUDGE HORTON—No call. No. 2,496, Smith vs. Chytraus, on hearing.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 512¾, 378, 438¾, 1,557, 577, 578, 579. No. 398, Truby vs. Crane, on trial.
JUDGE BAKER—Springer vs. Keating on trial. Two p. m.: No first call; trial call, Nos. 393, 394, 1,794, 1,781, 318, 301.
JUDGE GRINNELL—No announcement.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—No first call; trial call, Nos. 88,875, 2,014, 2,030, 2,055, 346, 2,026, 2,034. No. 2,104, Shannon vs. C. & E. I. R. R. Co., on trial.
JUDGE DRIGGS—No first call; trial call, Nos. 1,752, 1,764, 1,770, 2,353, 1,611, 1,125. No. 1,777, Beck vs. Sea, on trial.
APPELLATE COURT—Motions.
JUDGE GRESHAM—On circuit.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases.
JUDGE SCALES—City specls., Nos. 9,961, 9,992, 10,001. City specl., No. 9,143 on trial.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Henry W. Bowers vs. State ex rel.
David T. Taylor. Jay C. C.; reversed.
John Harding et al. vs. Samuel P. Cowar et al.; White C. C.; affirmed.
John T. Ramsey vs. State ex rel. and Ada B. Strykner; Carroll C. C.; affirmed.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Canada and St. Louis Railroad Company; Elkhart C. C.; affirmed.
David Kilgore vs. Obid Kilgore et al.; petition for hearing overruled.
Midland Railroad Company vs. Samuel M. Smith; Hamilton C. C.; appellate for petition overruled.
Moses Vice et al. vs. William Jones et al.; Boone C. C.; appeal to dismiss motion overruled.
William A. Smith et al. vs. Elizabeth Colville et al.; Rush C. C.; on motion of plaintiff, appeal dismissed.
Charles Clorse vs. Amelia Clorse; Ohio C. C.; by agreement of appellant dismissed.
John E. Moore, executor, etc., vs. Lotta Baker; Hamilton C. C.; leave to appeal granted.
C. C., St. L. & P. R. R. Co. vs. Melisie Spilken; Wayne C. C.; petition to advance overruled.

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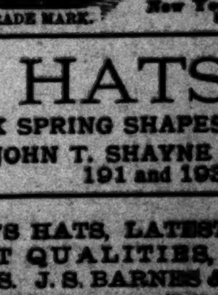

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PATTI MEETS GLADSTONE.

It recently happened that Mr. Gladstone and Madame Patti were visiting Edinburgh at the same time, and the great artist met the great statesman. A question of the greatest importance to the one as a singer and the other as an orator, was discussed at some length by them—the proper management and preservation of the voice. It was agreed between them that the Soden Pastilles (troches) were of the greatest benefit to them, not only as a voice tonic but as a remedy for coughs, colds, and hoarseness. Sufferers from asthma, and diseases of the throat and lungs will also find them of the greatest service. Price 50c.

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To those men and women who have an Unsightly, RED, COARSE, ROUGH, WRINKLED, DRY, DISCOLORED, PIMPLED FACE, with Distended Pores filled with Black Heads (Flesh Worms), use FLESH WORM PASTE, which will with each and every application improve the appearance of your skin, and within a few weeks you will have a Pure, Clear, and Brilliant Complexion. PRICE, $1.50, post paid.

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Valuable Book mailed free upon application.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 14, 1891.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received by the City Council of the City of Cheyenne, up to 1 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1891, for the following described bonds to be issued by said city:

Eighty-eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of "Water Funding Bonds," the same to be issued for the purposes of refunding the present outstanding water bonds, and funding certain existing indebtedness against the water fund of the city; sixty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of "Viaduct Bonds," the same to be issued for the purpose of providing funds with which to build a highway viaduct on Central avenue in said city, across the Union Pacific railway tracks; and sixty-five thousand dollars of "Water Bonds," the same to be issued for the purpose of providing funds with which to extend and improve the system of water works of said city. All of said bonds to bear six per cent interest, payable annually, and payable in thirty years; one-twentieth of the water bonds and viaduct bond are required to be redeemed each year after the tenth year, and one-twentieth of the water funding bonds each year after the sixth year.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for one thousand dollars as a guaranty that the bidder shall within ten days after his bid is accepted enter into a contract with the city for the purchase of the bonds for which his bid shall have been accepted.

Separate proposals must be made for each set of bonds, and such proposals shall be indorsed "Proposals for Water Funding Bonds," "Viaduct Bonds," or "Water Bonds," as the case may be, and shall be addressed to Frank Dana, City Clerk, Cheyenne, Wyo.

The City Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

L. R. BRESNAHEN, Mayor.

Attest: FRANK DANA, City Clerk. [Seal.]

PROPOSALS FOR CERTAIN REPAIRS TO THE U. S. Custom House and Post-Office Building at Chicago, Illinois. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Repairs of the U. S. Custom House and Post-Office Building at Chicago, Illinois, until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 21st day of February, 1891, for all the labor and materials required for certain repairs, painting, calking window frames and sashes in this building, in accordance with the specification, copies of which may be had on application at this office. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $100.00. The Department will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening the same; also bids which do not comply strictly with all the requirements of this invitation. Proposals must be enclosed in an envelope, sealed, and marked "Proposal for Repairing Walls, etc., of the U. S. Custom House and Post-Office Building at Chicago, Illinois," and addressed to M. E. Bell, Superintendent.

THE EMPIRE BEDSTEAD Co. WILL FURNISH YOUR HOUSE FROM CELLAR TO GARRET FOR CASH—OR—PARTIAL PAYMENTS. SUBURBAN DELIVERY DAILY—FREE DELIVERY WITHIN 200 MILES. 301-305 W. MADISON ST. CHICAGO.

CROSSMAN & LEE INTERIOR DECORATORS

SAGE THE FIRST SINNER.

IOWA CENTRAL CHARGED WITH VIOLATING THE NEW AGREEMENT.

The Board of Commissioners at Work Investigating Complaints—The Iowa Line Found Cutting Commodity Rates, Chicago to Marshalltown—National Association of General Passenger Agents Elects Officers—No Hurry to Abolish Commissions—Others News of the Railroads.

The Commissioners of the new Western Traffic Association, generally known among railway-men as the "Big Six," held an important meeting at Chairman Walker's office yesterday. The principal problem they had to solve was to prevent the Iowa Central railway from making rates less than tariff in violation of the agreement. It was charged by some of the roads that the Iowa Central had put in effect a commodity rate on sugar, coffee, and dried fruit of 17 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to Marshalltown, Ia., while the regular rate is 20 cents. The company is accused also of making a proportional rate from Mississippi River points to points on its line less than the authorized basis. Under the new Presidents' agreement it is the duty of the Board of Commissioners to investigate at once all charges of violation of rates and if the charges are substantiated they must order the guilty road to restore its rates to tariff immediately. There can be no appeal from the order of the Commissioners until the next quarterly meeting of the Advisory Board. It is understood the Commissioners have been furnished with satisfactory evidence that the charges against the Iowa Central are true, and an order probably will be issued today directing it to restore the rates to tariff. The Iowa Central is owned by Russell Sage, Jay Gould's man Friday, who has been one of the strongest advocates of the new combination. It is rather suggestive that Russell Sage's road is the first against which charges of violation of the agreement are brought.

The Commissioners also discussed rules to govern the members of the Western Traffic Association in carrying out the new agreement. The latter will be enforced by the Commissioners hereafter against all road-parties to it. The Alton, St. Paul and Kansas City, Memphis and Fort Scott, and other roads not members of the new association will be notified promptly of every action taken by the Central Traffic Association, that they may be governed thereby and to avoid misunderstandings. In case any of the outside roads should make rates different from those in effect by the Western Traffic Association roads and should refuse to restore them upon the request of the Board of Commissioners the association roads are to be authorized to meet the rates made by the outside roads.

ELECTED NEW OFFICERS.

Annual Meeting of National Association of General Passenger Agents.

At a meeting of the National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents yesterday E. O. McCormick, General Passenger Agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, was unanimously elected President; A. S. Hanson of the Boston and Albany, Vice-President; and A. J. Smith, General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore, was chosen Secretary for the thirteenth successive time. The following Executive Committee was elected: D. B. Martin, J. E. Hannegan, George De Haven, F. H. Lord. The next meeting will be held at Old Point Comfort, Va., the third Tuesday in September.

There was a long discussion regarding an improved system for prepaid ticket orders and distinguishing number of coupon tickets. The report of the special committee recommending such improved method was adopted. A special committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Chandler, Heafford, Edwards, and Eustis, to confer with other associations regarding the question of abolishing unlimited tickets. General Passenger Agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis recommended the appointment of a committee to report upon the practicability of publishing rate sheets. Messrs. Danley, Atmore, and Charlton were appointed such committee.

The following gentlemen, who had retired from active railroad service, were elected to honorary membership: William Hill, A. V. H. Carpenter, M. Sheardown, S. F. B. Morse, J. S. Clark, H. B. Bronson, W. R. Baldwin, J. S. Tubbitts, J. R. Ogden, W. A. Carpenter, and W. A. Gevett.

A committee was also appointed to consider the question of abolishing the sale of tourist tickets with instructions to report at the next meeting.

COMMISSIONS TO FREIGHT LINES.

For the Second Time the Abolition of the Practice Had to Be Postponed.

Chairman Midgley has issued a circular stating that at the meeting of the executive officers of Western roads in December it was agreed that after a date then named all payments by way of commissions to any fast freight lines for securing freight should be discontinued. Two contracts were referred to which it was thought might require reasonable notice to terminate. These were thought to be with the Merchants' Dispatch and the Empire line. Afterward the Burlington discovered that its contract with the Merchants' Dispatch required sixty days' notice, which it at once gave; but that carried the allowance of commissions to the freight line named until Feb. 13.

At the meeting last week of the Western Freight Association a statement was made by the Rock Island of the contract that company had with the Empire line. This, it was developed, required ninety days' notice in order to terminate, and as that was not given until after the December meeting of executive officers it would not expire by limitation until March 13.

Considerable discussion resulted in an agreement not to extend the conditions applying to the Empire line to any other freight line, and furthermore to so restrict the allowance as to leave the Rock Island alone at liberty to pay the commissions, that company to be free to do so until March 13, on and after which date no commissions to any freight line are to be paid by any road in the Western Freight Association. The payment to the Empire line is only on the basis of revenue accruing east of the Mississippi River.

Must Deliver Freight in Time.

The managers of the roads centering in this city have decided virtually to receive no freight that reaches their freight-houses after 5:30 p. m. All roads have agreed to such an arrangement except the Santa Fé, the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, the Chicago and Grand Trunk, and the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, which were not represented at the managers' meeting. Efforts are being made to induce them to join. The shippers, it is claimed, have waived their objections to the new arrangement. There has been some misapprehension regarding this matter. The idea is not to close the freight-houses at 5:30, but to stop receiving freight that arrives after that hour. The teams in waiting at that hour will be given tickets and the freight will be unloaded and receipted for, no matter how long it may take. The trouble was that most of the freight arrived between 5 and 6 o'clock, and sometimes it took until 8 or 10 p. m. to receive it all. Under the new arrangement shippers will understand that freight not at the freight-house by 5:30 p. m. will not be received until the next day.

Rates on Traffic from the South.

Question having arisen as to the interpretation of Circular No. 1,014, relating to rates and divisions on traffic from the South, the Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association has adopted the following in lieu thereof:

Resolved, That all traffic from south of the Ohio River is subject to the full tariff or authorized proportional rates north of the Ohio River to Central Traffic Association points, excepting traffic originating at Mississippi Valley points and Louisville, Ky., intermediate points on and west of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, from which authorized percentage divisions are in effect. This will not affect traffic from points on the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas railway covered by previous arrangements, with the exception of lumber, on which the arbitraries north of the Ohio River will apply as per Central Traffic Association Circulars Nos. 638 and 1,013 and supplements.

E. E. Calvin's Appointment.

ATCHISON, Kas., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—E. E. Calvin, Division Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters at Atchison, has resigned to accept the position of Superintendent of the Union Pacific in Idaho.

Railroad Notes.

The "Soo" line announced yesterday an advance in its rates from Boston to St. Paul and Minneapolis on the Canadian Pacific Dispatch and the Canada Atlantic to the basis of $1.20 per 100 pounds, first-class, instead of the $1.05 rate now existing. The rates will take effect Feb. 27. This is what the Chicago lines have been endeavoring to accomplish for some time past, and the pressure brought to bear has been effective in getting the Eastern connections of the "Soo" to advance their rates.

The meeting of the Traffic Managers of the Trunk line, Central Traffic, Chicago-St. Paul, Duluth and St. Paul, and the Lake Transportation lines, which was to have been held in New York tomorrow to arrange lake and rail rates for the coming season, has been postponed indefinitely.

The Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association at its last meeting decided, inasmuch as the difficulty in securing a supply of ice that existed during the winter of 1889-90 does not now exist in Central Traffic Association territory, that on and after March 1 a uniform charge of $2.50 per ton be made for ice, which shall include the cost of salt and labor for icing dressed-beef shipments in transit, and that this charge also apply upon all shipments which shippers desire iced in transit at their expense, otherwise than provided for in the official classification.

The roads in the Western Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip for the following occasions: Prohibition conference, Madison, Wis., Feb. 19 and 20, fare and one-third from points in Wisconsin; Iowa Collegiate Oratorical Association, annual contest, Indianola, Ia., Feb. 26, fare and one-third from points in Iowa; Annual Convention Iowa State Temperance Alliance, Des Moines, Ia., March 10 to 13, fare and one-third from points in Iowa; Northwestern Wisconsin Teachers' Association, annual meeting, Appleton, Wis., March 30 to April 1, fare and one-third from points in Wisconsin.

PAPER INFLATION AND FREE COINAGE.

A Reminiscence and Parallel—Soft Money Twenty Years ago.

New York *Post*: The silver free-coinage craze which has been raging among the Democrats of the West and South [and East, too] resembles the inflation craze which raged among the Republicans of those sections seventeen years ago, and the recent deliverance of Mr. Cleveland against the views held by the great majority of his party recalls the veto message with which Gen. Grant in 1874 put himself in opposition to the dominant sentiment of that day in his party. The parallel between the two situations and the two incidents is really a very striking one.

It is hard to realize how strong was the "soft-money" wave [calling for issues of irredeemable greenbacks] which swept over the West nearly twenty years ago. Oliver P. Morton was the leader of the Republicans in the Senate, and he was an earnest advocate of the [irredeemable greenback] inflation bill. Logan and Oglesby and Carpenter [Wisconsin] and Ingalls were its outspoken supporters, and even Allison and Windom did not hesitate to cast their votes for it. The great States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska were then represented in the Senate exclusively by Republicans, and fourteen of the sixteen sustained the inflation bill. There was as close an approach to unanimity among the Republican Senators from the South, then a goodly number. Indeed, outside of New England and New York there was an overwhelming majority of Republicans in favor of the scheme. Even in Pennsylvania Cameron the father was for inflation then, as Cameron the son is for free coinage now.

The arguments for [greenback] inflation [there was no redemption then] then were the same that we hear for free coinage now. The very last speech before the vote was taken in the Senate, by Bogy [Democrat] of Missouri, reads as though it had been delivered only the other day. "I am aware," he said, "of the condition of the vast section from which I come and I am aware of the condition of the Southern country, and I say that this measure is one of absolute necessity to relieve them from their prostrate condition. It is the only measure to infuse life into them again. It is the only measure by which and with which blood can again be put into their veins, and unless some measure of this kind be passed by this Congress at this session the whole Western country will be brought to bankruptcy and ruin."

Grant's veto message reached the Senate April 22, 1874, and the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* drew a graphic picture of the scenes attending its reception. "Mr. Ferry of Michigan," says the account, "showed very little change of countenance, but his face grew red and his brow slightly lowered. Mr. Morton scowled. Mr. Merrimon, who was the mover of the bill, looked very sorrowful and disappointed. Gen. Logan came in from the cloak-room and took his seat when the reading was nearly completed, and his face was almost black with apparent rage."

The Republican inflationists expressed their opinion of the President's action without the slightest reserve. "Logan was the most intemperate in his denunciation of it," says the *Tribune's* correspondent. "He was very angry, and expressed his opinion of the President's course in the hearing of other Senators with more freedom than respect or politeness." In the lobbies about the Senate Chamber very earnest discussions took place, some of which were thus preserved for the historian by the correspondent:

Mr. Cameron thought that the President had made a great mistake. His action would alienate the great States of the West, on which the Republican party had so long relied, so Mr. Cameron predicted, and would not save the Eastern States, such as Connecticut and New Hampshire, where his veto would be approved. "I am not even sure about Pennsylvania," said the veteran politician; "it will be harder work to carry that State than before."

Mr. Cameron said soon after the reception of the message that this would probably end the struggle in Congress, but that the fight would be transferred to the Congressional districts with a largely increased majority in favor of an increase of the currency.

The feeling against Gen. Grant was every whit as bitter among the Republicans in the other branch of Congress. [And yet on that veto chiefly rests his fame as a wise statesman]. "A member of the House from a Western State, who was in the Senate lobby shortly before the adjournment," adds the dispatch, "said that the delegations from seven Western States were a unit in favor of repudiating the action of the President, and had even thought of calling a caucus to do it publicly. The inflationists all assert that Grant had committed political suicide and stabbed the party to death."

For Grant substitute Cleveland; for inflation Republicans, free-coinage Democrats; for the veto message of 1874, the anti-free-coinage letter of 1891, and the situation is almost exactly the same. There are the same complaints from "veteran politicians" that the leader of the Democratic party has "made a great mistake," the same predictions that his action will "alienate" States which the party might otherwise carry, the same assertion that he has "committed political suicide and stabbed the party to death." There is not the slightest reason to doubt that the parallel will continue to the end. "A few conservatives," writes the *Tribune* correspondent, "declared their belief that President Grant had punctured the inflation movement, and that in its collapse it would be seen how hollow it was and how little real strength it had among the people."

Flying Machine.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The man who wants to build a "flying machine," and has time, means, and mechanical ingenuity, should begin by establishing a large poultry-yard with fence so high that ordinary fowls would not fly over, and then collect therein geese (wild, if to be had), turkeys, chickens, pigeons, etc. Then he should study their entire make-up, their springing from the ground by their feet, and the manner in which they use their wings and spread their tails. He should have some picked so he could examine the make-up of the wings and the cartilages by which the wings are connected with the body of the bird. I believe the key to making artificial birds fly successfully will be found in following, in a general way, the laws that govern the flying tribes. When these have been carefully studied, the first thing to do is to build the body of a bird, say, ten feet high and twelve feet long and six or seven feet deep. There must be a strong framework across where the wings are connected with the body. This framework must also support the pocket gas engine or stored electricity, whichever is used to propel the machinery that moves the wings and spreads the tail of the bird. All this must be constructed of aluminum. When completed the pilot will stand inside, and, with lever in hand, throw the two wings into gear and the same action will spread the tail. The machinery will start, and it is believed the "Columbian Bird" will fly. If a success, as I believe it will be on this plan, it can be greatly improved and enlarged in the near future. I greatly desire to see at least one Columbian artificial bird sailing around the great World's Exposition grounds and buildings. No need of twenty millions of preferred stock or other clap-trap. It is the common-sense flying machine we want. Of course the great problem to be worked out is to secure the intricate and complex movement of the wings so that they will as near as may be approach the action of the living bird. The whole make-up must be relatively strong for the reason that the power that will be applied will be relatively stronger than any bird power. It does seem to me that there are skill and ingenuity enough right there in Chicago to overcome all the difficulties that may present themselves in working out this great problem of the age. JAMES MCGREW.

Delegate Smith Injured.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Marcus A. Smith, Delegate from Arizona, slipped and fell on the marble floor of the Riggs House last evening and broke the small bone of his right leg. His physician says although the injury is painful one he is doing well. He may have to go on crutches for some weeks.

LIFE IN SIBERIAN MINES.

SERGIUS STEPNIAK TELLS WHY THERE IS NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

One-Third of the Exiles Have Never Been Before a Court—Children Sent to the Fortresses—Suicide of Marie Gurovsky, a Girl of 13—Some Stories of Injustice and Persecution—T. H. White of New Zealand and His Business Here—Stories from Hotels.

"When men are dragged from their homes and thrust into jails; when women are sent to Siberia without having had a trial and are ignorant of what they are accused; when children are confined in jails for months because they will not reveal something they do not know about their parents; do you wonder there is nihilism in Russia?"

The foregoing was delivered vehemently by Sergius Stepniak, the Russian exile, when talking to a TRIBUNE reporter at the Auditorium yesterday. The Russian's whole soul was in his words; his black, piercing eyes blazed and his powerful frame trembled. He is always willing to talk of the wrongs in his country and the things that are retarding progress in Russia. Yesterday he was particularly full of interesting incidents.

"The people in America have an idea the Nihilists are the scum of Russia," continued Mr. Stepniak. "Such is not the case, however. They are composed of the better-educated class and of the nobility, too. Princes Dolzornki and Argutinsky, cousins to Princess Dolsky, the widow of Alexander II., were exiled and sent to Siberia. The sister of the Governor of the fortress on the Neva has a sister among the exiles. She was arrested on suspicion and sent to Siberia. She, like thousands of others, was sentenced without having had a trial and without knowing the name of her accuser. In this way many a man deprives his enemy of liberty simply to gratify a personal spite. In 1881, during the short period of liberalism, it was learned that one-third of the number sent to Siberia had not been before a court of justice nor been given an opportunity to defend themselves. In 1887 319 boys and girls were sent to Siberia to die. They were mere children and unable to do a wrong. In Heaven's name what were they exiled for? What could they do?

"One of the number of children sent to Siberia that year was a boy of 15. He was arrested and confined in the fortress because he refused to betray a friend. Probably he was unable to tell the gendarmes what they wanted to know. When they were about to sentence him to exile he said to his persecutors:

"'I have done nothing. I am not dangerous.'

"'No, you are not dangerous now,' said the gendarme, who acted as judge, 'but you may be some day.'

"The lad died in Siberia.

"That is how they dispose of the 'criminal' classes in Russia. If the police think a boy is likely to become anything they do not wish he is immediately put out of the way for fear he may become dangerous. This is what retards Russian progress.

"In 1878 a little 13-year-old girl named Marie Gurovsky took part in a street demonstration at Odessa. The child hardly knew why she was so enthusiastic. The General discovered her and ordered her arrest. When the girl was about to be taken away some one in the crowd said it was a shame to arrest a child of such tender years. The girl called to the crowd to rescue her from the gendarmes, and the rescue was at once made. The next day, however, the child was dragged from the arms of her mother and sent to Siberia. In 1881, the same day the Emperor was killed, Marie committed suicide by thrusting a dagger into her bosom when at the mines near Kreasnoiars. When you hear of these atrocities do you wonder at the course of the Russian Nihilist? When innocent children are dragged from their mothers' arms and driven to suicide do you wonder at the demoralized state of affairs in Russia?

"This little girl, like thousands of others, was not taken before any judicial officer. Some police official acted as judge in her case. Gen. Strelnirov and Gen. Novarovsky are two of the police officials who use their own judgment about sending prisoners to Siberia. They have shown alleged confessions to prisoners promising leniency to them if they would confess, claiming to know all they can tell. They simply want the confessions to be made, they say, because they pity them, but after having secured an admission have them sentenced to imprisonment for years or exiled for life. Maria Rolujuki, a young woman of 20, was prevailed upon in this way to reveal something after forged confessions from her friends had been shown to her. She was sentenced to twenty years. That was the kind of leniency she received. Such are the methods of the police officials. Twenty years' imprisonment in the fortress means death in five years, for those confined there never survive longer than that time. The Fortress St. Peter and St. Paul on the Neva is a horrible place, but the Schlusselburg is still worse. I know of an instance where a son was taken from his mother's house, and for seven years the mother could not get a word from the Government about her absent boy. Finally, when she did secure a reply, it was only to the effect that her son was alive, but was suffering from a mental disease. The mother never did know what became of her son, for she died of a broken heart after years of suffering and anxiety. I learned that the boy perished in the fortress.

"One year's confinement in any of the jails of Russia will soon so change a man that his own brother would scarcely know him at the expiration of that time. In 1882 Lebedeva Tatiana, a beautiful young woman with rosy cheeks and well-rounded form, was imprisoned in the Fortress Schlusselburg for an offense known only to the gendarmes. After two years' confinement she was permitted to go to Siberia. Although the latter place is a living hell the fortress is much worse. While waiting for transportation the young woman's brother, who was a magistrate in Moscow, in looking over the prisoners noticed his sister, but did not know her. She looked like an old woman, and, stepping up to her, the brother said:

"'How is it that such an old woman as yourself is being sent to Siberia?'

"'For Heaven's sake, don't you know me?' cried the young woman. 'I am your sister.'

"She was only 26 years old, but two years' confinement in the fortress had turned the color of her hair to gray; had robbed her of the ruddy hue of health; had caused her well-rounded form to become bent. She was emaciated and looked like a woman of 60. Her own brother could hardly recognize her after having been told who she was.

"These instances are only a few of thousands. They are of daily occurrence, and just as long as they continue just so long will the present course of the Russian Nihilist—force, or any means to obtain freedom—continue."

Mr. Stepniak will speak before the Century Club this evening.

"In order to keep up trade between New Zealand and the United States we have subsidized a line of steamers," said T. H. White, a native of New Zealand, when at the Grand Pacific yesterday. Mr. White is a member of the Kauri Timber company of Auckland, Sydney, and Melbourne, and his visit to America is to purchase valuable handmill machinery.

"New Zealand produces the finest grade of wood in the world," continued Mr. White, "but we are compelled to sail past the United States with it and go to Europe. In order to keep up trade with this country a line of steamers was subsidized and then Uncle Sam immediately turned around and raised the tariff. The trade between the States and the colonies would be enormous could we afford to keep many lines of steamers running. But good feeling between the United States and New Zealand exists. It is due largely, too, to the efforts of J. D. Connolly, the American Consul. He is universally liked, and has done everything to create a good feeling toward the United States."

The timber industry, Mr. White says, is enormous in Australia. His company, which has a capital of $6,250,000, cuts up 10,000,000 feet of lumber weekly, or 520,000,000 feet annually.

"We have twenty mills in operation and they turn out that amount," said the traveler. "Our pine logs are from five to six feet in diameter, and a height of 100 feet is reached on the trees before branches are found.

"New Zealand is as free a country as you can find. Every man over 21 years of age is permitted to vote after having been in the country six months. I don't believe his right to vote would be questioned if he had been in the country but six days. The only thing England does is to appoint a Governor, but his power is limited. He has no veto. The Governor at present is the Earl of Onslow. He is a fine young man. The salary he receives from us does not pay his expenses. He is paid $25,000 a year, but he spends more than that. New Zealand doesn't want to be separated from England. We are perfectly satisfied with the 'Old Lady.' We would like, however, to have the United States take the duty off wool."

Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln and daughter are in the city. They registered at the Palmer House yesterday from London, England.

Palmer House—W. D. Cameron, New York; James P. Martin, Sioux City; A. C. Tompkins, Billings; W. B. Higgins, New York; J. E. Caven, Nashville; Mrs. R. T. Lincoln, Miss Lincoln, London, England; Tom Anderson and wife, New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Babe, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Graham, St. Paul; F. Kinsella and H. C. McGuire, Portland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ransom, St. Paul; R. Titus, Minneapolis; C. W. Baker, Portland, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hedman, St. Paul; C. F. Trabot, Louisville; M. C. Robinson, Toledo, O.; H. F. Chaise and Miss Y. L. Chaise, Omaha.

Auditorium—R. G. McDowell, Galveston, Tex.; J. W. Jewyn, Detroit; W. G. Sargent and wife, Greenville, Pa.; Albert Webber, New York; O. B. Jennings and wife, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fisk, New York; J. P. Reynolds, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Boies, Scranton, Pa.; Sig. Stepniak, London; W. M. Flynn, Boston; B. F. Daly, New York; I. R. Wood and wife, Philadelphia; W. E. Young and wife, Clinton, Ia.; C. M. Whiting, Boston.

Richelieu—T. M. Emerson, Wilmington, N. C.; W. P. Walker Jr., Cincinnati; E. D. Hotchkiss, Richmond, Va.; T. W. Clark, Norfolk, Va.; R. D. Carpenter, Richmond, Va.; C. Tillinghast, Cincinnati; Mrs. G. M. Trimble, Ottawa, Ill.; J. H. Miller, Montana; James H. Beally, Ontario; J. L. Goodman, St. Louis; H. B. Weeks, New York.

Wellington—William C. Huyett, Baltimore; S. M. White, New York; H. L. Angell, New York; W. W. Wood, New York; Charles Williams, Detroit; Charles L. Burr, Lincoln, Neb.; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Smith, Santa Cruz; J. L. Ellwood, De Kalb, Ill.; George W. Fairchild, New York; T. P. Mullins and T. H. Raffeney, Stafford Springs.

Leland—William F. McKnight and E. C. Swain, Grand Rapids; W. K. Smith, Oconto; Charles Kohler and Miss C. Kohler, San Francisco; S. H. Foster and wife, Albany, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lapham, New York; W. E. S. Hutchinson, New York; C. W. Claybourne, Indianapolis; D. C. Griffith, Indianapolis.

Grand Pacific—Hugh Collins, Manchester, Eng.; C. A. Holway and wife, Augusta, Me.; James Tanner, Washington; Judge Hugh Cree, Decatur; Senator Moody, Deadwood; A. J. Parker, Dubuque; E. W. Griffin and wife, Minneapolis; Charles P. Atmore, Louisville; W. H. Danley, Nashville.

Tremont House—S. H. Conover and wife, Plymouth; P. K. Birkbau, Buffalo; D. H. Harkins, Des Moines; H. S. O'Neil, Milwaukee; B. F. Ray, De Kalb, Ill.; J. Kirkpatrick, Milwaukee; W. H. Ford, Grand Rapids; W. B. Ray, Oshkosh; Hugh MacDonald, Covington.

Sherman House—E. S. Wilson, Springfield, Ill.; W. W. Whitmarsh, Boston; J. K. Groom, Moline, Ill.; J. P. Jones, Grand Rapids; S. H. Moses, Troy; J. S. Buck, Indianapolis; E. A. Miller and wife, Buffalo.

HAGGERTY'S SLAYER ON TRIAL.

The Case Against "Bad Jimmy" Connorton Presented by the Prosecution.

"Bad Jimmy" Connorton was on trial yesterday for the murder of "Doc" Haggerty Sept. 20 last. Evidence for the State was heard until 4:30 in the afternoon, when Assistant State's-Attorney Neely rested his side of the case.

Long before the hour set for the trial the court-room was crowded with the friends of the accused. "Bad Jimmy," himself resplendent in a white shirt front, in the center of which nestled a sparkling diamond, seated by the side of his attorneys—C. S. Beattie and B. M. Schaffner—appeared much at his ease. Mrs. Haggerty, the mother of "Doc," was in the court-room and intensely interested in the proceedings. "You will do your best to avenge the death of my boy, won't you?" she asked Mr. Neely, who promised he would.

It was late before a jury was impaneled, each one being asked by the defense: "Do you believe it right to take human life in self-defense?" If he did not he was peremptorily refused by the defense. The men acceptable to both sides were: James Hitchcock, S. C. Sargent, Charles Levin, Winfield White, Benjamin F. Beers, Joseph Werner, Frank J. Miller, William Gerstner, Henry J. Rohrback, J. H. Mansion, E. S. Farron, and George H. Miller.

Mr. Neely in his opening address told the jury the defense would make the plea of self-defense and explained to them where justifiable homicide left off and murder began. While the evidence might not be sufficient to prove the charge of murder, it might be strong enough to convict the defendant of manslaughter, and he explained to the jury the difference between the two.

Mr. Beattie said to the jury: "If after hearing the evidence you are satisfied in your own minds that the defendant had no cause to fear Haggerty, and that Haggerty did not intend an assault, then you must bring in a verdict of guilty of murder. If not you must acquit the defendant."

Dr. Hektoen was the first witness offered by the prosecution. He testified to the wound which had caused Haggerty's death. Richard Steffig, bartender at Lansing & McGarigle's; Anton Van Frankan, head waiter, and Robert McKay of No. 134 Clark street described the tragedy. Max Grepner and Joseph Krauskopf, both waiters in the establishment, corroborated the previous witnesses.

Bernard Oswald, who tends the cigar stand in the place, testified to having seen Haggerty wink to a friend, who thereupon knocked Connorton down. This was something the State's-Attorney had not bargained for, and he endeavored to get the witness to say he could not see a man wink at a distance of forty or fifty feet, but the witness was positive.

The prosecution failed to make out as strong a case as it had expected. Today the defense will make its case.

CUBA WANTS RECIPROCITY.

Efforts to Include the Island in Spain's Commercial Treaties.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—While the latest papers from Spain seem to indicate that the Madrid Government is not yet inclined to include its colonies in the commercial treaties which it is anxious to sign with other Powers, they also contain more evidence of the desire of Cuba for the improvement of trade relations with the United States.

Representatives of the trades interests in Cuba have been sent to Spain to plead before the Home Government the cause of those material interests in Cuba and Puerto Rico. For the first time the Autonomist Liberals and Conservatives are united in making efforts to secure measures which are considered by all parties as absolutely necessary for the welfare of the two Spanish islands. The principal leader of the delegation, Señor Rafael Montoro, a lawyer and an Autonomist Deputy of Cuba to the Madrid Court, has had many conferences with Premier Canovas del Castillo and with the Minister for the Colonies. He has summed up his views on the question as follows:

"The question, in fact, is that of preserving our market in the United States, and this is a question of life or death to the Antilles. The United States takes about 80 per cent of our sugar, 50 per cent of our tobacco, and 70 per cent of our other products. The United States has decreed by the McKinley bill that five foreign products—notably sugar—shall enter duty free until 1892, and that they will be heavily taxed later if the foreign countries producing these products do not grant a reciprocal treatment to American importations. [There is just where the McKinley act is sadly, stupidly, disgracefully weak, as it only reimposes on Cuba *half* the remitted duties if Spain refuses to reciprocate. If it imposed the full $40 per ton Spain would be compelled to reciprocate, or ruin the island and drive it into rebellion; but the McKinleyites are stupid and stolid as long-eared donkeys.] Neither Spain, which consumes 65,000 tons of foreign and colonial sugars and molasses of all kinds, nor Europe will take our 500,000 or 600,000 tons of sugar yearly at the same price as that paid by the United States. Therefore, if we lose the American market we deal a terrible blow to the principal resource of Cuban budgets—that is, customs house duties, which are the guaranty of our loans and the clearest source of our receipts.

"The United States and its present Government do not desire a special treaty of reciprocity with the Antilles; they would prefer a simple arrangement—an agreement, as they call it—bearing a few articles, those which the McKinley bill allows the President to 'load or unload,' to tax or declare duty free. There is the salvation of the agriculture, commerce, and finances of Cuba, and the solution depends more upon the Spanish Parliament than upon the United States.

"After discussing this point fully with Señor Canovas and the Colonial Minister we have reached the conclusion that the Government recognizes in principle that our claims are well grounded and that it would be anxious to give us satisfaction but that it has to struggle with the resistance of the home industry and agriculture, which fear American competition in our markets of Cuba and Puerto Rico. The Government has offered us some insignificant concessions, and it finds itself much embarrassed on account of the evident conflict existing between our own and the peninsula (Spanish) interests. It is not an easy matter for a conservative Government in Spain to keep the promises which it has made to Spanish protectionists and to give satisfaction at the same time to the Antilles."

Fatal Explosion in an Ice-Factory.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 17.—The ammonia tank in the ice-factory in Suffolk exploded today, killing the superintendent, Thomas B. Baldwin, and seriously if not fatally injuring two colored men. The factory was owned by J. C. Bell and L. Loyd & Co., and is a complete wreck. Mr. Baldwin was originally from Baltimore and the son of Thomas M. Baldwin of that city.

DR. ROGERS OF EVANSTON.

INSTALLATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

It Will Take Place This Afternoon—Evanston Officials to Attend in a Body—Some of the Features of the Program—Address and Delivery of the Keys by Orrington Lunt—Students Will Take Part in the Exercises—Life of Dr. Rogers.

Dr. Henry Wade Rogers will be publicly installed as President of the Northwestern University this afternoon at the First Methodist Church of Evanston.

DR. H. W. ROGERS.

The quiet little city is already noisy in preparation. The city departments will attend in a body. Arrangements have been completed for 1,600 guests and spectators.

The program will be opened by the Rev. Stephen M. Merrill, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with the invocation at 2:30 o'clock. Immediately following will be the address and delivery of the keys by Orrington Lunt, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees. The address in behalf of the faculty will be made by N. S. Davis, M. D., LL. D., Dean of the Chicago Medical College. William E. Clark Jr. of the senior class of the Union College of Law will then deliver the address on behalf of the students of the university. The alumni have selected James H. Raymond, class of 1871, to express to Dr. Rogers and the faculty the pleasure his acceptance of the Presidency has given the old students.

Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, the new President, will then deliver his inaugural address. At the conclusion of Dr. Rogers' address the Rev. Henry B. Ridgaway, President of the Garrett Biblical Institute, will close the inaugural exercises with prayer and benediction. Music will be interwoven between the addresses.

The students of the Northwestern University will also entertain the guests with an after program of inauguration poems, songs, and addresses. President Rogers will meet with the alumni of the university at the banquet in his honor to be given by them at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Dr. Rogers and his wife have taken a lease of the Millar homestead, No. 326 Chicago avenue, in Evanston, and here yesterday the new President was to be found. He is typical of the modern college President. His countenance bespeaks youth, vigor, activity, indomitable will, and stability of purpose.

Story of His Life.

As Henry Wade Dr. Rogers was born in Trenton Falls, N. Y., in 1854. At the age of 7 years he was adopted by his uncle, Henry W. Rogers of Buffalo. In Western New York, Henry W. Rogers was known as an eminent lawyer and politician. About 1872 he moved to Ann Arbor, Mich., with his family and young protégé, Henry Wake. The mother of Dr. Rogers is still living in Buffalo with his sister, the only other member of the family. At the time of his adoption by his uncle Dr. Rogers assumed his present form of name. He entered Hamilton College, but went to the University of Michigan at the beginning of his junior year, when the family moved to Ann Arbor. He completed the classical course in 1874 with high testimonials of his scholarship. For the next two years he taught in Mr. Briggs' classical school in Buffalo, devoting all his spare time to the study of law. The years of 1876 and 1877 he spent in the law school of the University of Michigan. Judge Cooley employed him in his office at the university the second year. After admission to the bar he moved to New Jersey and practiced law in Trenton. While there he published a volume on "Illinois Citations," besides contributing various articles to the Western law journals. Going subsequently to Minneapolis to engage in the practice of law, he was called in 1883 to the Tappan professorship of law in the University of Michigan. It was at this period he published his book on "Expert Testimony," which he has recently rewritten and issued from the press as a second edition. Dr. Rogers has also contributed many articles to literary periodicals, including the *North American Review*, and is at present associate editor of the St. Louis *Law Journal*.

Dr. Rogers was married in 1876 to Miss Emma Winner, the only daughter of a Methodist clergyman in New Jersey. At present he is a member of the Methodist Church, although previous to his marriage he had been a communicant in the Episcopal Church.

Duration of a Lightning Flash.

NILES, Mich., Feb. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your Saturday's issue contains a clipping from the St. Louis *Republic* on the duration of the lightning flash. Notwithstanding all the authorities teach, without exception, as far as I know, that the flash is instantaneous, it can easily be shown without resorting to the camera, or any other apparatus that it is not so. In case of a thunder-storm step into a dark room or corner where nothing can be seen except as it lightens and slowly move the hand in a circle of six or eight inches. At each flash the hand will plainly be seen in motion. If it were instantaneous the hand would appear stationary. We are told that a horse trotting or a wheel in motion appears as standing still when observed by the lightning flash. I have tried the experiment of turning an electric machine during a thunder-storm. When a spark passes the disc always appears stationary, while by the flash of lightning it is always seen to be in motion. W. G. BLISH.

Enemies of the English Sparrow.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The first annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Horticultural Society convened in this city today for a two days' session. The opera-house is a regular greenhouse and the attendance is good. E. A. Rial of Alton is President and E. G. Mendenhall of Kinmundy Secretary. Mayor Rhodes delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by President Rial. The first subject discussed was the English sparrow and it had not a friend in the house. A resolution was passed asking the Legislature to pass a law offering a bounty for its extermination.

A BAD SKIN DISEASE

On Limb 5 Years. Bedridden 3 Years. Doctors and Medicines Useless. Feared Amputation.

Cured by Cuticura at a Cost of $3.50. Now Does Her Own Work. A Wonderful Cure.

I must write and tell you of the success I have had in using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have been troubled for nearly five years with skin disease in the right limb, and all the doctors in this city could do nothing for it. I tried everything, until at last I thought I should have to have the limb amputated at the knee. It was swelled to twice the natural size, and I could barely hobble around on crutches. I was in the house, part of the time bedridden, for three years, and could not get out. I happened to look in the newspapers and saw the CUTICURA advertisement, and as a last resort tried that. I used two bottles of the RESOLVENT and three boxes of the CUTICURA. I am now able to do all my work, both in house and out of doors, and my limb is as natural as could possibly be under any circumstances. It is a most wonderful cure. I had given up hopes of ever being well again. If this will benefit you you are welcome to use it to the best advantage. Any one not crediting this can find me by addressing me at the above-named city.

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Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston

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Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

TAXATION OF MORTGAGES

WHAT THE LAW IS IN THE NEIGHBOR STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The Subject Discussed by Detroit Dealers and Others—Arguments for the Repeal of the Present Law—Bills Now Before the State's Legislature—What Gov. Luce Recommended in His Message.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—In his message to the Legislature of 1887, referring to the matter of taxation, Gov. Luce said that marked exceptions presented themselves in the system then in existence, and that some classes of property escaped their share of public burdens. The law regulating the movements of assessing officers was not sufficiently stringent, and there was an absence of provisions which compelled a full statement of property by its owners. Early in the session the question of mortgage taxation received considerable attention, the farmer members in particular feeling that the innumerable mortgages upon the farms of Michigan should be brought to the surface and assessed as other property. While the general tax law provided for the taxation of moneys and mortgages, there was no provision compelling the holders to make reports to the assessing officers, consequently the money-lenders were, in the minds of many, growing rich at the expense of the farmers and small property-holders.

The result of the agitation was the introduction of a bill by Senator John Holbrook, a farmer and Knight of Labor, providing for the reporting of all mortgages by the several Registers of Deeds to the Supervisors and Assessors of their respective counties, and to the Registers of Deeds of other counties wherein the mortgagees resided, for assessment purposes. This measure was in reality a mortgage reporting law, and is often confounded with the general tax law, although it was not offered as an amendment to the statute in existence but as an auxiliary to the original law. It sets forth that the Register of Deeds shall make a list of all undischarged mortgages held by residents of their respective counties in April of each year, and deliver to each assessing officer in his county a copy of the list of unpaid mortgages. A list of mortgages held by persons residing in other counties shall also be kept and furnished to the Register of Deeds of the county where the mortgagee resides, who in turn shall notify the assessing officer of such facts.

It will be readily seen that mortgages which had heretofore escaped taxation would be reached by the provisions of such a bill. In the dying days of the session the measure passed both Houses and was signed by the Governor.

Of the many petitions presented asking for the passage of the bill, the great majority came from organizations of farmers and mechanics, who claimed to be the sufferers, and would be most benefited by its operation. Mainly through the friends of the petitioners of associations of working people the passage of the bill was accomplished. On the surface it appeared to the advocates of the measure that the brokers and money lenders were investing in mortgages, and had all their capital tied up in such a way that it could not be reached by the assessor, thus escaping their share of the burden of taxation, while every dollar invested in real estate was assessable, for the reason that it could not be concealed.

Arguments Against the Bill.

On the other hand, the opponents of the measure argued that its passage would be the means of driving Michigan capital to other States for investment where there was no law taxing mortgages, and that Eastern capitalists could come to this State, invest their money in mortgages, and as non-residents escape taxation on the same. The small property-owners and farmers were anxious to place the mortgage brokers on the same level with themselves, while in reality they paid the mortgage tax, in an indirect way, for bonuses were exacted in some instances on loans, while others loaning money at 7 per cent interest would charge 2 or 3 per cent to cover the tax, the mortgage note calling for 9 or 10 per cent.

Smarting under heavy taxation, and the great percentage of the farms of Michigan being plastered with mortgages, the pressure for the measure was so strong from the rural districts and small towns that it became a law.

An idea can be gained as to the condition of the farmers of Michigan from the annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1888, which shows the following facts: Total number of farms in the State, 90,803, of which 84,488 were occupied by owners and 6,315 by tenants. The assessed value of the former class was $174,593,000; that of the latter $20,261,454. Of the whole number of farms 43,079 were mortgaged, the assessed value being $79,713,000 and the mortgage indebtedness $37,456,000. The average rate of interest was 7.2 per cent and the accrued interest $2,701,000. The percentage of mortgages to the assessed value of mortgaged lands was 46.8. The foreclosures during the year were 1,667 and the number of redemptions 131.

In the Legislature of 1889 Representative James A. Randall introduced a bill making it unlawful to assess for taxation or tax any mortgage, or assess or tax any bond, note, or evidence of indebtedness secured by mortgage on property within the State, which was virtually a repeal of the act passed the previous session. Mr. Randall championed the measure and was ably assisted by Representative Wettlaufer, but it was defeated, lacking ten votes of the number necessary for passage.

The argument used by those who favored the repeal of the law, that it was keeping home capital from being invested in the State, had little weight with the farmer members, who could see salvation only in straight mortgage taxation. The defeat of the Randall bill was brought about through sentiment rather than anything else, and persons prominent in the State Grange were among the lobbyists who were working to keep the law as it was passed in 1887. A bill similar to the Randall measure is before the present Legislature, having been introduced by Representative W. M. Holton of Wayne County.

The opinions which follow, given by firms who deal in mortgages, will give an idea as to the operation of the law and its effect upon the borrower and the lender.

Opinion of a Mortgage Dealer.

"We are not in the mortgage brokerage business," said E. H. Butler of the Mechanics' Bank, "although we loan large sums of money on real estate and farm property secured by first mortgages; consequently the difference in our business since the amendment to the Mortgage law was put in force has been comparatively unnoticed. The work of the Legislature of 1887 should be termed a mortgage-reporting law rather than a tax law, for it was simply an amendment to the General Tax law. Mortgages in Wayne County were always taxed, but the change in the law has brought to light many which were not regularly reported heretofore. Detroit parties holding mortgages in other counties escape taxation no longer, as they are reported by the registers of deeds. The taxation of mortgages should not be a vexed question, as the man who borrows always pays the tax just the same as in buying a house and lot on time. There are very few exclusive mortgage brokers in this city, but a number are located in the farming districts of the State."

Borrowers Would Benefit.

John Ward, attorney in the abstract building, is credited with being the most extensive dealer in mortgages in the city. "The borrower would be benefited," he said, "if the law taxing mortgages was wiped from the statute books of our State. The effect of the law has been that home capital has found places for investment in States where no mortgage tax law exists, diminishing the amount of capital loaned. The more money there is to be found the better terms can be made by the borrower. If Michigan capital could be kept at home for investment it would naturally follow that the rate of interest would not be so high. The money loaned by me comes principally from Vermont."

"I think money would be cheaper if the mortgage tax was thrown off," said J. S. Goodrich of Goodrich Bros., real-estate dealers and loan brokers in the Walker Block. "I would like to see the bill which is now before the Legislature asking for the repeal of the law taxing mortgages passed. It brings money from other States, and, as is well known, non-residents pay no taxes upon mortgages held by them, as it is almost impossible to get at them. The poor man would be a gainer by the abolition of the law, as he might be able to borrow money at 6 per cent. Large sums of money are loaned at 6 and sometimes 5 per cent, and with our home capital in the State, and plenty of it, the individual buying a vacant lot, or a cottage, could get what cash he required cheaper than at the present time. Yet I presume that the farmer and the propertyowners are the persons who were so anxious for the passage of the law in 1887. The borrower pays the tax on a mortgage just the same as bying a home on time."

"We do quite a large mortgage business, principally for Eastern parties," said the senior member of the firm of Walker & Walker. "The result of the existing law has been that money has been invested in bank stock instead of mortgages. The law will not affect persons from other States loaning money here, as they pay no taxes while non-residents. I don't know that it would really affect the rate of interest, but I firmly believe that the law as it now stands is unjust and should be repealed."

VIEWS OF A CANADIAN JOURNAL.

The Effect of Unrestricted Reciprocity on Canadian Real Estate.

Toronto *Globe*: It is amazing to hear sensible men maintain that unrestricted trade with the States would hurt the cities and towns of Ontario. Let any one who has traveled call to mind Detroit and Windsor, Buffalo and St. Catharines, Ogdensburg and Prescott, which face each other on the boundary line, and ask himself if participation in the commerce of the continent has by comparison injured the cities on the American side. The recent United States census shows that the population of Cleveland has grown from 160,000 in 1880 to 262,000 in 1890; that of Buffalo from 155,000 to 251,000; that of Pittsburg from 156,000 to to 239,000; that of Detroit from 116,000 to 206,000; that of Milwaukee from 116,000 to 204,000; that of Minneapolis from 47,000 to 165,000; that of St. Paul from 42,000 to 133,000; and that of Chicago from 503,000 to 1,099,000. A large growth has likewise occurred in cities of secondary importance, like Rochester, Syracuse, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Toledo, and Duluth. The aggregate population of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota is 25,978,299, or 40 per cent of the population of the entire country. Within these States are sixty-eight cities having populations of 20,000 or more inhabitants. The aggregate population of these sixty-eight cities is 8,500,000, or very nearly twice the entire population of the Dominion. There are more people in New York State alone by a million than in all Canada.

Why is this? It is not because the Americans are a superior race. No element in their population does so well as the native Canadian from Ontario and Nova Scotia. Nor is it because the States just named have been better endowed by nature. Omitting coal Ontario possesses all the makings of a powerful community, and coal she can get by water from Pennsylvania and Ohio. We have lumber, iron, copper, nickel, good farming land, and a thrifty and energetic population. What is lacking is the opportunity of turning this potential wealth to account. As matters stand this province is little more than a breeding-ground for the United States. We rear and educate our young men only to see them depart when their industry has become serviceable. We prefer to export flesh and blood to finding an avenue for the export of the products of labor and then wonder how it is that our neighbors are outstripping us. Cut off New York State or Illinois from the other Commonwealths, gird them round with a tariff wall, and the atrophy which has smitten Canada would soon paralyze their progress too. Continental free trade would at once enhance the price of a large proportion of our natural products. It would enable us to work our mines. It would put life into the lake shipping trade, now in its last gasp. In 1890 over eight millions tons of iron ore were carried by American lake craft. In 1889 the American lake freights amounted in all to 27,500,000 tons, employing over 2,000 vessels of a registered tonnage of 825,000, over 1,100 being propelled by steam. Can anybody believe that Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Kingston, Goderich, Kincardine, or any other lake town in Ontario would be injured by being permitted to share in this vast commerce, augmented as it would be by the development within Ontario? A Liberal victory March 5 would increase the price of real estate in every frontier center in this province and revive the inland cities and towns, which, with one or two exceptions, are now stagnant and dead beyond hope of resurrection.

IS IT BLACKMAIL?

A Bulldozing Circular by a Swaggering Blowhard.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): An organization calling itself the National Citizens' Alliance, having its headquarters in Washington, has recently caused a remarkable circular to be sent to a number of public officers in this [New York] State. One of these circulars, just as it came through the post-office, is before us, and we copy it for the benefit of our readers:

National Citizens' Alliance, No. 239 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C.
President—James D. Holden.
Secretary—Ralph Beaumont.
Treasurer—L. P. Wild.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1891.—Dear Sir: The National Citizens' Alliance that enrolled upward of 20,000 members in ninety days in the cities and towns of Kansas during the last political campaign and aided materially in the recent political upheaval in the West has formed a National organization with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and is now rapidly pushing its branches into the cities and towns east of the Mississippi River, and bids fair with the Farmers' Alliance to contest the field with the Republican and Democratic parties in the Presidential campaign of 1892.

While you may not agree with its principles and methods you cannot afford to ignore them; but, on the contrary, it might be a wise move on your part to send $1 for one annual subscription to the official organ, the *National Citizens' Alliance*, published at No. 239 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C., so that when the new political cyclone strikes your section you may be able to understand what it means. I remain, yours respectfully,
RALPH BEAUMONT,
National Secretary.

It will be noticed that Mr. Ralph Beaumont, the National Secretary, does not deign to convey any express information in this communication as to the principles and methods of the National Citizens' Alliance, which he tells his readers they cannot afford to ignore, although he says they may not agree with such principles and methods; but there is one method disclosed by the circular itself which ought to meet with universal disapproval. This is the plain suggestion in the latter part of the letter that those persons who do not see fit to subscribe to the "official organ" of the National Citizens' Alliance will be likely to incur the hostility of that organization if they should ever be so circumstanced as to make the support or opposition of a political party a matter of any consequence to them.

Observe the peculiar language of the circular. The recipient is told that, while he may not agree with the principles and methods of the Alliance, he cannot afford to ignore them; and, on the contrary, that it would be "a wise move" to send a dollar for one year's subscription to the organ of the Alliance, "so that when the political cyclone strikes your section you may understand what it means."

Gen. Forsyth's Vindication.

New York *Sun*: In view of the fact that Gen. Forsyth's orders required him to intercept Big Foot's band, prevent its joining either the hostiles or friendly Indians at or near Pine Ridge, to disarm it, and, in case of resistance, to exterminate it; and in view of the further fact that Big Foot's band did resist at Wounded Knee Creek and was then and there exterminated, it is difficult to see how Forsyth could have obeyed his orders more fully or how Gen. Schofield and Secretary Proctor could have done less than to disapprove the action and recommendations of Miles, and to restore the gallant Forsyth to the command of his regiment.

This action leaves Gen. Miles in the humiliating position of having not only done an outrageous wrong to a brother officer but of having persisted in it after an investigation had demonstrated his innocence of the charges brought against him. The rebuke which he has received at the hands of his superiors is, therefore, fully deserved, and relieves Gen. Forsyth and his friends from the necessity of taking any further action in the case.

When it is remembered that Gen. Forsyth made no defense whatever, but left the inspectors and his brother officers to elicit the facts and report them to his military superiors, without protest or comment, it will be seen that his vindication is complete, and that he comes out of the unfortunate affair with honor and military reputation absolutely unsullied.

This is no more than was expected by those who knew him best, but it is none the less gratifying to his friends and the country.

TO ENCOURAGE THE ARTS.

PROPOSITION TO ESTABLISH A NEW EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

A Plan to Enlarge the Bureau of Education So as to Include Architecture and the Other Fine Arts Under Discussion—Democrats Indulge in Some Ridiculous Predictions—How the Code Was Once Recognized in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Several gentlemen at the Capital interested in the establishment of a National Historical Association will ask Congress next year to purchase the present Bancroft mansion as the headquarters for such a society. Every State has a flourishing historical society. These societies could coöperate with the National association. A moderate endowment from Congress would afford the basis for all that is required. The Bancroft library, which is going to be sold, should also be in the possession of the Government. It contains all of the documents and works gathered by Mr. Bancroft during his forty odd years of historical study. Nearly everything that he has relates to American history. His library also includes copies of important State papers found by him during his service as Minister at Berlin. These papers all bear upon the early history of the country.

It is further planned to establish a new department in the Goverment. The Bureau of Education, which is now one of the subordinate bureaus of the Interior Department, has been growing and now occupies a separate building. It is thought it would be a good thing for the administration of public affairs if this bureau could be enlarged and its head made a member of the Cabinet. The enlargement of the plan of the bureau should then include fine arts and architecture. The Supervising Architect, who now has his bureau in the Treasury, would be transferred to this new department. Everything relating to the fine arts, to architecture, and general education would then be under the direction of one man. This would correspond to the department in France presided over by le Ministere des Beaux Arts.

With such a department something like uniformity of excellence could be obtained in the construction of our public buildings. Statues and pictures would be sought in accordance with certain well-known and accepted principles. Government purchases of this character have nearly always been of more than a haphazard character. Nearly every work of art in the form of a statue at Washington has been the choice of some specially appointed commission. The commission appointed for the Farragut statue is a fair illustration of the character of these commissions. This commission was composed of Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Farragut, and some local artist. Gen. Sherman was appointed on the commission because he was a friend of Farragut's. Mrs. Farragut was put on the commission so as to be sure that there would be a family likeness. Competition was thrown open to the artists of the world. There were some really beautiful designs sent in by American students in Paris and Rome. The work was given to Vinnie Ream, a local artist of no particular training or talent. Her design was accepted because, first, the likeness could be recognized by Mrs. Farragut; then Gen. Sherman said the details of the uniform were correct, and the local artist favored home talent against people who had gone abroad to live. The result is needless to describe. This statue is considered by the serious-minded one of the feeble jokes of the Capital.

A department of a permanent character would soon draw to it work of the highest class. Any one of a position good enough to be selected as a member of the Cabinet would undoubtedly have some requirements for the position. At any rate, he would have such a sense of responsibility from the prominence of this position and the consequent importance of his work that he would not dare to settle questions of art and architecture upon political or friendly lines. The designs for a public building are now all prepared at one small bureau of the Treasury. In the place of this it would be proposed to throw open to the architects of the United States an opportunity to submit their plans. This result would stimulate competition and awards would be great encouragement to the development of architecture throughout the country.

Department Clerks in Clover.

There is a general air of hilarity throughout the departments this week in spite of the halt-masted flags and black emblems of mourning. This is owning to the orders to close the departments upon the days of the funerals of Admiral Porter and Gen. Sherman. The death of a former Cabinet officer, Stuart, will also cause the closing of the Interior Department for half a day on his account. The funerals of the two veterans of the war give the Government employés two holidays, and the Cabinet officer secures to them a half holiday. This is a great loss to the transaction of public business, as the days of Congress are now drawing to an end, and members have a good deal to do with the departments in finishing up their affairs before going home.

The Democrats who deal in the old-fashioned style of argument of proclaiming to the country that they alone can be trusted with the administration of affairs are sending out through their literary bureaus here wonderful circular announcements. These circulars announce in turgid phrases that the patriotic Democrats in Congress have alone been able to thwart the Republicans in their desperate conspiracy to pass "a force bill," as it is called in the language of these interesting documents. One would think to read these concoctions that they were prepared for the delectation of idiots.

Nearly all of the Democratic arguments against are based upon some fantastic assumption of alleged centralization of power and interference with local affairs. These same Democratic writers are drawing tremendous pictures of the future humility of Speaker Reed. According to these Bourbon artists Mr. Reed will come into the next House of Representatives low voiced and timid, with his arm over his head, dodging in anticipation expected blows and only asking to be let alone. These writers ask: Can Mr. Reed ever ask for anything in the name of the minority when he himself has always trampled upon the rights of the minority? and so on through many turgid columns.

Sketch of Gen. Gordon.

Gen. Gordon, the newly elected Senator from Georgia, was in Washington the other day. The General once resigned his seat simply to return to private business. Gen. Gordon retired because he could not afford to live upon his salary as a Senator and his private interests needed looking after. He has been reasonably successful else he would not come back to the Senate. He is a man in the neighborhood of 60 years of age. He is tall and of spare figure. His left cheek is marked by a tremendous saber cut, a deep wound received by him during the war. He is soft-voiced and gentle-mannered. He is one of the most liberal minded of the old Southern leaders. He was when in the Senate intimate with Mr. Lamar, who is now on the Supreme bench. When Senator Conkling made himself so offensive to Senator Lamar during an executive session it was Gen. Gordon who carried to him a challenge from the Mississippi Senator. Mr. Lamar is a man of very peaceful habits and ordinarily mild. But underneath his gentle manners and quiet ways he has a real volcano of a temper. Mr. Conkling's manner was so aggressive and so unbearable that Mr. Lamar sent him this challenge. It was one of the great sensations of the time. Although the insult and the answer took place within the sacred privacy of an executive session, yet, of course, every detail of the affair became known to the public. The strangest part of the affair was that Mr. Conkling treated the challenge with great gravity, and was perfectly willing to accept it. This duel was placed in the hands of a committee of Senators, and it was settled finally in accordance with the regulations of the code. The process verbal of the settlement was also spread upon the records of the Senate.

It was the last time that the duel has ever been officially recognized by that body. The weight of the sentiment of the Southern Senators influenced even so cold-blooded a Northerner as Hannibal Hamlin, as he was one of the Senators who acted for Mr. Conkling in drawing up the agreement which was afterwards signed by the Senators of the two sides. The seconds decided that there should be mutual apology and withdrawal of offensive words. Mr. Lamar had in the midst of the controversy flashed into a white heat and called Mr. Conkling a liar. It was this word which was the hardest to wipe out of the controversy, and it was upon this expression that Roscoe Conkling was willing to go out and meet his Mississippi antagonist on the dueling-ground.
T. C. CRAWFORD.

LIVELY CAMPAIGN OVER IN CANADA.

The Reciprocity Party Recruited from All Sides—Prof. Goldwin Smith Answers a Tory Trade Objection.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 15.—Sir John Macdonald, the Tory Premier, is fighting his last political battle with the desperate energy of despair. As a last resort his supporters from sea to sea have raised the loyalty cry and throughout the land the air is filled with doleful predictions of the fate which awaits the Dominion should the Liberals gain the victory. Under the guise of a spurious patriotism they oppose discrimination against England, quite overlooking the fact that the existing protective policy operates equally against all foreign countries.

The fight now being waged is a great event in Canadian history. Although handicapped the Liberals may carry the day, as the tariff-reform movement continues to gain strength in the rural constituencies. Their organization is perfect. The various Provincial Governments have given adhesion to the Liberal platform and are determined to overthrow the Macdonald Government. Sir John, although the political boss of Canada for forty yeaas, has persistently ignored the claims of the various provinces for better terms under the act of confederation. The Provincial Governments are entitled to annual subsidies, and, despite the growing requirements of the country, the Dominion Premier would not permit further inroads on the Federal Treasury. He discourteously declined to answer the unanimous demands from the various local governments, and for the first time in his political career discovers that he has made a dangerous mistake.

The outlook for the Conservatives in the maritime provinces is excellent. The Canadian fisherman, while enjoying a certain monopoly in fishery privileges, discovered that the American tariff debars him from a natural market. Thus it is with the mineowners, whose efforts have been abortively directed toward building up a precarious trade through a narrow fringe of provinces stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Mr. Mercier, Premier of Quebec, expects that his province will go Liberal by fifteen majority. The French Canadian farmer has awakened to a realization of the fact that his products are excluded from the United States by a tariff wall, which the Liberals, with their policy of unrestricted reciprocity, propose to remove. The "loyalty" cry makes no headway in the French districts, although the habitant hears recounted daily the exploits of his compatriots in the war of 1812 against the United States. Sir John Macdonald, properly regarding Ontario the banner province as the key of the situation, is concentrating his energies there. He has organized a perfect system of canvassing from door to door. The trade combines which are enriched at the country's expense have raised an enormous fund. Whether this political debauchery will succeed a few weeks more will tell. If money fails loyalty in a province peopled by the descendants of the United Empire Loyalists may prove an effectual appeal for the Canadian chieftain.

Manitoba promises to return a solid Liberal contingent, while the Northwest and British Columbia evince a desire for enlarged intercourse with the United States. There are wholesale desertions from the Conservative ranks. At Winnipeg a serious charge was made last night by Frank S. Nugent, a prominent Conservative lawyer, who addressed the Liberal meeting. After announcing that he was utterly disgusted with the Tory party and could vote with it no longer, he startled the meeting by declaring that in his professional capacity he had recently discovered beyond a shadow of a doubt that members of the Dominion Government were in receipt of bonuses for promoting schemes in Parliament. He declined to mention names, but said he had seen the documents.

In Quebec J. Israel Tarte, a leading journalist, has abandoned the Conservatives. His conversion to Liberalism is creating a big sensation.

Sir John Macdonald left for Toronto tonight. He will address meetings at various points next week. He promises to make the most of the loyalty cry in the large cities. His prospective successor, Sir Charles Tupper, is now stumping the maritime provinces, but tonight he was summoned West, owing to the dangerous aspect of affairs in Western Ontario.

The manifesto issued by Wilfred Laurier, the Liberal leader, meets with praise everywhere. Thousands are daily becoming convinced that the American Government will only treat with him for a measure of reciprocity. Mr. Laurier accepts the national policy as the one issue put forth by the Premier, and declares that the Liberal policy is "absolute reciprocal freedom of trade between Canada and the United States." The charge that this policy involves discrimination against England he meets with the remark that it comes strangely from men who are now taxing British trade under the "national policy," and with the further assertion that it cannot be expected that the interests of the colony will forever remain identical with those of the "mother country." When they clash, he says, he will stand by those of his native land. Finally, he points out that the premature dissolution of Parliament has closed the door upon the investigation of serious charges reflecting severely upon the administration of one of the great departments of State, an early and full inquiry into which an honorable Government would have courted.

But the trade question takes precedence of all others, and upon it alone the opposition is appealing to the people. Sir John Macdonald takes his stand upon the high tariff national policy. Mr. Laurier makes unrestricted reciprocity his footing. Prof. Goldwin Smith, in an address issued today, deals with the question of discrimination in the following manner:

"The other bugbear is discrimination against the mother country. Respecting this an appeal is made to feelings which, if there were any just cause for their excitement, the Liberals would not only respect, but share. But it is not against Great Britain that we should discriminate; it is against the whole world alike, which, in a tariff arrangement, is necessarily treated as commercially external to the contracting parties. The protectionist, who by his system seeks to exclude British goods, himself not only treats Great Britain as commercially a foreign country, but directs his measure pointedly, though not exclusively, against it. It has been shown that already, if we do not discriminate against particular British articles, we do discriminate to the extent of about 4 per cent against British in favor of American goods in the gross, while in the matter of free goods our tariff has been more liberal to the United States than to Great Britain. In this we show no hostility nor want of attachment to the mother country; we simply obey the necessities of our commercial situation as Great Britain obeys the necessities of its."

Has Halstead Sold His "C.-G." Stock?

Correspondence New York *Journalist*: Since Murat Halstead left this city [Cincinnati] and took up his residence in the City of Brooklyn as editor of the *Standard-Union* there has been an untold amount of speculation concerning the future of the *Commercial-Gazette*, the Republican journal over which he presided for so many years, and when it was learned that the brilliant "field marshal" had disposed of a large block of his stock to some Queen City gentlemen speculation became more rife than ever. [He had held the controlling interest.] "Deacon" Richard Smith was at the helm, but it was thought that a movement was on foot to oust that gentleman and transfer the paper to a syndicate of gentlemen interested in booming Gen. Alger for the Presidency and elevating ex-Gov. Foraker to the United States Senate to succeed John Sherman, whose political scalp is eagerly sought by the "boys" of the Republican party of this State. Gen. Alger, Foraker, and ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson, it is intimated, were prime factors of the coterie of Republicans so anxious to secure control of the paper which Halstead had served so long. It is known that offers were made for the *Commercial-Gazette*, but Mr. Halstead's price was too steep. The deal was not made. Mr. Smith then sought to secure control of the paper's interests, and importuned Mr. Halstead, who was then in Brooklyn, to put a price upon his stock. Halstead didn't see it in that light, and Mr. Smith is authority for the statement that Halstead ignored the offer so completely that no answer was sent Mr. Smith. Pretty soon, however, it was announced that Halstead had sold the major part of his stock to some Cincinnati gentleman, without so much as even consulting Mr. Smith in the matter. The gentlemen were "outsiders," and Mr. Halstead was taken to task for violating one of the by-laws of the *Commercial-Gazette* company's constitution stipulating that any stockholder wishing to sell his stock should first offer it the company. A deal was consummated, however, and the Cincinnatians got the stock, leaving Mr. Smith in charge of the general management of the paper.

Norton Bros. on Tinplate.

New York *Post*: We have received from Messrs. Norton Bros. of Chicago a copy of an address by Mr. O. W. Norton on the subject of the manufacture of tinplate by that firm and in defense of the NcKinley tariff on that article. Mr. Norton saw fit to reply to an article in the *Evening Post* in which the opinion was held that $12,000,000 per year (it should have been $15,000,000) was a high tax for the people to pay for the establishment of an industry without any guarantee that the tax would ever be taken off. Upon this point we adverted to the fact that the duty on pig-iron was enacted seventy-three years ago, and was still kept up at the highest ad-valorem rate, and that nobody of the protectionist stripe would acknowledge that there was any less reason for the tax now than there was then—the truth being that there was no reason for it either then or now. This circumstance Mr. Norton finds it convenient to ignore altogether, but he makes much parade of the fact that steel rails have fallen in price from $158 to $27 per ton within recent years, hinting pretty strongly that the tariff has caused the decline. This we must characterize as an appeal to the ignorance of his hearers, who may not be aware that the price of steel rails has declined even more in other countries than it has here, in consequence not of tariffs, but of inventions and processes by Bessemer and others, and improved means of transport. Naturally the tariff-makers have let down the duty just enough to make believe they were doing something for the consumers, but keeping it all the time *at the point of prohibition*. They may be counted upon to do the same thing for tinplate if they have the control of things in the future as in the past. We think that Norton Bros. can make tinplate in this country if anybody can, but we think also that they will have to be in a hurry about it, for the people will not long consent to pay $15,000,000 per year in the way of tax to enable them to make experiments.

Recruiting the Canadian Corps.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Recruiting for the permanent Canadian corps is going on in all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This morning a Sergeant and forty-nine men started for Quebec to join Battery B at that place. As this is the first attempt to recruit through the lower provinces it excites considerable surprise and speculation, all of which the military and other authorities refuse to satisfy by giving reasons.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 17.—[SPECIAL.]—Licenses of incorporation were issued today by the Secretary of State to the organizers of the following new companies:

The Home Circle Club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, R. M. Casey, F. T. McMahone, J. C. Hartford, T. G. McElligott, F. J. Otto, M. W. Shanahan, S. H. Kelly, R. W. Fitzgerald, and A. Dunbar.

The Lightning Washing Machine company, at Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; for manufacturing; incorporators, J. H. Atkinson, M. D. Colbath, and G. M. Colbath.

Pinckneyville Iron Works, at Pinckneyville; capital stock, $2,500; for the manufacture of machinery; incorporators, J. J. Bischof, Bridget Bischof, and G. C. Van Keuren.

The World's Fair Band, at Chicago; without capital stock; for pleasure and the cultivation of music; incorporators, J. J. Kamen, D. K. Hudson, W. H. Bryden, C. H. Sanders, W. Becker, J. F. Kamens, and B. A. Lavin.

The Continental Electric Construction company, at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; to build, equip, and operate street railways, electric light, power, and heating plants, and to do a general electric manufacturing business; incorporators, William F. Orrell, Oren I. Wheat, and Leslie C. Orrell.

The Marion Brick company, at Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; for the manufacture of common, red, and pressed brick; incorporators, William Philipson, S. M. Dille, and W. Y. Hendron.

The Wage-workers' Co-operative Mercantile Savings Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; to establish and conduct general retail stores, meat market, and bakery in Chicago on the co-operative plan; incorporators, W. F. Henderson, J. R. Stewart, and George Stovel.

The Dakota and Minnesota Stone company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; to operate and lease stone quarries and to manufacture and deal in the products thereof; incorporators, P. F. Poorbaugh, S. P. Poorbaugh, and Ernest Saunders.

The Wanamaker and Brown company, at Chicago; capital stock, $125,000; to carry on a general clothing business, including the manufacture of clothing, men's furnishing goods, boots and shoes, dry goods, cloths, and woolens; incorporators, William H. Wanamaker, John C. Turner, and Benjamin F. Rubel.

New City Building, Loan, and Homestead Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; for the purpose of building and improving homestead's and loaning money to the members thereof; incorporators, John Sikyta, J. Chlebom, G. J. Weisner, T. Vonasek, J. Smutney, L. Florian, and A. Hopp.

The Chicago Automatic Fire-Escape and Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; for the manufacture of fire-escapes, standpipes, and ladders; incorporators, S. R. Briggs, G. M. Stevens, and Josiah Danforth.

Rockford Linen Fiber company, at Rockford; capital stock, $100,000; for the manufacture of pulp, paper, cordage and all products of fiber and other materials; incorporators, Girden O. Williams, Albert D. Earley, and W. H. F. Tewer.

Wilson Road Cart company, at Aurora; capital stock, $100,000; for the manufacture of road carts and other vehicles; incorporators, O. Willson, W. V. Allen, and H. G. Logan.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY, for $1,000 and upwards, were filed for record Tuesday, Feb. 17:

Rockwell st, 100 s of Wabansia av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 27, 1890 (G. W. Higgins to A. Steiner).... $1,000
Cortland st, 149 ft w of Kimball av, n f, 50x139 ft, dated Feb. 14 (H. Rubens to L. M. Coy).... 2,000
Twenty-eighth st, 25 ft e of Hanover, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated Feb. 16 (F. Schroeder to E. Moss).... 3,000
Grand boulevard, 111½ ft s of Forty-second st, w f, 50x150 ft, dated Jan. 2 (C. McGill to A. M. Barmore).... 11,000
West Monroe st, 325 ft w of California av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 16 (C. Mulvey to J. Cobden).... 3,800
Bismarck st, 300 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 12 (J. Dore to J. Rosenthal).... 1,700
California av, 290 ft n of Humboldt blvd, w f, 75x125 ft, dated Jan. 27 (L. H. Houseman to J. L. Sheaffer).... 1,800
Thirty-ninth st, 151 ft e of State, n f, 46x132 ft, dated Feb. 2 (H. A. Chapin et al. to H. Behze).... 6,900
Thirty-seventh st, 122 ft e of State, n f, 29x132 ft, dated Feb. 7 (same to Chic. and S. S. Rapid Transit R. R. Co.).... 4,250
Laurel av, 225 ft s of Evergreen, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Jan. 24, 1888 (H. McCormick to J. Osborne).... 1,800
Peoria st, 50 ft s of Eighty-third, 50x125 ft, with 100x125 ft in adj blk, dated Feb. 2 (S. Delamater to W. B. Hedges).... 3,000
Thirty-first st, 24 ft w of Shields av, w f, 144x125 ft, dated Jan. 9 (est of G. W. Norton to G. F. and J. W. Geist).... 12,000
Springfield av, 191 ft n of Chicago av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 29 (J. Mathis to W. Hackbart).... 1,000
Elston av, 800 ft n w of Webster, s w f, 300 ft to river, dated Feb. 14 (C. W. Fullerton to G. E. Plumb).... 22,500
Peoria st, 225 ft s of Van Buren, w f, 25x118 ft, dated Jan. 29 (F. and L. D. Woodhull to I. Tomlinson).... 1,000
Peoria st, 200 ft s of Van Buren, w f, 25x118 ft, dated Jan. 29 (same to same).... 5,500
Clybourn av, 200 ft n w of Willow st, n e f, 50x134 ft, with 100 ft, w f, on river, dated Sept. 16, 1890 (estate of W. B. Ogden to P. Kinderer).... 6,750
Clybourn av, 250 ft n w of Willow st, n e f, 50x100 ft, dated Sept. 16, 1890 (J. S. Norton et al. to same).... 3,250
Eighteenth st, 50 ft n of Brown, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 16 (F. and B. Vander Ploeg to Bus & Kelder).... 3,000
Albany av, 213 ft n of West Jackson st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 22 (Ashland Avenue Building and Loan Association to J. D. Kendrick).... 1,800
Wright st, bet Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth, w f, 36x124 ft, dated Feb. 16 (R. S. Kerrett to M. S. Kerrett).... 3,500
Berkeley av, n w cor of Forty-fifth st, e f, 16½x100 ft, dated Feb. 14 (J. A. Parish to G. M. Guion).... 15,000
Peoria st, 157 ft s of Seventy-seventh, w f, 40x124 ft, dated Feb. 10 (D. S. Place to J. G. Clinnin).... 1,600
Peoria st, 117 ft s of Seventy-seventh, w f, 40x121 ft, dated Feb. 11 (same to D. A. Solon).... 1,600
Vincennes av, 99⅛ ft n of Seventy-third st, e f, 50x123¾ ft, dated Jan. 17 (W. R. Webb to A. Benter).... 2,000
The premises No. 929 George st, Lake View, dated Feb. 3 (V. Piouke to J. and J. Piouke).... 1,400
North Ashland av, s w cor of Sulzer st, e f, 42¼x165 ft, dated Feb. 16 (J. K. Wallin to J. E. and E. Wallin).... 1,800
Turner av, 250 ft s of Twenty-third st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1890 (J. Kalovec to H. J. Johnson).... 1,525
Turner av, 280 ft s of Twenty-third st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1890 (J. Kralovec to A. Lumel).... 1,525
Langley av, bet Seventy-first and Seventy-second sts, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Feb. 17 (W. V. Jacobs to S. B. Leach).... 3,000
Sherman st, 190 ft s of Garfield blvd, e f, 50x124¾ ft, dated Aug. 4, 1890 (H. A. Gardner to H. W. Coburn).... 1,500
Raleigh ct, 113 ft s of Thirteenth st, e f, 25x72 ft, dated April 1, 1890 (E. A. West to W. R. Gorman).... 3,000
Dearborn av, n e cor of Division st, w f, 130x131½ ft, dated Dec. 10, 1890 (E. K. Comstock to J. B. Waller).... 40,000
Van Buren st, n w cor of Whipple, s f, 74x100 ft, dated Jan. 31 (W. H. Thompson to L. Martens).... 7,000
W Congress st, 21¼ ft w of Marshfield av, n f, 21¼x91 ft, dated Feb. 12 (G. E. Griswold to H. C. Griswold).... 5,500
Spaulding av, s w cor of West Twenty-first st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 17 (G. Kohl to A. M. Kohl).... 3,500
Monroe st, n e cor of West Forty-first st, s f, 25x121 ft, and Lots 38 and 46, same Blk, dated Feb. 12 (W. Trimble to D. S. Place).... 1,000
Wilcox av, 276 ft w of Fortieth st, s f, 25x121 ft, and Lot 14, same Blk, dated Feb. 12 (same to same).... 1,200
Monroe st, n e cor of Forty-second, s f, 50x121 ft, and Lot 40 same block, dated Feb. 12 (same to same).... 1,760
Elston av, 125 ft n of Augusta st, e f, undivided half of 49x125 ft, dated Jan. 27 (O. F. Sheunemann to R. R. Clark).... 2,750
West Erie st, 275 ft e of Wood, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 14 (J. Anderson to M. R. Greenebaum).... 5,500
Storms av, bet Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth sts, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 7 (L. P. Peterson to M. Larson).... 2,000
Leydiard st, 220 ft s of Grove, w f, 100x125 ft, dated Jan. 30 (D. F. Hicks to Hamilton & Bridge).... 1,200
N. Lincoln st, 167 ft s of Austin av, w f, lot 25x124¾ ft, dated Feb. 17 (E. O. Noyes to B. and B. Reinhart).... 2,750
Premises No. 880 Dudley st, dated Feb. 11 (E. A. Barden to W. F. O. Hearne).... 3,000
Calumet av, 133 ft n of Sixtieth st, e f, 50x160 ft, dated Jan. 28 (W. H. Hogan to C. J. Johnson).... 4,000
Adams st, 175 ft e of Homan av, n f, 25x142 ft, dated Feb. 17 (W. N. Preston to H. A. Thomas).... 2,250
Mackinaw av, s w cor of Eighty-third, e f, 72x124 ft, dated Feb. 17 (R. Berger to J. C. Albert).... 2,500
Byron st, n e cor of Sheldon, s f, 85¾x150 ft, with 50x150 ft near above, dated Feb. 16 (R. Waterman to D. Goodwin).... 4,300
Aberdeen st, 166 ft n of Taylor, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 17 (M. Hassett to C. Gleason).... 2,100
Park av, 214 ft n of Diversey, w f, 50x207 ft, dated Jan. 26 (H. Peterson to A. Weber).... 6,750
Southport av, 116 ft s of Dunning st, e f, 62¾x129½ ft, dated Feb. 2 (Fricke & Dore to F. Sullivan).... 4,000
Indiana av, 325 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x160 ft, dated Feb. 16 (P. Abbott to T. W. Cole).... 9,000
Jeffery av, 48 ft n of Eighty-seventh st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated Feb. 2 (A. J. Kyle to S. Caldwell).... 1,250
Bockwell av, 225 ft s of Wabansia, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1890 (G. W. Higgins to B. S. C. Babbe).... 2,500
West Madison st, 99 ft e of Campbell av, s f, 33x121½ ft, dated Dec. 27, 1890 (Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company to A. Goullet).... 4,500
Shober st, 100 ft n of Bryson, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 17 (M. Lovenberg to A. Voit).... 2,700
St. Lawrence av, bet Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh sts, w f, 24x121 ft, dated Jan. 15 (F. J. Baker to H. B. Mitchell).... 1,000
Sedgwick st, 116 ft n of Schiller, w f, 72x104 ft, dated Jan. 19 (F. Smith et al. to Smith, Oberfell & Co.).... 40,000
Ashland av, 22 ft s of Balmoral st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 20 (J. E. Hjerpe to J. Lace).... 1,000
Lot in s part Blk 27, W ½, Sec. 21, 39, 14, with other property, dated Feb. 5 (S. Engler to E. Bohn).... 10,000
West Sixteenth st, 50 ft w of Fairfield av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 17 (J. Kosak to J. Mack).... 1,200
Wolfram st, 173 ft e of Sheffield av, n f, 50x124 ft, dated Feb. 11 (L. J. Friedrich to M. W. Kelly).... 4,000
Fulton st, 125⅓ ft e of California av, n f, 25x110 ft, dated Feb. 14 (M. R. Greenebaum to J. Anderson).... 1,500
La Salle st, s w cor of Cloud court, e f, 27x125 ft, dated Feb. 16 (C. F. McVeigh to C. Edwards).... 2,300
Indiana av, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh sts, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated May 28, 1890 (P. Daisenberg to A. H. Bewpher).... 1,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Kosciusko st, 143 ft w of North Robey, n f, 100x109 ft, dated Oct. 6, 1890 (J. P. Foerster to C. Lewandowski).... 2,525
Flournoy st, 250 ft w of Francisco av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 13 (G. L. Brown to A. J. Stone).... 1,000
Division st, w of Kedzie av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 21 (A. Blodorn to J. P. Hanson).... 2,800
Park av, n e cor of Garden, s f, 49x123 ft, dated Jan. 29 (A. B. Camp to M. T. Leonard).... 6,000
Lots 1 and 2 (no blk), Merigold's sub, Sec. 22, 39, 13, dated Dec. 30 (V. Karvanek to K. Malecka).... 1,200

OUTSIDE SALES.

Lots 1 to 48 Sickinger's Lots 7 and 8, Freer's w ½ s w ¼ Sec. 32, 41, 14, dated Feb. 16 (A. W. Fleck to M. Bartelme).... $30,000
Lot 1 of Lots 8 and 9, Sec. 16, 36, 14, dated Oct. 20, 1890 (R. Blankenstyne to J. S. Belden et al.).... 14,000
N ½ s ½ n w ¼ Sec. 1, 37, 12 (ex railroad), Town of Palos, dated Feb. 17 (F. Wagner to Coburn & Rosenberg).... 20,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

A. M. F. Colton, three-story brick dwelling at No. 426 East Chicago avenue, to cost $8,000.
Amelia Lasde, three-story brick flats at No. 9 Samuel street, to cost $2,800.
D. Purogee, three-story brick flats at No. 13 Willow street, to cost $8,000.
Frank Leoni, three-story brick stores and flats at No. 1289 West Madison street, to cost $7,000.
N. Haight, two-story brick store and dwelling at Sinschall and Root streets, to cost $2,800.
James Fritzenschoff, brick flats at No. 4903 Dearborn street, to cost $2,200.
Vopicka & Kubin, one-story brick store at No. 4906 Loomis street, to cost $1,000.
Vopicka & Kubin, six one-story brick cottages at Nos. 1524 to 1539 Bronson street, to cost $4,800.
Mrs. Louise A. Schmidal, two-story frame flats at Page and Sixty-ninth streets, to cost $1,400.
J. P. Ker, two-story brick flats at Forty-seventh street, near Lincoln, to cost $2,500.
Alfred Strong, two-story brick addition at No. 583 Racine avenue, to cost $1,800.
J. A. Johnson, one-story frame cottage at No. 889 Racine avenue, to cost $1,000.
Robert Rossner, two-story frame flats at No. 2040 North Ashland avenue, to cost $2,300.
H. B. Taylor, one-story brick cottage at No. 5333 Indiana avenue, to cost $1,000.
D. C. Gordon, two three-story brick flats at Curtis and One Hundred and Ninth streets, to cost $6,000.
D. Gleason, three-story brick store and flats at No. 5489 Lake avenue, to cost $5,500.
William Law, two-story frame front addition at No. 3617 Indiana avenue, to cost $2,000.
Harry Burgess, one and one-half-story brick cottage at No. 6668 Langley avenue, to cost $1,800.
R. P. Dunn, two-story frame store and flats at Seventy-fifth street and Nutt avenue to cost $5,000.
T. D. Baker, two-story frame dwelling at No. 1031 Early avenue, to cost $3,000.
John Kealooce, four one-story brick cottages at Nos. 1112 to 1120 Turner avenue, to cost $3,600.
V. H. Peterson, two-story and basement brick flats at No. 3108 Fifth avenue, to cost $3,600.
Otto M. Lochrke, three-story and basement brick store and flats at No. 729 North Leavitt street, to cost $4,500.

LOST AND FOUND.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

$50 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN TO 238 Jay-st. a dark bay horse, with crooked hind legs and white right hind fetlock, and scar on the left breast; weight 1,150 pounds; and top side-spring buggy; strayed from the above number.

LOST—A LIGHT PUG DOG ON NORTH Side; will give $10 reward. A V 144, Tribune.

LOST—LADY'S BROWN LEATHER PURSE CONtaining money and Chicago, North Pacific R. R. ticket, and cert. of dep. Will the honest finder return same to HAASE & ANDEREGG, 92 Washington-st., and receive $5 reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ALEXANDER YOUNG; ADDRESS wanted. Sailed for America in 1856, and was known to be in Edinburg in search of his relations in November, 1890. JANET YOUNG, Abbeyhill, Edinburg, Scotland.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—AUBURN HAIR FLUID—MME. FElicie of Paris has appointed an agent here and has sent to her care a consignment of the renowned Auburn Hair Fluid, which gives to the hair the "warm chestnut brown" tint of Titian's madonnas without being in any way injurious. Madame Felicie has also sent many of her marvelous strengthening washes for the hair, lotions for wrinkles, powders, creams, and washes for the face and skin. Consultations daily from 2 to 5 o'clock at the rooms of MRS. DE SOMERS, Auditorium Building, Room 34.

PERSONAL—BY OUR NEW AND DURABLE process we gold plate watch cases for only $1; we also make broken or damaged jewelry like new or no charge, and offer $100 reward for any watch we can't repair. Here are our prices to suit the times: Watch glasses, 10 cents; cleaning, mainspring, etc., $1; all other work equally low; warranted two years; nickel alarm clocks, 75 cents. Will you kindly favor us with a trial? Yours truly, RICHARD T. WALLACE & CO., Practical Watchmakers and Jewelers, 56 State-st., between Randolph and Lake.

PERSONAL—OSTRICH FEATHERS BEAUTIfully curled, repaired, and arranged by Parisian expert. MLLE. ANDRE, White Sewing-Machine Co., 238 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS AT IMPORTERS prices and trade terms. Goods delivered on first payment. Examine my stock before purchasing.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Diamond Importer,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. E. SHOWERS Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a speciality of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—ARMS AND CRESTS FOUND; trade-marks and badges designed by MATTHEWS, 780 Jackson-blvd., formerly connected with Herald's College.

PERSONAL—LADIES' AND GENTS' TURKISH baths, Palace Hotel, Clark and Indiana—Newly furnished and ventilated, with electric motors and fans; price 50c. Gents' open all night; no extra charge.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS SUPPLIED GRATUITOUSLY AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE WITH CAPABLE AND EFFICIENT CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. CLERICAL EXCHANGE, SUITE 413 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (28), speaking German, as bookkeeper or general office man. Highest references. Address E 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASH CLERK OR stockkeeper in manufactory by an experienced young man. Best of references. E 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TIMEKEEPER BY EXperienced young man. Best of references furnished. Address E 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or cashier. A1 references and security. Address E 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN 22 AS assistant bookkeeper; acquainted with office work, writes a good hand, quick and accurate in figures. Can furnish good references. E 25, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER AND all-round office man; references, present employer. Address E 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man as bookkeeper and stenographer. Address E 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR BOOKkeeper, with view to purchasing interest in business. Address A B 153, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND ACcountant, familiar with double entry and office detail work; 15 years' experience. Recommendations satisfactory. Address B B 5, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STENOGrapher; part of time only; salary, $10 per week. Address E 77, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED traveling salesman to travel through Iowa, Nebraska, and Illinois; acquainted with the drug and stationery trades. The best of references. Address E 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS SALESman to travel for some good house; prefer to go West and North from Omaha; acquainted with dry goods, crockery, jewelry and general merchandise buyers; good reference. E 39, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; best of private city references. Address E 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; willing; obliging. References. E 67, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A Welshman, married. Reference. Address H N 55, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTler with best city references. Address D 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BUTler or footman (Welshman) just over from London, England. Address EVANS, 1314 Congress-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHTWATCHMAN or teamster by a good honest man. E 69, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COSTUMES AND WRAPS—By man of high-class experience in London, Paris, and New York as designer, salesman, and manager of manufacture, wholesale or retail; high-class trade references. Address E 23, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as collector. Good references and security given. Address E 81, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAPABLE YOUNG lady for general office work; good, rapid penman, accurate in figures; good position; moderate salary; best references. Address 1237 Marianna-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY bookkeeper. Address E 14, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and bookkeeper. Best references. Address E 86, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS COOK and laundress or general housework in a small American family; state wages. Address 1722 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or chamber and laundry work in a private family. Call at 1233 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR SECOND work or general housework in small family. Call at 152 East Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK; private family; South Side. Best of references. Address B B 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY competent German girl. Good references. Call at 3339 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO SECond work or general housework. 3946 Atlantic-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL AS cook in private family; wages $5. 3151 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—2 COLORED GIRLS, cook and second girl. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

Milliners.

SITUATIONS WANTED—2 YOUNG LADIES WANT to learn millinery with a first-class firm at once. Address E 75, Tribune office.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKER would like a few more places in families; good fit guaranteed. Good references. Address E 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING IN FAMily; city references. 56 35th-st., 3d flat.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FEMALE TRAVeling companion to Mexico, speaking English, German, French, and Spanish. address MME. DE MENDON. D 139, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—3 SWEDE GIRLS, NORwegian nurse. 539 Madison-st., Flat A.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS hairdresser; understands the work. E 44, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY KIND—CLERIcal Exchange, Suite 413 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, GOOD PENMAN, to do the general work of an office boy and to keep samples clean. 261 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, 17 to 20 years old, living with parents, to do light city billing; wages $6 to commence. E 58, Tribune.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN AND AGENTS TO SELL the great and taking novelty—Hat Cigar Rack. Adjustable to the inside of any hat. Holds five cigars. Made of watch steel spring. Nickel plated. No more broken cigars. Good side line. Mailed on receipt of price, 35 cents. E. PROMIS & CO., 213 Race-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—SALESMEN, CLOTHING OR SHOES: We want a merchant to represent us or an agent to solicit in every county in the United States. Hunter Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O. Pants to order $3 and upwards; suits to order, $15; shoes to order, $3.50. Write us for samples and blank for self-measurement.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN WITH ABOUT $1,000 to join an expert in the manufacture of specialties in flavoring extracts and sirups for soda bottlers; largely consumed all over the country. Address A V 149, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS RETAIL BOOT AND shoe salesman to go into the country; must be between 20 and 30 years of age. Apply, with references, to E. K. GRANT, 188 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man as salesman to handle a line of ladies' stockinette jackets and boys' stockinette suits and other garments for the Chicago and Western market; must be thoroughly acquainted with the retail trade. Address A W 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN TO SELL LOTS near site of the Grant Locomotive Works; big commissions paid to good men. GEO. G. NEWBURY and J. ALMON AUSTIN, Agents, 184 La Salle-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL CHEAP LOTS in quick-selling subdivisions, also shares in a syndicate now forming; both inside old city limits. Room 48, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR A FINE tailor, with large acquaintance and trade of his own. O. G. OLSON, 190 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, S. Bend, Ind.

Designers.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman at once. Room 16, 29 W. Lake-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MECHANIC EXPERIenced in building elevators. State age, qualifications, experience, and salary expected. Address D 178, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 FOREMAN FOR OUR BUGGY harness department; first-class salary. Address with references Jacob Strauss Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS GLASS-BEVelers. Apply to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD CUSTOM CUTTER FOR Indianola, Ia.; $75 per month; must assist in tailoring; references required. Apply 205 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOUNDRY FOREman to take charge of a shop running from 10 to 15 molders on engines and heavy machinery; give references. Address A V 106, Tribune office.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER; A first-class man; permanent situation to right party guaranteed. Address at once W. WOLLENSAK, 450 National-av., Milwaukee, Wis.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—COACHMAN, ENGLISH, A RELIABLE man, willing to do all work; steady place and good pay to the right man. Give name and address of last employer. Address E 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—COACHMAN, MARRIED OR SINGLE, to go to city forty miles from Chicago; must be competent to care for horses, fine rigs, garden, cow, and general work around house. Address E 84, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY MORNING Tribune routes; those attending school or doing light day work. Apply to M. C. EAMES, 4 Tribune Building.

WANTED—3 RELIABLE MEN FOR STEADY and well-paying positions; experienced solicitors preferred. Address A V 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO FOREMEN OR MEN OF LARGE acquaintance who desire to add to their present income: We have something desirable to offer. Address D 129, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE growing of vegetables and small fruits and care of flowers and shrubs, and who will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place in a suburb about 17 miles from Chicago; one who is married and whose wife can help in residence when needed; to the right man a permanent place, with good pay, is offered. Address E 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO TAKE OFF QUANtities from plans. Address E 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE ACTIVE MEN BY OLD-ESTablished real-estate firm. Outside work. JOHN N. STONE & CO., 713, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FEW ACTIVE MEN TO PROMOTE business of one of the largest financial companies in Illinois, Indiana, and Minnesota; position worth from $1,200 to $2,000 per annum. Address, giving experience and references, E 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN HAVING LARGE AND INFLUential acquaintance among business-men and capitalists; only those who can command respect and attention need apply; liberal terms to right party. Address E 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO TAKE AN INTERest with established real-estate firm; good position and opening for right party; $350 required. Address E 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN OR GOOD RELIABLE FIRM to sell shares for a South Side syndicate; also for South Evanston syndicate; liberal commission. Address E 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEDICAL ASSOCIATION WANTS good man to solicit members on big commission. 182 State, Room 52.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, ENERGETIC, OF good address and education, to call on the steam supply trade. Must be temperate and furnish good reference as to character. Address E 40, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE—A LADY typewriter of some experience. Address E 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter who has worked in a printing office and understands typesetting. Address E 38, Tribune.

Domestics.

WANTED—COOK, IN FAMILY OF THREE where second girl is kept. first-class cook and laundress; $5.50; bring references. 678 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK; ALSO A BUTler; first-class private family. Apply 228 North State-st., fruit store.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS FOR A first-class private family; Swedish preferred. Apply 228 North State-st., fruit store.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT ONCE. 2119 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; only competent and recommended need apply. 3133 South Park-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—2221 MICHIGAN-AV., WAIST FINISHers and skirt hands. One apprentice.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—APPRENTICES, IMPROVERS—GOOD sewers—ladies and girls to learn dressmaking and cutting. 167 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—HEALTHY WET-NURSE. CALL TO day at Flat 14, 3708 Lake-av.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE. ADdress D 167, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND PROTESTant waitresses for the North and South Sides. References. MISS CARPENTER, 1553 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEDICAL ASSOCIATION WANT lady to solicit for members; big commission paid. 182 State-st., Room 52.

WANTED—LADY COLLECTOR; ONE WHO UNderstands office work preferred. Call or address 36 Lakeside Bldg.

WANTED—A TRAVELING COMPANION FOR elderly lady to St. Louis; give full particulars. Address E 21, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE IMPROVED.
WABASH-AV., n. of 19th-st., 25 ft., frame improvements.
WABASH-AV., opposite Havlin's Theater, 25 feet, with elegant improvements.
WABASH-AV., near 22d-st., 50 ft., frame improvements.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 18th-st., 26¾ ft., with stone-front improvements.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 12th-st., 30 ft., with frame improvements.
INDIANA-AV., near 37th-st., 10-room stone-front, $7,500.
CALUMET-AV., near 32d-st., beautiful modern green stone-front, $16,000.
CALUMET-AV., near 34th-st., good brick house, 27½ ft. lot, $11,000.
SOUTH PARK-AV., near 33d-st., modern brick, 25 ... $11,000.
VERNON-AV., No. 3600, 10-room brick, in good order, 25 ft., cheap.
VERNON-AV., near 33d-st., strictly modern brick, large lot, $15,000.
RHODES-AV., near 32d-st., modern house, $6,500.
JOHNSON-PL., near 38th-st., 10-room brick with barn, lot 30x120, $4,500.
LANGLEY-AV., near 40th-st., modern detached stone-front, lot 32x150, $8,500.
ROSALIE-CT., near 59th-st., modern frame, stone foundation, lot 30x118, east front.
31ST-ST., Nos. 231 and 233, near Archer-av., 50 ft., with brick and frame improvements.

SOUTH SIDE VACANT.
MICHIGAN-AV., 45 ft., near 24th-st.; cheap.
SOUTH PARK-AV., 40 ft. near 33d-st.
SOUTH PARK-AV., 50 ft., near 57th-st.
SOUTH PARK-AV., 50 ft., east front, bet. 60th and 61st-sts.
GREENWOOD-AV., corner 44th, 97x135.
EVANS-AV., corner 49th, 50x125 ft.
VINCENNES-AV., corner 48th, 75x110 ft.
DREXEL-BLVD., south of 43d, 86 ft.; cheap.
HARVARD-ST., corner 67th, 40x180 ft.

SOUTH SIDE BUSINESS PROPERTY.
STATE-ST., near 50th, 85 ft.; east front; with frame improvements.
STATE-ST., north of 29th, 50 ft., with modern pressed-brick building.
STATE-ST., east front, near 49th-st.; vacant.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 45th, 50x130 ft.; west front.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 65th, 75x130 ft.
PECK-COURT, near State-st., 42½ ft. with 4-story improvements; well rented.
ELDRIDGE-COURT, near State-st., 30 ft., with brick improvements; well rented.

WEST SIDE.
WALNUT-ST., Nos. 741 and 745, modern 10-room brick houses, only $4,800, on easy terms.
PARK-AV., near Hoyne, first-class 10-room brick, with frame barn; lot 30x125 ft.; a great bargain at $7,500.
SEELEY-AV., near Madison-st., modern brick house, $6,500.
SOUTH PEORIA-ST., Nos. 217 and 219, stone-front flat building, cheap.
LEAVITT-ST., near Ogden-av., 2-story and cellar brick house, only $4,000.
CLAREMONT-AV., near Taylor-st., modern 7-room brick, only $3,000; terms to suit.
ARTESIAN-AV., 48 ft., with cottage, only $3,500.
CARPENTER-ST., near Indiana, 42 feet, partially improved.

WEST SIDE—VACANT.
CARROLL-AV., near Sacramento, lots 25x150, at $800.
FULTON-ST., near Sacramento, lots 25x150, $1,400.
WASHINGTON-BLVD., cor. Sacramento-av., 40x130 ft.
WARREN-AV., cor. Sacramento, 40x130 ft.
TAYLOR-ST., cor. Winchester-av., and Taylor-st., cor. Robey-st., corner and inside lots, cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY F. W. BALSMYDER, 130 Dearborn-st.: Vincennes-av., e. f., north of 61st-st. $90 ft.
Albany-av., corner Lexington; bargain ... $55 ft.
Coles-av., corner 78th-st.; for quick sale ... Cheap
Maryland-av., e. front, near 66th-st ... $65 ft.
Commercial-av., corner 81st-st ... $60 ft.
Michigan-av., e. front, near 7th-st.; 50 ft ... $40 ft.
Addison-av., near 71st-st ... $38 ft.
Cottage Grove-av., corner 57th-st ... $175 ft.
Ellis-av., near 57th-st., opposite university ... $105 ft.
Woodlawn-terrace, near Stony Island-av ... $130 ft.
Jackson-av., near 55th-st., e. front ... $80 ft.
Edgewater, 50 ft., east of railroad ... Bargain
Bond-av., corner 81st-st ... $14 ft.
South Chicago-av., near 75th-st ... $45 ft.
F. W. BALSMYDER, 403 Inter-Ocean Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25X125, ONLY $750 EACH, NEAR cor. 77th and Stony Island-av.
Modern frame house and lot, 77th and Stony Island-av.; monthly payments; bargain; s. w. cor. 77th and Kimbark-av.; this is only four blocks from main entrance to World's Fair.
Lots, $250 each, Garfield and Central Park-av.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 9 AND 10 PER CENT INVESTMENTS—
$40,000. WELLS-ST. corner; rental $3,900.
$22,000. HALSTED-ST., near Madison; rental $1,920.
$15,000. MADISON-ST., near Western-av.; rental $1,800.
$15,000. COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST.; rental $1,800.
$12,000. NEAR COR. MARKET AND ERIE-STS.; rental $1,200; will take vacant lots or farm within 100 miles from Chicago in part payment.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—
25 ft., Wells-st., near North-av., $210 per foot.
100 ft. corner Goodwin-st., Edgewater, $30 per foot.
82 ft. on Chicago-av., Rogers Park, $20 per foot.
375 ft., Winnetka, near the lake, $10 per foot.
200 ft., Washington Heights, near depot, $10 per foot.
48 ft., Tinkham-av., facing boulevard, $2,500.
KING & TITCOMB, Room 21, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—City investment property of the best class; pays over 10 per cent net on investment; a cut-stone building on prominent corner on North Side; ten minutes by cable cars from Court-House; about $65,000 required.
OWNER, Room 204, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
GLEN ELLYN SYNDICATE.
$500 per share; $100 cash.
Each share represents a beautiful HALF-ACRE LOT.
Here is your chance to secure a fine building site and a profitable investment.
This fine residence suburb is 200 feet above Lake Michigan. Particulars furnished on application.
W. H. & W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 111.

FOR SALE—
ACRES along the line of the new Illinois Central and new Northern Pacific R. R. in sec. 30, Oak Park-av. and 22d-st.
60 lots on Hawthorne-st., near new Ill. Cent. depot and new Driving Park.
15 lots on W. 48th-st., between the Grant Locomotive Works and Hawthorne station.
Lots and acres at Riverside—600 feet fronting the park—at a bargain.
G. S. HUBBARD JR., Room 12, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT—
100 feet, Central Park-av., $80 foot.
48 feet, Wentworth-av., $100 foot.
50 feet, Central-av., near Chicago-av., price $28 foot.
81 feet, Harrison-st., near Riverside-av., price $28 foot.
Inquire J. S. RALSTON, With Sturges, Barker & Betz, 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST SITUATED PIECE OF MANUFACTURING AND DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY HAVING RAILROAD, RIVER, AND STREET FRONTAGE.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE APARTMENT BUILDING; $30,000. 35TH AND LAKE-AV.
Lot on W. 12th-st., near Union, a bargain; only $5,500 $2,000 cash.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF VACANT property; valuations given on application. Taxes paid and assessments adjusted without cost. List your holdings with us.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate.
DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington and 582 Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—FEE LEASED FOR 99 years, with new improvements, 6 per cent income, $25,000; will pay commission. Address H. B. C., P.-O. Box 558.

FOR SALE—CHOICE MANUFACTURING PROPerty, 80x150 to alley; $67,000; present tenant will take lease at 6 per cent net. (Entry 100.)
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
WABASH, near Congress ... 50 ft.
WABASH, near Harmon-ct ... 50 ft.
WABASH, near Harmon-ct ... 33 ft.
VAN BUREN, near Franklin ... 20, 40, 80 ft.
FRANKLIN, near Jackson ... 50 ft.
LAKE, near Clark, improved, nets 7 per cent.
M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A very nice 3-story and basement brick house, with brick stable, on 28th-st., near Michigan-boulevard, all in perfect order; with the furniture, which is choice, or without.
Any one in want of a real good, comfortable home to go right into at a bargain apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,019
CHOICE PROPERTY.
CALUMET-AV., NORTH OF 33D-ST.,
80x235 ft., at $190 cash. This price includes all street improvements—viz.: Water, sewer, and gas connections, macadamized street, stone sidewalks, and boulevard lamps.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st., 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
GROVELAND PARK, north of Douglas monument, fine stone-front house, heated by steam; finished in hardwood and handsomely decorated; lot 65 ft. front; belongs to a non-resident who has no use for the property, and it will be sold very cheap; immediate possession; call at my office for the keys.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
PRAIRIE-AV. house near 28th-st. with lot 25x180 ft. east front. Only $10,000. The lot alone is worth the price.

FOR SALE—BY "VAN VLISSINGEN"—VERNON-av., near 37th-st., 2-story and cellar stone front, new, modern 10-room house; lot 18x125 to an alley; $8,500.

FOR SALE—3618 WABASH-AV.—THREE-STORY and basement stone-front, 14 rooms, with two-story brick barn; lot 25X150 to alley; price, $7,500; easy terms.
W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., near 50th, 85 feet, with frame improvements; east front; cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., corner north of 31st-st., 100x125; light on 3 sides; a fine location for an apartment building; cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—CORNER LOT with house—furniture or unfurnished; cozy, clean, suitable for newly married couple; six rooms, water, sewer, cheap; easy terms. Call [illegible] Clay.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE—CORNERS—SOUTH—
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY THESE.
The largest city of the world is growing right under our feet. The World's Fair and the "L" road are coming sure, and they will both be on the South Side. Now is decidedly the time to buy this property.
150 feet—Michigan-av., corner 79th-st.
600 feet—Michigan-av., corner 79th-st.
450 feet—Michigan-av., corner 78th-st.
400 feet—Michigan-av., corner 81st-st.
125 feet—Michigan-av., corner 81st-st.
600 feet—Michigan-av., corner 83d-st.
600 feet—Wabash-av., corner 76th-st.
200 feet—Wabash-av., corner 78th-st.
150 feet—Wabash-av., corner 79th-st.
200 feet—Wabash-av., corner 80th-st.
125 feet—Wabash-av., corner 81st-st.
200 feet—Wabash-av., corner 82d-st.
600 feet—Indiana-av., corner 77th-st.
600 feet—Indiana-av., corner 78th-st.
600 feet—Indiana-av., corner 79th-st.
200 feet—Indiana-av., corner 80th-st.
200 feet—Indiana-av., corner 81st-st.
200 feet—Indiana-av., corner 82nd-st.
200 feet—Indiana-av., corner 83d-st.
600 feet—Prairie-av., corner 77th-st.
600 feet—Prairie-av., corner 78th-st.
300 feet—Prairie-av., corner 79th-st.
200 feet—Prairie-av., corner 80th-st.
200 feet—Prairie-av., corner 81st-st.
125 feet—Prairie-av., corner 82d-st.
600 feet—Calumet-av., corner 78th-st.
600 feet—Calumet-av., corner 79th-st.
600 feet—Langley-av., corner 75th-st.
300 feet—Vernon-av., corner 79th-st.
200 feet—State-st., corner 77th-st.
50 feet—State-st., corner 77th-st.
200 feet—State-st., corner 78th-st.
200 feet—State-st., corner 80th-st.
200 feet—State-st., corner 81st-st.
600 feet—Vincennes-av., corner 79th-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
BY STANDISH & SCHOLL, 118 Dearborn-st. Tel. 5,829.
Branch Offices: 7102 Cottage Grove-av. Tel. 10,190. 5057 State-st. Tel. 11,016.
CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS.
46x104, State, so. of 45th-st., including party wall; a bargain if taken at once.
75x101, State-st., so. of 51st; the best piece of vacant south of 39th-st.
N. e. cor. of 51st and State, 147x160, with a $20,000 improvement; we can sell this for the value of the land.
50x160, State-st., north of 56th; the cheapest piece on the market.
S. e. cor. of State and 75th-sts., 200x160; 75th-st. will have street-car line this spring.
S. w. cor. Vincennes-road and 75th-st.; an elegant location for a block of stores and flats.
We have a large list of So. Chicago-av. property, of which we quote the following:
140 ft. cor. 71st and Cottage Grove-av.; only corner vacant.
125 ft. cor. 71st and Greenwood-av.; this very desirable corner we can deliver at a bargain.
156 ft. cor. 71st and Greenwood-av., including a good frame house; cheap.
256 ft. cor. 76th, including an old brick building; this piece is right in the heart of Grand Crossing.
210 ft. cor. 79th and Stony Island-av.; will make big money for the buyer.
Cor. of 82d and Levant, 24 lots, of which 3 front on South Chicago-av.; will can sell these for $500 per lot if taken at once.
Cor. of 83d and Jeffery-av.; will be worth double what we ask for it this spring.
Of inside frontage we have any quantity of all sizes and prices. Come in to see us in regard to the above, and if you want anything on those streets we can offer you a larger list to select from than you can get anywhere else, and will make you money on any piece you may buy of us.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE BARGAINS.

	Per foot.
State-st., near cor. of 71st 75x160 only	$55
Cottage Grove-av., cor. of 84th, 50x125, only	50
Stony Island, cor. of 72d, 120x165	125
Jackson-av., cor. of 53d, 100x120	125
Jackson-av., near 53d, 100x120	100
Drexel-av., next lot to cor. 66th	1,550
Ellis-av., cor. of 65th, 100x125	75
Lincoln-av., bet. 65th and 66th, e. f., 50x125	75
Harvard-st., near cor. of 73d, 100x127	52
Harvard-st., cor. of 83d, 300x125	12
Stewart-av., cor. of 83d, 300x125	12
Seventy-ninth, cor. of Central	42
Seventy-ninth, near Jeffery, 80x125	3,000
Seventy-ninth, near Stony Island, 125 feet	3,500

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, Tel. 5331. 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— SOUTH SIDE.
MODERN HOMES.
By BARRY BROS., Owners, Rooms 417 and 418 Inter-Ocean Bldg., 130 Dearborn-st.
Nos. 3225 and 3229 Wabash-av. These are 3-story 10-room houses, rock-faced buff Bedford stone fronts, with stone steps, finished in hardwood all through, hardwood floors in lower hall, reception hall, and dining-room, wood mantels with art tiling, grates, dumping and dampers in grate openings; handsome buffet with beveled plate mirrors in dining-room; gas-fixtures wired for electric gas lighting; walls all tinted and decorated; butler's pantry, large kitchen well lighted; laundry with metal tubs; furnace, fruit room, etc., in basement; plumbing and sewerage the best that money will buy. We offer you in these houses an elegant home that will last you a lifetime in the choicest location on Wabash-av., the frontage being all built up with fine residences; lots 175 feet to 20-foot paved alley; only one block to State-st. cable cars, two blocks to Indiana-av. cars; price $11,500; easy terms.
We also have on Vernon-av., Nos. 3234, 3236, and 3238, same as above described; east front; deep lots to a paved alley; price $11,000 each.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1638.
AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE.
Champlain-av., near 47th-st.; an elegant 10-room house, e. f., on a 33-foot lot. This desirable house must be sold at once, as owner is leaving the city and will sacrifice it; worth $8,500, but is offered for a few days at $7,250.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NORTH OF HARMON-court, 18x110; $1,300; a bargain.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.
Wabash-av., s. of 31st-st., nice 3-story brick stone-front residence; modern; good condition; a bargain.
Vernon-av., s. of 32d-st., modern 9-room brick, A1 repair; price, $7,500.
Lake-av., s. of 35th-st., an elegant brick stone-front residence; price, $12,000.
Indiana-av., s. of 35th-st., an elegant 2-story and base. stone-front dwelling of 10 rooms; first-class condition; $7,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY "VAN VLISSINGEN"—VERNON-av., near 37th-st.—2-story and cellar stone-front, new, modern 10-room house; lot 18x125 to alley; $8,500.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A CHOICE PIECE OF property for sale on Wabash-av., north of 12th-st., at $1,500 a foot. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,993.
VERY CHEAP.
50 feet on 79th-st., near South Chicago-av.; price, $40 per foot. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st., 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—1636 PRAIRIE-AV.—A SPECIAL BARgain; it must be sold; look at it and make an offer. N. ATCHISON, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A CHOICE LIST OF HOUSES on the South Side. JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—MOST COMplete block of stores and flats; has 126 feet frontage; rents $9,800; price $90,000. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—7 LOTS ON GREENWOOD-AV., BEtween 77th and 78th-sts., at a sacrifice if sold at once; $25 per foot.
75 feet on Nutt-av., between 78th and 79th-sts., east front; $35 per foot; all worth $40 per foot.
RATLEDGE & WRIGHT, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 1398 BONNEY-AV.—
A new two-story brick, 7-room residence, detached; has parlor, dining-room, kitchen, china-closets, and pantry on first floor; three large bedrooms and alcove, bath room, linen closet, and three other closets on second floor; large bay-window; finished throughout in hard oil; oak mantel with dump grate; oak staircase; cathedral glass transoms; sanitary plumbing.
LOT 48X125.
PRICE ONLY $3,200.
Street is macadamized.
We will sell this property to a reliable party on THE REMARKABLY EASY TERMS of $250 cash and balance at the rate of $30 PER MONTH.
Don't miss this opportunity of securing a home of your own and hereafter save the money you are now paying to landlords.
FIRTH & COCHRAN, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—SEVEN RAILROADS.
Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, Northern Pacific system (5 roads), and B. and O. Ry., north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road.
126 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep. Tel. 2737.
398 ft. on railroads by 627 ft. deep.
419 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep.
Will sell in smaller pieces, or lease for 99 years.
Also many other desirable locations. Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST., 6 fine lots, each 25x150 feet, near Sacramento-av.; streets paved and improvements in; only $1,400 each. Also lots on CARROLL-AV., in same neighborhood, at only $800 each; cheapest lots in the market; easy terms.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON, LOT 120x150 feet, alley all sides; brick improvements; well rented. GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL BARGAIN.
CARPENTER-ST., NEAR MADISON.
New four-story flat building; all rented until May 1, 1892. Paying 10 per cent net. Or will trade for unimproved lots well located. Price $25,000.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—W. ADAMS-ST., NEAR W. 48TH, 125X125 (5 lots); will pay to improve or as an investment. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—THREE-STORY AND basement store, hall and flats, W. 12th-st.; also three-story brick flats, S. Wood-st., from $8,500 to $9,000. HUGHES, 783 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—LOT 122x150; alley all around; old style improvements that rent for about $5,000; price $42,500.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—31 FT. ON ASHLAND-BLVD., BET. Polk and Taylor; $190 per ft.; this week only. Address E 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOT ON JACKSON-ST., NEAR 42D.; cash. Address E 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MODERN 8-ROOM RESIDENCE, 614 Park-av. A bargain if taken at once. Terms very easy. JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Building.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE

FOR SALE—
LA GRANGE,
37 minutes from Chicago,
on
C., B. & Q. R. R.
It is never necessary to run for a train, as there are 42 trains daily; but it is necessary to run for a chance to buy one of the lots in the Kensington Addition.
Society is on the qui vive to locate in the beautiful Kensington Addition to the spirited town of La Grange, where churches, schools, water-works, electric lights, and city accessories make living enjoyable.
LOTS HIGH AND DRY 50X123 FEET.
Call for plat, tickets, and particulars.
PRATT & ELY, 132 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.
OGDEN-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST.
TWO LOTS.
Make us an offer. Must be sold.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS
268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2737.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
272 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
250 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.
Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cen. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS—
BY VOPICKA & KUBIN, 307 W. 12TH-ST.
Winchester-av., bet. Taylor and 12th-st.-boul., 25, 28, or 50 feet at $65 per foot; stone walks are laid through entire block; this is the best street west of Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—
2 first-class lots on 12th-st., east of Kedzie-av. Bargain.
H. G. GRIFFITH, R. 5, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD BRICK HOUSES, TEN rooms, modern improvements; Jackson-blvd. Address OWNER, 381 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—$400 EACH—THREE GOOD LOTS near Grant Locomotive Works; $1,200, good 50 feet, n. w. corner, in same location.
GEO. M. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—
York-st., near Ashland-boulevard, new modern 4-story flat building, now rented for $120 per month; lot 25x125 to alley; $10,000, half cash, balance 6 per cent.
SCHWARTZ & COMPANY, 181 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 700.
SPLENDID RESIDENCE.
WALNUT-ST., NEAR KEDZIE-AV.,
s. f., pressed brick house, stone trimmings, 10 rooms; lot 28x125; barn. Price $6,500.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FILLMORE, CHARLOTTE, and 12th-sts., between 44th and 46th-sts.
$350 AND UPWARDS.
Agent on ground every Sunday 1 to 5 p. m.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER W. 12TH-ST., NEAR KEDzie-av., $85 per ft. NICHOL & RYDER, 150 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NEAR WOOD, A GOOD frame house of 8 rooms; lot 26x132. Price, $5,250.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—LOT ON MADISON-ST., just west of 40th-st., between 40th and 41st; price, $120 per foot for a few days. Address E 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
1084 MONROE-ST.,
2-flat building paying 9 per cent; very cheap.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN W. SWEET, 313 CHAMBER of Commerce Building:
64x151, Ashland-av., near 12th-st.
200 feet, Paulina-st., near 12th-st.
160 feet, Hermitage-av., near 12th-st.
120 feet, Marshfield-av., near 12th-st.
Will divide in lots to suit.
5 acres at corner of 22d-st. and Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
Jackson-blvd., near Center-av., 2-story and basement brick, 14 rooms, modern; lot 30x178 to 40-foot alley; $10,000. SCHWARTZ & COMPANY, 181 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOT. ENTRY 1,653.
W. ADAMS-ST.,
near California, s. f., 38x125. Price $3,800.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—$550; LOT ON HURON-ST., near Western-av., water in and street cars, etc.; $200 cash down. Address owner, D 109, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN AN ELEGANT CORner, 89⅓x125 feet, on the southwest corner of West Adams and Laflin-sts.; price, $230 per foot. This will make the finest-paying flat corner in the city when built up. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 186 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—100 FT., VACANT, S. F., WASHINGton-blvd., 400 ft. from Garfield Park, fine improvements both sides; will divide.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st. Tel. 2737.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE BUSINESS—
61x200 ft. on Ogden-av., 1 block east of Douglas Park; can be improved to pay 20 per cent on price.
40 ft. on Ogden-av., near Van Buren-st.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., Room 12, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—
Brick Houses—Two flats of four rooms each; desirable location on West Side; first-class bargains; price $3,500; very easy terms.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
217 AND 219 S. PEORIA-ST., double flat building, 2 flats in each; well rented; cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE PROPerty west of 40th-st. and all of the streets and avenues. Call at our branch office, 1973 W. Madison-st. Open Sundays. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. Tel. 630.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., NEAR ELIZABETH, 2-story brick store, with deep lot; $7,000. H. O STONE & CO., 205 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—FOR SALE—
Comfortable home, PARK-AV., near Hoyne, 10-room brick house, in first-class order, with frame barn; lot 30x125, at $7,500. Investigate.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT-blvd., near Western-av.; 166 feet deep; 18 minutes from Wells-st. Depot; fare 6¼ cents; $650 a lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. 10 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2737. Address Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE NORTH SIDE FLATS.

Elm-st., near Wells, 3 modern brick flats	$10,000
Franklin-st., near Locust, 4 flats; rents $53	6,500
Market-st., near Chestnut, 4 flats; rents $76	7,000
Franklin-st., cor. near North-av., brick flats; rents $170 per month; a bargain at	18,000
Superior-st., near Market, brick flats; rents $75; only	7,500

MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IF TAKEN QUICK.
120 feet, North Halsted st., near Clark; must be sold this week; $110 per foot; worth $135. Address D 154, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE VACANT—
Eastwood-av., east of Sheridan drive, lot 50x124.
Melrose-st., e. of Evanston-av., 30x166 ft.; a bargain.
Pine Grove-av., n. of Cornelia, e. front, 100x225 ft.
Corner on Walton-place, near lake., 56 ft. front by 100 deep, rear of lot 111 feet wide. Will sell cheap.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK in a delightful location, an elegant 13-room brownstone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size, this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—342 LA SALLE-AV., GRAY STONE gothic front; one of the best and most convenient residences on the street. Address, on premises, S. SHACKFORD.

FOR SALE—N. CLARK-ST. CORNER; NEW AND elegant improvements; a most desirable piece of choice property; $65,000. (Entry 200.) J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE, NEW and elegant; fine trees, large grounds; $9,000. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a large residence in a strictly first-class location on the North Side, suitable for a private school or club house; alterations or extensions made if necessary. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON-AV., NEAR BELMONT—Lot 100x187, with house and barn; all conveniences; a big bargain; $15,000. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON FREMONT-ST. AND 25 feet on Dayton-st., between Garfield and Webster-avs. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE
On Bellevue-place, the handsomest street on the North Side; price $21,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH HALSTED-ST., NEAR CENter; lot 50x100, with flat building; rents for $125 per month; price only $13,000. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000—ORCHARD, NEAR DEWEY-court; light, convenient, two-flat dwelling, paying 12 per cent. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—A FIRST-CLASS FLAT building paying over 8 per cent net; $36,000. ALEX. H. GUNN, 79 Kinzie-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. CORNER, 200x161 FT., east front, north of 47th-st. This is very choice and a bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHARMING HOME—ROSALIE-COURT, NEAR SOUTH PARK STATION.
Two-story frame, on stone foundation; modern in every respect; lot 35x112.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—NEW 3-STORY FLAT building; 12 flats; complete in every detail; steam heated; hardwood finish; rents $7,500; price, $70,000. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—200 FEET S. W. corner 71st-st. and Cregier-av., with fine street improvements; $60.
Telephone No. 4942. STEVENSON & CO., 1011 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—DAUPHIN PARK—89TH-ST., NEAR Cottage Grove-av., 25x125, $550; Cottage Grove-av., 50x125 ft., $1,875. ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK, 85 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE

FOR SALE—
We would invite especial attention to the following list of our subdivisions. A good lot is a good thing. That is conceded. Can you find better lots than these?
$575, and up.
Fine lots in our STONY ISLAND-BLVD. ADD. with good lots on Stony Island-blvd., Adams, Madison, Jefferson-avs., 83d and 84th-sts., at from only $575 a lot and up.
VERY EASY TERMS.
Fine lots in our Jeffery-av. sub., with lots on Jeffery-av., 79th and Central-av. Very cheap and upon very reasonable terms. A beautiful spot. A good purchase.
Fine lots in our Yates-av. subdn. Good lots fronting on Spencer and Yates-avs., corner of 78th-st. This property is a valuable investment and is fast advancing.
$575, and up.
An old saying is "seeing is believing." Believing and profiting by your belief often is the making of your fortune. A well located, a good lot at an equitable price, on easy terms, in this wonderful city, cannot but benefit the happy possessor. If you have but a little cash look into our very easy terms system.
ALWAYS EASY TERMS.
GEORGE & WANNER, 17, 145 La Salle-st. Tel. 5021.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS NEAR JACKSON PARK; Stony Island-av., corner north of 70th-st., $250 per ft.
69th-st., cor. Adams-av., 51x130, $110 per ft.
69th-st., 40x130, east of Jefferson-av., $90 per ft.
69th-place, 50x124, near Jefferson-av., $80 per ft.
69th-place, 50x124, near Adams-av., $75 per ft.
Ellis-av., 100x125, east front, north of 65th-st.; improvements all in; $72.50 per ft.; easy terms.
Drexel-av., near 63d-st.; improvements all in; $80 per ft.
Spencer-av., 100x125, east front, near 75th-st.; $35 per foot.
Farragut-av., 50x125, east front; near 75th-st., $32.50 per foot.
Luella-av., 50x125, near 75th-st.; $30 per foot.
67th-st., 100x125, near Stony Island-av., $200 per ft.
Woodlawn-terrace, 40x125, $125 per ft.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO., 304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—BY BRYANT, SMITH & CO., Room 415, 167 Dearborn-st.
The following are only a few of our GREAT BARGAINS:
61st-st., near Jackson Park, s. f., 69 ft. at $105 per ft.
Coles-av., bet. 71st and 72d-sts., w. f., 60x180, at $45 only for a few days.
Kinney-av., bet. 71st and 72d-sts., w. f., 35x110 ft., at $45.
Luella-av., near 73d-st., w. f., 100x125 ft., at $50.
Luella-av., near 75th-st., e. f., 50x125 ft., at $35.
Paxton-av., near 76th-st., w. f., 50x125 ft., at $30.
Yates-av., corner 74th-st., 100x190 ft., with cottage, snap, $6,000.
Jeffery-av., corner 78th-st., 78x132, can be had for $4,000.
These will all greatly enhance in value during the next few months and can be delivered at above prices. BRYANT, SMITH & CO., Room 415, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RATLEDGE & WRIGHT, 88 and 90 Washington-st.
Branch office, 7118 Cottage Grove-av.
$500 PER LOT $550.
Storms-av., Drexel-av., Schell-av., Ellis-av.; 2 blocks from Ill. Central depot and 2 blocks from Cottage Grove-av., 82d to 83d-sts. This is the best offer ever made. Look at the terms, $200 to $250 cash, $100 per year balance; call for plat, 10 days only; $700 per lot after that; think of the convenience of transportation and location; show us any such bargains in Chicago and we will buy them; a positive 100 per cent profit in a year. Abstract to every lot; title perfect.
$550 PER LOT $500.

FOR SALE—BY JACKSON & MURRAY, 504 INTER-Ocean Building.
Stony Island, corner 63d-st., 151x90; best corner on the street for hotel site, $600.
Avenue A, near 71st, 1 lot, $1,100.
Avenue A, near 70th, 1½-story frame cottage, lot 25x165; price $2,500.
Coles-av., near 78th, 50x200, e. f., $40.
72d-st., near Madison-av., 50 ft., $45.
61st-st., near Jackson Park, 60 ft., $110.
Seipp-av., cor. 72d, 24 ft., $1,400.
Seipp-av., near 71st, 48 ft., $2,200.
Woodlawn-terrace, near Stony Island, 40 ft., $115.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS.
INDIANA-AV., corner south of 47th-st., $105 a foot.
CALUMET-AV., corner, near 47th-st., $100 a foot.
PRAIRIE-AV., east front, near 55th-st., $95 a ft.
GRAND BOULEVARD, east front, north of 43d-st., 50x150 ft. with party wall; $250 a ft.
A cash offer is solicited.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL LOT ON S. W. corner Kimbark-av. and 57th-st.; this is only four blocks west of main entrance to Jackson Park; alley inside and rear; is splendid location for apartment or hotel building; low price for a quick sale.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK BARGAINS—
N. W. cor. 69th-place and Adams-av., 56.5x125 ft. at $105.
N. W. cor. 69th-place and Jefferson-av., 59x125 ft. at $110.
S. W. cor. 69th-st. and Jefferson-av., 34x125 ft. at $125.
N. E. cor. Avenue A and 70th-st., 81x162 ft., $100.
S. E. cor. 69th-st. and Adams-av., 161x96 ft., at $75.
69th-place, east of Jefferson-av., 25x125 ft., at $75 cash.
Avenue B, near 69th-st., 25x162, at $75.
Stony Island-av., near 69th-st., 50x213 ft., at $190.
N. W. cor. Palmer-av. and 70th-st., 300x189 ft., at $50.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—1,200 FT. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 84TH; AN ABSOLUTE BARGAIN AT $19 PER FT.; ¼ CASH, WITH RELEASE CLAUSE; INVESTIGATE. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 TACOMA BLDG.

FOR SALE— A1 SNAP.
N. W. COR. CENTRAL-AV. AND 77TH-ST., 75x125 feet, only $30 per foot; one-third cash.
ELIZABETH-AV., 40x125 feet, east front, near 78th-st.; $22.50.
SOUTH CHICAGO-AV., 4 lots, 25 ft. each, n. e. front, near 79th-st.; $38.
RHODES BROS. & CO., 415 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—47TH-ST., NEAR VINCENNES-AV., 50x120 ft., at $140.
63d-st., cor. Madison-av., 150x90 ft. to alley, at $250.
Stony Island-av., near 64th-st., 50x190 ft., at $275.
N. E. cor. Oglesby-av. and 62d-st., 200x185 ft., at $110.
Oglesby-av., near 60th-st., 100x178 ft., at $115.
Ellis-av., near 60th-st., 50x170 ft., at $100.
Ellis-av., near 62d-st., 100x170 ft., at $80.
Drexel-av., near 62d-st., 100x170 ft., at $75.
2,480 ft. cor. Palmer-av. and 67th-st., adj. Jackson Park, $44 per ft.; will retail for $75 per ft.; this is the greatest bargain in the World's Fair district.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV., east front, midway between Washington Park and the race track, 50x180 feet.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 50 feet north of 46th-st.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—98.9X150 FT., WEST FRONT, ON LEXington-av., between 55th and 56th-sts., at a great bargain; must be sold this week.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FINE HOUSE 13 rooms, all modern improvements; 50 feet ground; well located, at Hyde Park; must be sold. See W. H. WELLS, 302 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER WABASH-av. and 70th-st., at $42.50. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—95X150, CORNELL-AV., W. F., BEtween 51st and 53d-sts., at $120 ft; can you beat it? C. T. HASS & CO., 51, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., EAST FRONT, NEAR 58th-st., 50x161 ft., at $110 per foot; street improvements in and paid for. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—NEW 2-STORY STONE front; 2 modern flats; hardwood finish; 2 furnaces; all improvements; choice property; $8,000. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN, 7-ROOM HOUSE on Lexington-av., just south of 65th-st.; a bargain for this week. JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—
34x125, cor. Jefferson-av. and 69th-st., $125.
50x125, cor. Jefferson-av. and 69th-pl., $110
50x125, s. f., 69th-st., w. Jefferson-av., $75.
40x130, s. f., 69th-st., w. Stony Island-av., $90.
50x160, w. f., Madison-av., s. 70th-st., $65.
25x160, w. f., Avenue A, s. 70th-st., $65.
FRED I. FEE & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK FRONTAGE—100 feet near 63d-st.; will double; only $105.
MUSSENDEN & SAYLER, 167 Dearborn-st., Suite 600.

FOR SALE—
ROSALIE-COURT, 1 block from Jackson Park and I. C. R. R. Station, modern frame house, with stone basement; lot 30x118; bargain.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST your money; buy stock in the World's Fair Site Land Association; $125 secures one share in this enterprise. STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, Agents, 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
4536 LAKE-AV.
NEW MODERN RESIDENCE.
Two three-story rock-faced fronts, stone steps, etc., hardwood finish, handsome mantels, recess, side boards, butler's pantry, electric bells and lighting; containing 10 rooms; lots 22x180; unusually well built. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEXT TO CORner 69th, at $57.50. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT, LANGLEY-AV. AND 67th-st., at $42.50. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—FINE RESIDENCE, 10 rooms, all improvements, large barn; lot 54x250. (Entry 170.) J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO BARGAINS.
Few lots, 83d and Sumner, $500.
80 acres on 87th, w. South Chicago-av., $1,750.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORMAL PARK—COZY SIX-ROOM brick basement cottage and 25-ft. lot, only $2,800. Modern 9-room house, furnace, gas, Yale-st., $5,500. 67th-st., 6-room cottage and barn, near Harvard-st., $4,000; monthly payments. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—
50X130
feet frontage on Hope and Grace-avs.,
$100 PER FOOT,
for this week only. Also 200 ft. on South Park-court near Jackson Park; very cheap.
W. S. DAY & CO., 514 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. BARGAIN, NEAR 58th-st., 50x161 ft., price $150 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
FINE LOT ON DREXEL-BLVD.,
Near 47th-st., 100x200; price low. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRA BARGAIN—120 FT., S. F., ON 69th-st., near Stony Island-blvd., $25 ft. under value. Owner leaving city. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 33D-ST., 100X111 feet; price $100 per foot; a bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE

FOR SALE—BY E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st., Main Floor:
VINCENNES-AV., near 67th, 50x124; $45.
ELLIS-AV., near 57th, 24x120; e. f.
ELLIS-AV., near 60th, 50x178; e. f.
45TH, near Grand-boulevard, 50x125.
63D, near Stony Island-av., 50x150.
PRAIRIE, near 68th, only $28 foot, 25x173.
EVANS, cor. north 78th, 200x125, $28.
COTTAGE GROVE, cor., 200x125, $75.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 128 ft. north 65th, 25x125.
STATE-ST., 100 feet near 74th-st.
STATE-ST., 50 feet near 69th-st.
WABASH-AV., 100 feet near 74th-st.
CALUMET-AV., 50 and 75 feet near 79th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., corner 50 feet north of 50th-st.
RHODES-AV., cement sidewalks, water, macadamized street, 50x124, near 71st-st.
STONY ISLAND-AV., 100 feet north of 81st-st.
JEFFERSON-AV., corners north of 81st-st., 50x125; $30 foot; 240 feet north of 79th.
MADISON-AV., 48 feet north of 81st.
ADAMS-AV., corner 55 feet north of 80th-st.
ADAMS-AV., 96 feet north of 80th-st.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN BOOMER, R. 19, 107 Dearborn-st.
Michigan-av., s. of 41st, e. f., 50 or 100x161 ft.
Michigan-av., n. of 63d-st., 99x198 ft., $110.
Wabash-av., s. of 46th-st., 50x161 ft., $110.
Calumet-av., s. of 42d-st., 48x130 ft., $110.
Langley-av., n. of 49th-st., 50x125 ft., $110.
42d-st., s. of Grand-blvd., 45x120 ft., $125.
Rhodes-av., cor. 77th-st., 58x125 ft., $35.
Rhodes-av., cor. 78th-st., 100x125 ft., $35.
Elizabeth-av., cor. 80th-st., 280x125 ft., $25.
Cottage Grove-av., near 78th-st., 100x125 ft., $75.
Evans-av., nr. 47th-st., mod. flats, stone front, $7,000.

FOR SALE—ONLY $400 PER SHARE, CASH $100, balance $15 monthly. Lots selling as snaps for $500 each can be had by investing in Drexel-av. syndicate at $400 per share. This property is located at corner Drexel-av. and 85th-st., north of Dauphin Park, and the premiums of the corners will reduce the price of the inside lots to about $300, which is $200 less than the cheapest lot can be bought in vicinity. We have only 50 shares left, and then we proceed to auction. 100 per cent profit guaranteed in two months.
OESTERREICHER & KAHN, Room 13, 84 and 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN.
LUCIEN-AV., BET. 85TH AND 86TH-STS.
175x125; will divide. Price $19 per foot.
Within two blocks of CONSTANCE STATION.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
BOULEVARD-PLACE.
Lots of 100 feet, suitable for a builder to improve. Will make a fine investment.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
CORNELL-AV., NEAR 53D-ST.
50X206 FEET.
This is something choice; price $200 a foot.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
1,200 feet, 81st-st. and South Park-av.
600 feet, 81st-st. and Prairie-av.
600 feet, 81st-st. and Indiana-av.
600 feet, 81st-st. and Michigan-av.
850 feet, Prairie and Calumet-avs., 81st to 83d-sts.
300 feet, Michigan-av. and 82d-st.
1,000 feet, Wabash-av. and 81st-st.
600 feet, Michigan and Indiana-avs. and 83d-st.
ACRES.
40 at Norwood; special price this week only.
50 at Hammond; special price this week only.
Both of these are big bargains.
JOHN WEBSTER, 519 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—
A COZY HOME ON ROSALIE-COURT.
Near South Park station; 8 rooms; $5,800; a bargain.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25X150, 43D-ST., NEAR ST. LAWrence-av., s. f.; cheapest piece on street; for a few days only, at $150 ft. C. T. HASS & CO., 51, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST., 3-STORY stone front 3-flat building, with all modern improvements; a good chance to secure a home and income at same time; rents $1,600; price $12,500.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
LAKE-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.
35x125 feet.
The most desirable lot on the avenue to improve. Handsome improvements on each side.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—REYNOLDS-AV., BET. 80TH AND 81st-sts., 150 ft., east front; $35. BRYANT, SMITH & CO., 415, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SALOONKEEPERS, ATTENTION.
Lake-av., near 56th-st.: the only 25 feet offered for sale in the saloon district; 25 per cent under market if sold this week. REDPATH & POLLOCK, 519 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. CORNER, 100X161 ft., east front, north of 43d-st.; a decided bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—48X110, STONY ISLAND-BLVD., BEtween 71st and 72d-sts., at $95. C. T. HASS & CO., 51, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
LEXINGTON-AV., E. F., NEAR 55TH-ST.
100x164 feet.
Will sell this below market price.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NINE CORNERS ON STONY ISLAND, south of 67th. THOMPSON & BRANDENBURG, 806 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—COMMERCIAL-AV. LOT, E. F.; VERY cheap if sold in a few days. REED BROS., Suite 416 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NEAR JACKSON PARK.
A BARGAIN.
55TH-ST., 50X93 FEET TO ALLEY.
R. B. COOPER, 89 MADISON-ST., ROOM 18.

FOR SALE
LEXINGTON-AV., COR. 65TH-ST.,
Lot 98x125.
QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE of 10 rooms; also nice barn; everything complete for a suburban home. Will exchange for a medium price flat building or improved property. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S FAIR PROPERTY—CHOICE vacant property half block from Jackson Park. Would exchange for good flat building on South Side. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—NEAR 43D AND COTtage Grove-av.—Several new 2-story 2-flat buildings, at prices ranging from $6,000 to $10,000. A good way to buy a home and have an income.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—
Two desirable lots on 61st, near Morgan-st.; price $1,200 for both, easy terms.
D. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—69TH-ST. CORNER, BET. CENTER st. and Ashland-av., at a bargain. GEORGE M. SCHMIDT, 419 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—5 THREE-STORY FRAME FLAT houses, new, on Emerald-av., near 52d-st.; $3,800; $1,000 cash, balance in small monthly payments.
UNITED STATES LOAN SYNDICATE, 310 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—WENTWORTH-AV., south of 63d-st., 110x186; choice property; worth $300 per foot, will sell for $20,000.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME, 6 ROOMS AND bath, new, on Laflin-st., Englewood; cost $3,000, will sell at $2,300; $500 down, balance of $1,800 at $25 per month, or will carry $1,300 as straight loan.
BARNES, 310 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—YALE-ST., NEAR 71ST 49x132 ft., at $63; s. e. cor. Stewart-av. and 76th-st. 100x160 ft. at $65. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—N. E. CORNER HALsted and 62d-sts., 133x125; good site for stores and flats; price $125 per foot.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$175 PR. FOOT BUYS 25 FEET, WITH building, Halsted, near 22d-st.; 79th and Halsted, sold for $150 per foot. GEO. M. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM BRICK HOUSES IN AUBURN Park, $5,500; easy payments.
J. T. JUDD, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—8-ROOM HOUSE, on Stewart-av., near 66th-st. Easy terms.
JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LOTS $450.
CRAWFORD.
Five miles from the Court-House.
One of Chicago's prettiest suburbs.
BUY A LOT.
Frame houses can be built.
You will be only two minutes' walk from the station.
Close to one of the finest public schools in the city.
Call at the office and we will take you out and show them.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
FREE EXCURSION SUNDAY, FEB. 22,
TO SOUTH OAK PARK.
Lots, 25x125; a few corners left; prices, $300 to $400; easy payments. Free tickets at our office or sent upon application by mail.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER, 163 Randolph-st.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 DEARborn-st.
New one and one-half story brick houses, Norwood-av., one block west of Humboldt Park, $1,800.
New two-story brick houses and flats, Dickey-av., two blocks west of Humboldt Park, $3,300.
Lots between North-av. and Division-st., just west of Humboldt Park, $550.
All these on easy monthly payments, with cash payment of about 10 per cent on value.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—WE HAVE LOTS AT Irving Park, 2½ blocks from station, 50 ft. by 144 69-100 ft., and 40 ft by 173 6-100 ft. best located in the park; price $600 to $650; also we have Montrose lots in bunches of 5 to 10 or singly, ranging in price from $275 to $350. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 612, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE LOTS IN JEFFERSON AT the small figure of $150 to $200, on easy terms; good transportation. Now is your time while they are cheap. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 612, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD-AV., BET. SCHOOL and Stewart, south front vacant lot 25x125 feet. A bargain. Price, $2,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

150 ft., e. f., Evanston-av	cheap
50 ft., cor. Lawrence-av	cheap
82 ft., s. f., Lawrence-av	$25
100 ft., w. f., Linden-st	25
75 ft., South Court-st	23

CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—DAKIN-ST., BUENA PARK, EAST OF Sheffield-av., south front elegant frame dwelling of 8 rooms; lot 40x120. Price, $5,250.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY IN SOUTH Evanston.

JUDSON-AV., 11-room house, lot 100x175 ft	$5,500
FOREST-AV., 8-room cottage, lot 50x175 ft	3,250
LEE-ST., 9-room house, lot 40x100 ft	[illegible]
WESLEY-AV., 7-room house, lot 100x175 ft	3,500
HERMAN, 7-room house, lot 40x182 ft	5,000
RIDGE-PL., 7-room house, lot 50x175 ft	2,300
MAPLE-AV., 9-room house, lot 50x175 ft	5,500
JUDSON-AV., 12-room house, lot 50x100 ft	8,000
HINMAN-AV., 10-room house, lot 55x183 ft	7,500
HINMAN-AV., 10-room house, lot 40x182 ft	8,000
RIDGE-AV., 4 acres with fine 11-room house, ripe for subdivision; a bargain at the price; price	25,000

Also several new houses with all modern conveniences, ranging from $5,000 to $7,500, on favorable terms, and VACANT LOTS in the FINEST portions of SOUTH EVANSTON.
O. F. GIBBS, 516, 85 Dearborn-st.
BRANCH OFFICE, DUCAT BLOCK, SOUTH EVANSTON.

FOR SALE—
RIVERSIDE, ON C., B. & Q. R'Y.
Only 23 minutes' ride.
45 trains daily.
All lots 100x200 to 300 feet deep.
A few 50-ft. lots.
600 acres shaded park property.
20 miles of winding boulevards.
Sewers, gas and water pipe laid.
An ideal home spot.
Lots $15 to $60 per foot.
Free transportation. Call at office.
C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON AND VICINITY.
We make a specialty of EVANSTON and NORTH SHORE property.
Can offer some bargains in homes and choice building sites along shore from Evanston to Fort Sheridan. RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE LARGE TWO-STORY AND cellar brick house, completely finished; stone foundations, with frame stable and an acre of choice land about it; choice large trees; streets on three sides; buildings front east; one of the best locations in Wheaton, Ill.; within five minutes' walk of the station on Chicago and Northwestern railway; less than one hour's ride from Chicago. Apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROGERS PARK—
SHERIDAN-DRIVE lots at $60 per ft.
PRATT-AV. lots at $35 to $50 per ft.
COLUMBIA-AV. lots at $20 to $50 per ft.
SHERWIN-AV. lots at $35 to $40 per ft.
CORNER BRYAN AND MAPLE-AVS., at $35 per ft.
JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—$3,000—MODERN RESIDENCE AND lot 50x150, Morgan Park; a bargain.
J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK-yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $350 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle, Room 4.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MORGAN PARK ONLY $225; payable $2 per week; no advance payment; free excursion every Saturday. C. H. STODDART, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL HOUSES WITH large grounds on Sheridan Road running back to the lake at Winnetka; also vacant lots.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST BERWYN AND LA Vergne lots at $250, on easiest terms.
CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT LAKE FOREST.
One of the finest and best located homes in this fashionable suburb; large grounds; price $10,000; bargain. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE LAND ASSOCIATION—Now forming for purchase of an acre tract, beautifully situated, at Riverside; C., B. & Q. Ry. through the center; 45 trains daily; 25 minutes' ride; new depot; graded streets; shares $500 each; $125 down, balance easy; one share equals 3 lots. For plats and particulars apply to CHARLES T. GILBERT, Secy., Room 540 Rookery Building.

FOR SALE—
A few shares left in South Evanston syndicate, only $225 per share, representing a lot, $25 cash, balance $10 monthly. OESTERREICHER & KAHN, Room 13, 84 and 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$200 DOWN—GEM OF A HOUSE, NINE rooms, rich papered; well; cistern; 37½-ft. lot; close to depot, in live suburb of Clyde; 20 minutes out on "Q." Balance $25 monthly. OWNER, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
JACKSON PARK AND SOUTH SIDE ACRES.
10-acre tract on 75th-st.
5-acre tract on 75th-st.
4-acre tract on Stony Island-blvd., near 73d-st.
8-acre tract on 79th-st.
20-acre tract on 79th-st.
40-acre tract on 79th-st.
5-acre tract on 79th-st.
10-acre tract on 87th-st., Stony Island frontage.
10-acre tract on 87th-st.
10-acre tract on 88th-st.
10-acre tract on 89th-st.
5-acre tract on 88th-st.
115-acre tract on 87th-st.
Large list of Fernwood and Washington Heights acres.
These tracts are all located east of Cottage Grove-av., convenient to superior transportation of the Illinois Central, Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne, and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.
WEST SIDE ACRES.
40 acres in Section 35, in the city limits, 4 miles from Court-House; $500 per acre under market.
5 acres adjoining Western-av.-blvd., near Oakley-av.
12½ acres Town of Proviso, ½ mile from No. Pac. purchase; this is a snap.
Chicago Real Estate & Investment Co., 108 Dearborn-st., cor. Washington.
Telephone 2966. Main Floor.

FOR SALE—
ACRES.
10 acres, Robey and 52d-sts.; the best bargain in Chicago; subdivides into 86 lots; railroad frontage at rear; at present prices of lots money can be doubled; only $3,000 per acre.
11 acres at 112th-st., South Chicago; a great bargain; $1,250 per acre.
5¼ acres, 74th and Laflin-sts.; splendid railway facilities; divides into 51 full lots; very cheap; only $3,000 per acre.
The best tract at Longwood and Beverly Hills, on the ridge; thickly wooded; a party improving and subdividing can make $100,000 profit; only $2,750 per acre for this week.
20 lots on Prospect-av. and Charles-st., near Longwood Depot; a great bargain; only $15 per foot.
OWNER, Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND SMALL ACRE TRACTS, near depots, on C. and N. W. R. R., north of the city, 10 to 80 acres, $400 per acre and upwards. J. H. KEELER & CO., 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—
2¼ acres adjoining Kenilworth, including riparian rights.
First-class property at a bargain.
H. G. GRIFFITH, Room 5, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HAMMOND ACRES AT A BARGAIN—20 acres on a section line at $500 per acre; adjoining acres are held at $1,000 per acre; your money will be doubled in less than a year. Apply to L. F. C. SCHMIDT, 604 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—CICERO ACRES—3, 5, 10, 15, OR 20 acres, near crossing C. B. and Q. and I. C. R. R.; $2,000 to $2,500 per acre; ripe for subdivision.
D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, N. E. COR. 83D-ST. AND Johnson-av., at $1,500.
5 acres, n. w. cor. 69th and Blanchard-av., at $2,400.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
1 acre corner West 14th-st., Franklin-av. This is a nice corner to make 10 lots, and a great bargain at $3,000.
H. G. GRIFFITH, R. 5, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES NEAR ELMHURST; RIPE for subdivision; frontage on Lake and Madison-sts.; two railroads run through this tract; a fortune in this at $200 per acre. Room 206, 112 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES.
100 acres at a bargain in Proviso; railroad divides the property; good location for a depot. Address OWNER, E 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—8 ACRES AT AUBURN, ONLY $2,550 per acre; 7 acres 79th-st., west of Auburn, $1,500 per acre. J. H. KEELER & CO., 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—
Cor. Chicago and Western-avs., 5-acre block, 50 lots; 4 street frontages.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN WORTH, NEAR PROposed electric railway on 95th-st., $600; 15 acres in Cicero, near Stickney Tract, at $1,200.
ALEX. H. GUNN, 79 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—40-ACRE TRACTS NEAR BLUE Island and Harvey, $400 and $500 per acre. J. H. KEELER & CO., 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 6⅔ ACRES AT WEST Auburn; will make 60 lots; I offer this block for $20,000; terms ¼ or ⅓ cash.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES.
35 acres in Thornton, fronting Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, can be retailed at an immense profit and sold to workmen in the adjoining brickyard; come quick. This is a bargain; property lies within 3 blocks from depot; price, $450 per acre. Address Owner, E 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT HAMMOND, 30 ACRES, ONLY $350 per acre; worth $500. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—150 ACRES OF LAND ADJOINING the depot and Columbia Park; cheap if taken at once. Inquire of the owner, J. H. BANKS, Willow Springs, Ill.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK FRONTING 79TH-ST. that will pay a handsome profit to subdivide. No agents need answer. For further particulars address E 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
40 ACRES
At Clyde, on the C. B. and Q. R. R. and new line of Illinois Central R. R., within 2 minutes' walk of station on both roads; fine high land and a beautiful piece for subdivision; has nearly 750 feet frontage on Ogden-av. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40, 80, OR 160 ACRES JUST SOUTH OF Tolleston, Ind., on railroad, near station; all high and dry and a bargain for immediate subdivision; no brokers. Apply to OWNER, E 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—66⅔ ACRES AT HARVEY HAVING A frontage on Ashland-av. and adjoining Ill. Cent. R. R.; the greatest bargain on the market today. For further particulars address JULIUS WAHL, 48, 115 Dearborn-st., Exclusive Agent. Tel. 1378.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN Illinois, at Spring Bluff, near the Wisconsin State line, near St. Paul and Northwestern R. Rs.; has 50 acres of woodland which will cut 4,000 to 5,000 cords of wood and 100 acres tillable soil, with choice fruit trees, good house, and farm buildings. Fine mineral spring on premises. Price $150 per acre.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE — CALIFORNIA fruit, grain, stock ranches. Send stamp for catalogue. W. H. MATTHEWS & CO., 5½ Kearney-st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE—ONLY 10 MORE 20-ACRE LOTS IN Turnbull County, California; raisin land; cultivation money only required; price of land from crops; stamp for pamphlet. 308 Rialto, Chicago.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 700 ACRES in Cook County, Illinois, on the line of the Wabash railway; all cultivated land, high and dry; two dwellings, barns, sheds, and outbuildings; in first-rate condition; can be bought at a great bargain. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made.
HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CLIENTS WITH CASH TO buy equities in flats and business property; must be bargains. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington-st. and 582 W. Madison.

WANTED—PIECE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY on W. Madison-st.; $25,000 to $30,000; west of Halsted; will give cash and clear vacant on South Side. THOS. CLUCK, 32, 92 La Salle-st.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS FOR CUSTOMERS—For quick sales list your Chicago real estate with HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY OR suburban property from the owners; we have many purchasers for North, South, or West Side property. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn, S. W. cor. Washington-st.

WANTED—THE BEST BARGAIN BETWEEN 39th and 79th and east of State; vacant or improved; money ready. T. C. RIVERA, 908 Tacoma.

WANTED—A HOUSE OR VACANT LOT AT once on Park-av., Fulton or Walnut-st., from Robey-st. to Western-av., from owners. Address D 173, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A RESIDENCE CONTAINing 12 or 14 rooms situated in any of the choice locations of the city or suburbs. Address D 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NICE MODERN HOUSE ON THE North Side, or in Lake View, from $6,000 to $9,000. Address E 80, Tribune office

WANTED—A CHOICE INVESTMENT; $20,000 TO $30,000; corner preferred; must pay 10 per cent gross; have party ready to buy for cash. E. E. THARP & CO., 87 Washington-st

WANTED—LOTS, ANY PART OF CITY; MONEY ready for bargains. "Come quick." JOHN F. STONE & CO., 713, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—50-FOOT CORNER OR 100 FEET INside; best that $60 to $100 a foot will buy; South Side only. Must be a bargain.
JOHN WEBSTER, 519 Chamber Commerce.

WANTED—TO INVEST $10,000 TO $25,000 IN BUSINESS PROPERTY (improved or vacant) on any good RETAIL BUSINESS STREET, South or West. Address B 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD 10-ROOM HOUSE; MODERN; south 35th, east of Cottage Grove; about $7,000. THOS. CLUCK, 32, 92 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—MODERN FLAT building for $10,000 to $15,000, in Hyde Park, east of Cottage Grove-av.; can make quick sale if suited. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—5 OR 10 ACRES FOR SUBDIVISION; must have good railroad accommodations. Address B 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMER—20 OR MORE LOTS south of 75th-st., east of Stony Island; must be bargain; owners only. CLARK & POTTINGER, 25, 116 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FOR A SPECIAL CLIENT, SMALL modern flat in good residence location; North or South Side; price about $12,000.
RHODES BROS. & CO., 415 Home Ins. Bldg.

WANTED—TWO 50-FOOT LOTS IN OAK PARK; from owners only. J. W. WATERMAN & CO., 71, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—50 OR 100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-blvd., between 41st and 47th-sts. E 32, Tribune.

WANTED—
Lot on Lexington-av., between 63d and 65th-sts.; 50 feet; all assessments paid; easy terms. Address E 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE, MORGAN PARK; MUST BE a bargain; immediate; answers should contain fullest particulars. Address E 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—FARM, 300 TO 600 ACRES, 50 MILES or less from Chicago, suitable for stock-raising; must be well-watered and have railway facilities; would like it on river or with some special advantages aside from farming land.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, SOUTH SIDE RESIdence, 8 to 10 rooms; customer waiting. THOMSON & BRANDENBURG, 806 Tacoma Bldg.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 5 TO 10 ACRES south of Rogers Park, east of N. W. R. R., for special customer; quick buyer. Owners only call. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 116 La Salle-st.

WANTED—RESIDENCES ON MICHIGAN-BLVD., Indiana-av., or Prairie-av., or Drexel-blvd., for customers; price from $8,000 to $25,000; can make quick sales. REA, MENDEL & CO., 42 Rookery Rotunda. Tel. 4927.

WANTED—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY. We have a client who wishes to invest from $50,000 to $300,000 in a fee subject to 99 years' lease. REED BROS., Suite 416 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—QUIET ADVERTISING FREE FOR owners listing here; estates managed. LOOMIS, 39 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CLEAR VACANT, OLD LIMITS, South; will build flats, etc.; secure owner (good price) by mortgage on building and lots. E 12, Tribune.

WANTED—WE HAVE $500,000 TO INVEST IN central fee subject to 99 year leases; might cut it up into smaller amounts. GETCHELL, BARNES & CO., 407 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—FROM OWNER—IMMEDIATELY—50 feet on South Chicago-av., 79th, 75th, [illegible] east of State or Cottage Grove-av., south of 75th-st. W. S. DAY & CO., 514 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—$1,500 TO $2,500 HOUSE BET. 35TH AND 63d, Michigan-av. and Halsted-st.; $300 down, bal. monthly. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Clear, $3,000 lot, west 48th-st., Chicago, for farm in Illinois or Indiana; latter preferred.
ALSO
Fine hotel near Kankakee, completely furnished and now running, for $6,000 of Chicago improved or vacant.
ALSO
A1 200-acre farm, all improved, in Illinois, near Chicago, $60 per acre, and fine 12-room frame house in Sterling, Ill., for Chicago improved or vacant.
J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM FOR HOUSE and lot on South Side, near Illinois Central Ry. REED BROS., Suite 416 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR EXCHANGE—$11,000 EQUITY IN ONE OF the best paying hotels in Michigan for Chicago vacant or improved or good farm.
J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—TIMBER AND COAL LANDS in West Virginia for merchandise or Western lands. Address E 9, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—WELL-RENTED STORE AND flat building, Canalport-av., $7,500, for [illegible] property, South Side; residence or flat building or vacant; will mortgage back. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MODERN STYLE RESIDENCE of eleven rooms, South Side for vacant [illegible] Address E 35, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK FARM OR CITY PROPerty for stock of groceries. Address Lock Box [illegible], Milford, Ill.

WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY OF 160 ACRES FINE Missouri land for diamonds, or what have you? Address E 34, Tribune office.

WHO WANTS A NICE FARM 320 ACRES IN Minnesota; 8 lots near Hammond in Cook County; new 8-r. houses near Cottage Grove-av.; what have you to exchange for real estate. E 86, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent, in large and small amounts.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LIBERAL LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE can be obtained by applying to E. RUBOVITS, Secretary of the Republic Loan and Building Association, 130 Randolph-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT.
MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN large and small amounts at 5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT.
LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st., Rooms [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IMproved South Side property. Building loans made.
JOHN WEBSTER, 519 Chamber Commerce.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate at 5½ per cent, 6 per cent, and 7 per cent. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 and 157 Washington and 582 Madison.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGE paper at lowest rates. J. S. SMITH, Room [illegible], Washington-st.

OWN A HOME.
If you have $300 to $1,000 we will furnish the lot and build a house to suit, or will loan you $1,000 to $10,000 to buy or build and take it back in small monthly payments, about equal to the rent.
THE UNITED STATES LOAN SYNDICATE, 310 Opera-House Building.

PARTY HAVING FROM $20,000 TO $30,000 TO loan on first-mortgage real-estate security and good rate of interest should address A B 152, Tribune office.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 630. 171 La Salle-st.

$2,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security at market rates.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS; low rate of interest; in sums to suit, on Chicago real estate.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON LIFE-INSURANCE POLICIES; BANKS bought. Address P.-O. Box 665.

FINANCIAL.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made from $1 to $1,000 on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, etc. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call at Heyman's Collateral Loan Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR-ner Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; SAME bought. HODGE & KNOX, 70 Adams Express Bldg.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST. "GROUND FLOOR."

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.
"GROUND FLOOR."

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY OF DETROIT MICH. Authorized cash capital $20,000,000. Issues installment stock payable in monthly installments. Makes loans upon real estate; payable, principal and interest, in monthly installments. For particular information inquire of M. R. BARNARD, Manager, 2b Chicago Opera-House.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BANKERS—FUNDS UP to $10,000 wanted as required; good interest and security. Address D 168, Tribune office.

WILL PAY 10 PER CENT FOR $1,500; GILT-EDGE chattel security. Address E 60, Tribune office.

YOU CAN BORROW MONEY FROM GEO. WRIGHT IN ANY AMOUNT FROM $50 TO $500 ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, OR ANY GOOD SECURITY, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES AND ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS. ALL BUSINESS IS STRICTLY PRIVATE. GEO. WRIGHT, 69 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 29.

$10,000 REGULAR LIFE-INSURANCE—$20; examination free; give age. E 54, Tribune.

$50,000 TO LOAN, IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT, on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, notes secured by mortgage, or any good collateral, at reasonable rates of interest. If you want to borrow any money call and see us. W. G. PRESS & CO., 2 Sherman-st., opp. Board of Trade.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION—47X 153 or 100x153, on best corner in the city for apartment building or hotel; easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.

50x100, 75x100, 100x100 } Harrison, near Desplaines-st.
272x100, 100x126, 150x126, 250x126, 2,400x126 } Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. systems and Taylor-st. Can give any terms wanted.

Address owner. (Tel. 2737)
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

WANTED—CHEAP COTTAGE ON WEST SIDE, north of Chicago-av., to move. Address E 31, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN BY INVESTING $2,500 can double his money in six months and get a salary of $125 a month.

AN OFFICE MAN BY LOANING EMPLOYER $2,500 can get interest and salary and a share in profits amounting to $7,500 a year.

A BARBER CAN BUY ON EASY TERMS A DOWN-town 6-chair shop and bath business.

AN OLD HYDE PARK CIGAR BUSINESS FOR $2,800, clearing $200 a month; smaller stand on 35th-st. for $400.

W. T. COLLINS, Licensed Broker, 142 Dearborn-st.

AN EMINENT CHIROPODIST, WITH BUSINESS elsewhere requiring his attention, will sell his well-located and equipped Chicago office at a sacrifice and teach purchaser the profession; this is a rare chance for an intelligent man or woman with a few hundred dollars to get into a lucrative professional business. Address E 45, Tribune office.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS with more work than they can do would give a practical man an unusual bargain; $500 to $8,000 required. HASKALL, 134 Van Buren-st., 4th floor.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE OPENING FOR A good live business-man to invest $5,000; can draw salary for services; absolute security for double the amount; rare opportunity.
WILLIAMS & LATIMER,
1008 Opera-House.

A YOUNG MAN WITH $350 CAN OBTAIN AN INterest in a paying office business. CUTLER INVESTMENT CO., 1104 Owings Bldg.

A GOOD MAN WITH A FEW THOUSAND DOLlars and services can obtain a half interest in a good and profitable business; will bear investigation; death of partner cause of opening. Apply at American Patentees' Promotion Co., 152 and 154 Lake-st.

A STOCK OF FURNITURE AND GENERAL household goods for sale at much less than inventory prices; store is in good location and cheap rent if purchaser desires to continue business. Apply 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

AT GOLSEN'S, 912 TACOMA BUILDING, TWENty years' established manufacturing business; large wholesale trade; doing splendid; reason given; $12,000.

CAPITAL WANTED—A MAN AS PARTNER IN first-class theatrical enterprise; must have fifteen hundred dollars; only those meaning business address E 42, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR STOCKS OF DRY GOODS, clothing, shoes; confidential. D 114, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FINE-PAYING RESTAURANT, WITH bar, centrally located, square from Court-House; average daily receipts $150.
C. H. THOMPSON & CO.,
806 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE ON WEST TAYlor-st.; good horse and wagon; has a trade of $300 a month; can be bought for $650.
PALMER & MILLER,
Room 85, 185 Dearborn-st.

GREAT SALE OF CIGARS, TOBACCOS, AND pipes, being retailed at jobbers' prices; the smoker's opportunity; investigate if you want bargains. R. W. SWEET, 279 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT SACRIFICE; FINE STOCK of fancy and staple groceries; grand opening for continued business; no reasonable cash offer refused; no commission, 625 63d-st., Englewood.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE, SOUTH SIDE, DOING $35 a day cash; $5,000. Address E 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATED AND PAYING double basement restaurant on South Side; four years' lease from May 1. Address E 43, Tribune.

FOR SALE—$600—A GROCERY AND MEAT MARket; 2 horses and wagons; good trade; investigate this. MOONEY & CO., 182 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS BUSINESS, MOVING FURniture, etc.; trucks, horses; 23 stations; price $2,500; established 9 years. Address E 53, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A DOWN-TOWN SALOON, NEAR Court-House; 5 years' lease; $2,250 if taken at once. The Wheeler-Fletcher Co., 314 Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSIness; wholesale and retail; large trade; $4,500 required. The Wheeler-Fletcher Co., 314 Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—THE BEST GROCERY IN THE CITY. McDONOUGH, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

IF YOU WANT A SALOON, GROCERY STORE, meat market, cigar, or confectionery store or a rooming house it will pay you to call on us before buying.
PALMER & MILLER,
Room 85, 185 Dearborn-st.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—DOING A THRIVING business; come and investigate; good reasons for selling. Address E 10, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR GOOD FARM NEAR CHIcago or city property, stock general merchandise, inventory $4,000. Address B B 180, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WHO IS A GOOD PRACtical plumber to start in business and to furnish experience; good chance. Address E 3, Tribune.

WILL SELL THE RIGHT FOR THE WESTERN States in a new and attractive hardware novelty (patented); no better chance in Chicago. Address E 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS address and not afraid of work, who can invest from $300 to $500 in a first-class business and take position as salesman either in city or on the road. Address P.-O. Box 666, Chicago.

WANTED—BUSINESS-MAN WITH $2,000 AS manager of branch house; fine salaried position. KELLY, 21 La Salle, 3d floor.

WANTED—PARTY TO INVEST $10,000 IN STONE business at Denver showing 25 per cent profit; well secured. R. E. PENDARVIS, 35, 99 Washington.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR A CLEAR FARM OR merchandise, fine new store with two 7-room flats above; will rent for $75 per month; price $12,000; incumbrance $6,887, due 4 years. B R 124, Tribune.

WANTED—GOOD OFFICE-MEN WITH $3,500, $15,000, and $25,000 to take position in good firms. THOS. CLUCK, 33, 92 La Salle-st.

$4,500 WILL BUY A BIG AND WELL-ESTABlished liquor store if taken soon; $3,500 only wanted presently. Apply at 229 West Indiana-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH CLEAR record having a good manufacturing business wants a straight, honest man as partner with $2,500 to $3,000; want to increase the business; will guarantee 8 per cent and moderate salary as bookkeeper if desired. Address E 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN with $10,000 to $15,000 by established (12 years) manufacturer. Best of references given and required. Address E 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HALF interest in a well established and well paying undertaking business; object, to extend business; must have $800; no experience needed. 164 La Salle-st., Room 13.

WANTED—SPECIAL PARTNER WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, by manufacturer employing 35 hands; good interest guaranteed. Address E 24, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN WITH $5,000 cash as partner in real estate and merchandise. Address E 78, Tribune office.

$4,000—WANTED—ACTIVE PARTNER WITH this amount to extend an established business in supplies for builders, plumbers, tinners, and hardware dealers; will stand thorough investigation; best reference given and required. Address E 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MODERN BROWNstone dwelling, 9 rooms, elegantly furnished; near 35th-st., convenient to I. C. trains and cable; rent $1,800. Address A V 138, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR A term of years if desired; first-class and modern in every respect; location unexceptionable. Apply at Room 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOME MODERN HOUSE, 2612 Indiana-av., with lot 30x160 ft. and brick barn, for 1 or 3 years; possession March 1.
MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TO STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY beautifully furnished house on Lake Park-av., south of 29th-st.; thoroughly modern; very reasonable rent; owner must leave the city.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—3636 LAKE-AV.—BEAUTIFUL 11-room house overlooking lake; furniture for sale.

FOR RENT—MODERN HOUSE; CONVENiences; steam and cable cars; possession March 1. 3248 Rhodes-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE—NORTH ADA-ST., near Randolph, 11 rooms, closets, large bath, etc., all modern; large 2-story brick barn; possession March 1, 1891.
JACKSON & JACKSON,
457 West Lake-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FRANK WELLS, 187 LA SALLE-ST.—Modern brick residence, 7 bedrooms; brick barn; corner lot, 86x125; possession can be given at once.

TO RENT—370 EAST OHIO-ST. 3-STORY AND basement and subcellar; 16 rooms; all large and light. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—AN APARTMENT BUILDING OF 36 rooms near Jackson Park; will give five-year lease. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 53d-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—9-ROOM HOUSE; all modern improvements; good barn; immediate possession; $40 per month. Address B., 215 S. Clinton-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN FIVE ROOM FLATS at 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av., with janitor service; also large two story and basement barn in rear, 24 stalls. Apply to janitor at building or
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 5559 TO 5563 WENTWORTH-AV.—Choice 6-room flats; bath, gas, mantles, speaking tubes, shades, etc.; convenient to cable and steam-cars; agent on premises from 3 to 5 p. m.; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ON SECOND FLOOR, 4-ROOM FLAT, with bath and range, in Hodges Building, corner Indiana-av. and 22d-st.; first-class elevator and janitor service. Apply to L. M. HODGES, 26, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT, 232 MICHIgan-av.

TO RENT—ON THE SECOND FLOOR, 4-ROOM flat, with bath and range, in Hodges' Building, cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.; first-class elevator and janitor service. L. M. HODGES, 26, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 4 ROOMS AND BATH, ALL modern improvements, 2200 State-st.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT BROWN STONE-FRONT 7-room flat; parlors furnished in oxidized silver and copper; Groveland-av., near 32d-st.; $75. JAY DWIGGINS & CO., 409 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL SIX-ROOM FLAT IN the "Ivanhoe," 35th-st., between Ellis and Cottage Grove-avs; steam heat, janitor, dumb-waiters, ice-boxes, and sideboards, curtain poles and shades. Apply at building.

West Side.

TO RENT—
4-room flat, 10 Morgan-st. $14.50
5-room flat, 10 Morgan-st. 18.50
6-room flat, 278 W. Randolph-st. 27.50
Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat E, 274 Randolph-st., or V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 7-ROOM FLAT; EVery modern convenience; well lighted; good neighborhood; rent $25. Call at 1029 Adams-st.

TO RENT—344 MILWAUKEE-AV., FLAT OF SIX rooms; $30.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT; $25 MONTH. 475 S. Oakley-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE SIX-ROOM FLAT; MODERN. 186 Erie-st.; $25.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM APARTMENT IN the "Rosalie," cor. 57th-st. and Rosalie-ct.; steam heat and janitor service supplied.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE UNFURnished rooms in the vicinity of 20th-st. and Prairie-av.; location pleasant and rent moderate. Address B 107, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM, CLOSET, GAS, BATH; $10 month; Prairie-av., near 22d-st.; private house. Address D 140, Tribune office.

TO RENT—259 MICHIGAN-AV., ONE LARGE, well-appointed room; also single room.

TO RENT—THE ARGYLE, MICHIGAN-AV. AND Jackson-st., large front room. Flat 24.

TO RENT—194 MICHIGAN-AV. (BEAURIVAGE)—Flat 2—Front corner room, nicely furnished.

TO RENT—LARGE, FINELY FURNISHED front room for one or two gentlemen, with or without board; elegant table. 1925 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1423 WABASH-AV., NICELY FURnished room; gas, bath, furnace heat.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS in Columbia Block, No. 4104 Cottage Grove-av.; steam heat, hot water, bath, etc.; reasonable rent. Call at Flat L.

North Side.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INdiana-st., newly furnished, steam heat, hot water baths free; $3 weekly; transients, 50c; restaurant by Compagnon, late of Chicago Club; table board $1 per day; table d'hote, 50c; turkish baths, 50c.

TO RENT—326 EAST INDIANA-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, single and en suite, to gentlemen; house newly furnished and decorated; modern conveniences; under new management.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and small room adjoining, suitable for three gentlemen. 155 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT parlor, American family, near The Virginia; will serve breakfast and dinner, $3.50 per week. Address E 64, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, COMPLETEly furnished; location good. 40 South Center-av.

TO RENT—ASHLAND-BLVD.—ELEGANTLY FURnished front alcove to gentleman and wife; private family. References desired. D 166, Tribune.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with private family, suitable for two gentlemen, with or without board, near Hyde Park station Ill. Central Ry. Address X 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—
STATE-ST.,
bet. Washington and Madison-sts.,
store, basement, and 2d floor.
40 feet front.
Lease 3 or 5 years from May 1, 1892. Address A V 129, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SOUTHWEST CORner Lake and Dearborn-sts., stores and basements now occupied by the Gas company, Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 38 Dearborn-st., together or separate. Apply to W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES ON QUINCY-ST., BET. La Salle and Fifth-av., in new Rand-McNally Bldg. JOHN H. BOGUE, Agent, 166 Adams.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 5559 TO 5563 WENTworth-av.; fine opening for drugs, boots and shoes, hardware, etc.; agent on premises from 3 to 5 p. m. daily; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—68 LAKE-ST., NEAR State-st., store and basement, 20X80. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 211 E. 22d-st., just west of State-st.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CLARK-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN, from May 1, four-story building, 44x90; three-year lease. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 778 TO 784 S. Halsted-st., from May 1.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—676 LARRABEE-ST., STORE AND basement.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND REtail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing (new) for restaurant and boarding house on Lake-av., near World's Fair Grounds. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 53d-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—3 SPLENDID MAIN-floor offices at 167 Washington-st.; also others at 127 La Salle-st. See rent cards at both places.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN 20 OFFICE BUILDings. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

TO RENT—2200 STATE-ST., DOCTOR'S OFFICE; hardwood finish, and water.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT OFFICE; ALSO 3-ROOM flat. DR. DAY, Dentist, 167 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED OFFICE, modern building; furniture for sale. D 156, Tribune.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING ON WEST MADISON-ST., 40x110 ft., with elevators, steam heat, and all improvements; rent moderate. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, 4 STORIES and basement, with engine and boiler. Inquire at No. 10 South Desplaines-st.; up-stairs.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x65; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 2 basement rooms, 45x55; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance.
WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—BY VAN VLISSINGEN, 44 AND 46 W. Adams-st.—
Part or all of two-story building, with or without steam power and heating apparatus.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—84 TO 88 FRANKLIN-ST., 4-STORY AND basement building, from May 1.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 300 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings; all modern improvements; also buildings 221 to 227 Kinzie-st., 80x100; whole or in part; concrete floors in basement; also basements and flats. Apply to owner.
THOMAS MACKIN,
276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING SUITABLE FOR manufacturing, wholesale business, or storage; elevators, engine, boilers, etc.
RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPACE WITH POWER FOR PRINTers and light manufacturers; 148-154 Monroe st. JOHN H. BOGUE, Agent, 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—
HOUSES, FLATS, STORES, OFFICE BUILDINGS.
TO OWNERS OF THE ABOVE: WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE. WE HAVE THE APPLICANTS, AND CAN RENT PROPERTY OF ANY DESCRIPTION, REASONABLE IN PRICE, WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 43D-ST.,
119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

WANTED—TO RENT—RENTS TO COLLECT and property to manage in any part of the city.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
155 Washington-st.
582 W. Madison-st., Main Floor. Open evenings.

WANTED—TO RENT—
Houses and flats in all parts of Chicago. I have twice the inquiry that I can supply. Owners or exclusive agents please send in lists. A. GRAY,
77 Clark-st., main floor,
Opposite Court-House.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN 6 OR 7 ROOM house between Taylor and Lake-sts., west of Ashland-av. Address D 137, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—
HOUSES, FLATS, STORES, OFFICES, AND BUILDINGS.
TO OWNERS OF ABOVE WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE. WE HAVE THE APPLICANTS AND CAN RENT PROPERTY OF ANY DESCRIPTION WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 43D-ST.,
119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 5 OR 6 ROOM FLAT. South Side, near I. C. and cable trains; possession March 1; state location and rent. E 19, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE AND DESK room in desirable office building. E 65, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BETWEEN 24TH AND 35th-sts. and east of State, house of 8 to 10 rooms, with good barn, rent not to exceed $50 per month; possession at once. Address E 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES, LOFTS, OFfices, residences, and flats; a large inquiry. General management of property solicited.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO.,
407 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE FOR real-estate business, near Court-House; moderate rent; at once. Address CULVER, Room 1, 153 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE on three years' lease, near Indiana-av. and 18th-st. Address with particulars E 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND WIFE, 1, 2, or 3 rooms furnished complete for light housekeeping; must be cheap; respectable neighborhood; and few minutes' walk from Dearborn Station; Michigan or Wabash-av. preferred. Address E 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT EVANSTON AND ON the North Side, near Lincoln Park, a number of high-class residences for occupancy from May 1, 1891. Owners address EDWIN READ & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

5 AND 6 E. WASHINGTON-ST., DEARBORN BUILDing, two blocks from Palmer House—Gentlemen will find pleasant, richly furnished rooms and first-class table for $9 a week; elevator and steam heat.

10 EAST 16TH-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room, with board, near I. C. R. R. depot.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS GENTLEman's boarding-house; terms reasonable; excellent service; reference.

1434 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT 6—PRIVATE FAMily; two gentlemen; no other boarders.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ALCOVE and other rooms for gentlemen, with board.

1804 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED MEdium-sized rooms, with board, for gentlemen only; references.

2250 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE, MAGnificently furnished, with superior board.

2548 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed room, with hot and cold water; suitable for married couple or two gentlemen who are willing to pay for first-class accommodations. Ref.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—BEAUTIFUL ALCOVE and other rooms; also table board.

2624 WABASH-AV.—THREE ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, en suite or separate, with excellent board.

2953 GROVELAND-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED single room, with good table board, for gentleman; references exchanged.

3616 ELLIS PARK, ½-BLOCK WEST OF COTtage Grove-av., room, with first-class board.

North Side.

33 WISCONSIN-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH best of board, to good parties.

75 RUSH-ST.—A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, with board; table board.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—A pleasant suite, front and single rooms, with board; references; also first-class table board.

221 ONTARIO-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed alcove, south front, with board.

440 N. STATE—CHOICE ROOM TO COUPLE, with board; private family.

449 ELM ST.—LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND floor with board.

West Side.

450 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—FINE FRONT room, second floor; also suite of rooms; good table; modern conveniences.

628 ADAMS-ST.—LARGE FRONT, ALSO SMALL front room, with board; reasonable.

Hotels.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

YORKSHIRE HOTEL, 1837 MICHIGAN-AV.—First-class family hotel; rooms en suite or single, with or without private bath; first-class table and accommodations.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN; price not to exceed $10 per week. Address STUDIO, Auditorium, care of janitor.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE AND a nice front room on the North Side, between Chicago-av. and Division-st. and Dearborn-av. and Lake Shore drive. Address A R 154, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM ON WEST SIDE BY YOUNG lady; state terms. Address D 165, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WISHES SINGLE ROOM, with board. Address, with terms, E 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—ADvice free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

WANTED—DENTIST—A GOOD OPERATOR; must be a good gold-filler, not less than 25 years of age. Address DR. J. H. CHASE, 615 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF double and single door safes, new and second-hand. If you want to buy a safe it will pay you to call and see us. We must reduce our stock.
J. GREENHOOD & CO.,
84 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ELEGANT NEW DESK and chair, real-estate maps, etc. Address E 36, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM YACHTS, STEAM LAUNCHES, BOAT engines and boilers complete and in progress, at our works on North Branch; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

WANTED—18-INCH BORE ENGINE AND BOILer. Address E 70, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller and healer, 445 West Madison-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR GENTS' cast-off clothing; send postal and will call. G. SCHWARTZ, 379 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 W. Madison-st.

GENUINE BRONZES, CHEAP—FIVE PIECES ELegant dark bronzes; very costly; must be sold at once. Address E 51, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—
AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION!
Contents of the handsome mansion, No. 623 West Jackson-boulevard, will be sold out by public auction Thursday, Feb. 19, at 10:30 sharp, rain or shine. Residence contains some of the choicest and finest household goods that money could have procured; everything in fine order and equal to new; the house was only recently furnished at a cost of several thousand dollars. Front parlors contain: Handsome parlor suits of five pieces each, upholstered in rich brocatelle and English Wilton rugs, at a cost of $300; also some covered in fine tapestry, choice colors; handsome mahogany standing cabinet, also cherry and onyx; plush-top tables; magnificent grand upright piano, 7⅓ octaves, cost $450 but a few months ago, a brilliant tone; fine pedestals in cherry and oak; an undescribable collection of fine Parisian bronzes, subjects: Rescued and Distress, Marli Horses, Equestrians, Warriors, and Art and Industry; sculptor, Wagner of Paris. Grand collection of fine oil paintings by eminent masters; an elaborate collection of fine bric-a-brac, such as Hungarians, French, Doulton, Persia, Corea, Satsuma, Carlsbad, etc. Fine bedroom suits, cherry, oak, and sixteenth century; elaborate piano lamp, two fine parlor suits in tapestry, writing-desks, onyx clocks, marble clocks, noble sideboard with china closet, moquet carpets, sofa, rugs, dining-room furniture, oak and leather chairs, leather lounges and couches covered in Wilton rugs, tea sets, cruet-stands, salver, water pitcher, mantel mirror, bronzes, engravings, brass easels, watercolors, library table, table-covers, fine face curtains, handsome buffet, portieres, library furniture; a very fine medalion music-box, with zither attached, in handsome rosewood case, elegantly inlaid; several hair mattresses, feather pillows, and bolsters; odd chairs covered in plush and brocatelle; lace sets, toilet sets, English barbatine ware, bed-springs, and oak chiffoniers, etc. Parties in search of fine household goods should not fail to attend this sale; bargains can be had, everything to go; positively without limit or reserve. Conditions of sale, cash; deposit required; goods to be immediately taken away. Catalogues at the house. Goods on view at 9 o'clock morning of sale.
Auctioneers, PARKER, PLATT, WILLIAMS & CO.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR FURNITURE and household goods; houses and hotels a specialty. 21 Park-av.

THE EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO. WILL FURNISH your house from cellar to garret for cash or partial payments; suburban delivery every day; free delivery within 200 miles. 381 to 385 W. Madison-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT SACRIFICE—FURNIture and lease of one of the best 8-room flats on the North Side for sale; possession given May 1; easy terms. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

FURNITURE AND LEASE, 11-ROOM HOUSE, full of first-class good-paying roomers; rent $50; Calumet-av., near 23d; price only $850; bargain. Address E 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN fine residence locality on West Side; all modern improvements; a bargain; must be sold this week; $3,500 cash required. For particulars call on or address J. F. MERCHANT or F. E. HOLTON, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—NEWLY FURNISHED FLAT, COMplete for small family, west of Lincoln Park; cheap. Address E 46, Tribune office.

WEARING APPAREL.

CHEVIOTS IN BLUE AND BLACK; CHEVIOTS in new shade of green; Scotch goods in lots of new designs; all our own importations.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 South Clark-st., near Sherman House.

DRESS SUITS ARE A GREAT SPECIALTY WITH us. DAVIS BROS., 48 Clark-st.

FULL DRESS SUITS, BOX SACK SUITS, AND Prince Albert suits require a skillful and tasty cutter of experience; we pay one who understands the above, and spare no pains to please; our assortment to select from is enormous and very choice.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 South Clark-st.

IF YOUR TAILOR CANNOT FIT AND PLEASE you try us. We will appreciate your patronage and do all within reason to hold it. DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st.

MIXED DARK SUITINGS IN ALL THE LATEST styles; pantaloon stripes in all the newest designs; Kersey overcoatings in the new shades, beautiful melton overcoatings, to please everyone.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 South Clark-st.

OUR FULL SPRING LINE COMPLETE SUITings and overcoatings; prices as low as we can combine first-class workmanship and fine-fitting stylish garments.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 South Clark-st.

OUR BEAUTIFUL SOFT-ROLL GARMENTS ARE perfect; we know how to fit them so that they will hang with elegance and taste. DAVIS BROS.,
48 South Clark-st.

OUR TRADE HAS BEEN BUILT UP ON OUR reputation for turning out first-class fitting, stylish garments. DAVIS BROS., 48 S. Clark-st.

SILK VESTINGS—AN ELEGANT ARRAY OF PATterns.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 Clark-st.

TRY US; OUR REPUTATION FOR TURNING out first-class garments is established.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 South Clark-st.

WE CATER TO THE WANTS OF STYLISH dressers; we are lower in price than other first-class houses; try us.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 South Clark-st.

WE ASK MODERATE PRICES; OUR FITS ARE stylish; our garments are made by skillful tailors only. DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st.

25 NEW PATTERNS OF SCOTCH SUITINGS just received.
DAVIS BROS.,
48 South Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots. These lots are clear and are in the best part of South Englewood inside of the city limits and within four blocks of two stations on the Rock Island suburban line. These lots will be exchanged at their cash value, as to which I invite close investigation. The title is perfect and a certified abstract will be furnished with each lot. This is by no means the class of property which is usually offered in trade for horses, but is property in a subdivision where lots are being constantly sold for cash to a good class of buyers. I am in a position to place horses and owners desiring to sell can in this way get a good, full price instead of sacrificing their horses, as must be done for cash at this time of the year.
O. J. BARRETT,
94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUND, YOUNG DRIVING horse; cheap. 3357 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

WANTED—TO BUY GOOD SECOND-HAND combination Frazier cart. E 85, Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO SELL best toilet articles to private families; big commission. DR. HESSLER, 333 Wells-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE PINLESS Clothes Line; the only line ever invented that holds the clothes without pins; a perfect success; patent recently issued; sold only by agents, to whom the exclusive right is given; on receipt of 50 cents we will send a sample line by mail; also circulars; price list and terms to agents; secure your territory at once. Address The Pinless Clothes Line Co., 17 Hermon-st., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN AND city. Address The Columbian Art Co., 51 and 53 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO HANDLE A FINE LINE of specialties; good money to good agents. Address Michigan Door Plate Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS—NEW GOODS; twenty-five splendid selling articles. Send for catalogue. Ladies' Supply Co., 287 W. Washington-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO SO licit advertisements. Address E 76, Tribune.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. Superior instruction in shorthand and typewriting; full course, $40; dictation for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice, $2 a week.
J. S. HANNA, 112 First National Bank Building.

ANY STUDY ANY TIME, DAY AND EVENING. Institute Technology, 125 Dearborn-st.

EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER WILL GIVE piano lessons at pupils' homes; 75c. Address H M 90, Tribune office.

LEARN FRENCH OR GERMAN IN FIVE WEEKS; gratuitous trial lesson; $10 for 30 lessons. Address E 62, Tribune office.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN LATIN, GERman, and general literature. Address FRANZ SOMMERFELD, 628 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

STUTTERING CURED BY SIMPLE METHOD OF vocal training. Highest reference. Call or write. PROF. MINSHALL, 377 Washington-boulevard.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium.
All languages taught by seventeen native teachers.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

HOSPITALS.

HOME FOR LADIES, BEFORE AND DURING confinement; female complaints successfully treated; strictly confidential; reasonable terms; baby adopted. MRS. DR. ZARA, 1409 Wabash-av.

LADIES PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

MEDICAL BOOKS—2,000 VOLUMES OF STANDard homeopathic medical works at half price. Call at 78 State-st., Room 49.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS TREATED SUCCESSfully; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, cor. Hanover and 27th sts.; office 70 State-st., R. 312; hours 2 to 5:30 p. m.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by the FORD ROOFING CO., 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF PIANOS. OVER ONE HUNDRED NEW AND SECOND HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS BY STANDARD MAKERS TO BE CLOSED OUT EITHER FOR CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS. INTENDING BUYERS WILL FIND THIS A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PIANO FOR VERY LITTLE MONEY. ANY PIANO WILL BE SOLD ON TERMS TO SUIT THE BUYER. NO ADDITIONAL COST TO PERSONS PURCHASING ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN EXCEPT INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM. NO MISREPRESENTATIONS. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED. OUR GUARANTEE IS GOOD, AND WE REFER TO ANY BANK OR BUSINESS HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD.

We have within the past few days received the first consignment of specially selected pianos, referred to in our announcement of last week, and feel confident that we can show to all comers an unequaled stock of instruments from the celebrated factories of

KNABE
KNABE
KNABE
FISCHER PEASE
FISCHER PEASE
FISCHER PEASE
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND

We did not depend solely on the judgment of those houses, but in order to be able to show instruments BETTER than any other of their patrons our expert buyer made a visit to those factories and warerooms and culled their choicest pianos.

In addition to these special selections we have the following bargains to offer in slightly used and re-made pianos:

Uprights.	Grands.
3 Kroeger & Sons	2 Steinways
1 Fischer	1 Horace Waters
1 Hallet & Davis	2 Chickerings
2 New England	1 Garland
3 Lyon & Healy	1 Knabe
3 Steinways	1 Chase

Grands.
1 Knabe
1 Steinway
1 Guild

The unusually cold weather of last week seems to have thrown nearly every piano in Chicago out of tune judging from the number of orders received at our tuning department, but as we employ so many tuners we are still willing to accept of orders, "a few more," and guarantee satisfaction.
LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.

This being the Western house of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros., purchasers will have the advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers. We also represent several other well-known piano manufacturers—Mathushek & Son, S. T. Gordon & Son, and Wisner, all of whom are legitimate manufacturers.

We have a large number of high-class pianos taken in exchange to be sold at low figures. We handle no stenciled instruments.

Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to Chickering & Sons' patent combination of the AGRAFFE and SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte, found only in the Chickering. UNLIMITED GUARANTEE WITH EVERY CHICKERING AND CHASE BROS.' PIANO.

New pianos to rent. Rent allowed to apply if purchased. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Old pianos taken in exchange. Pianos sold on monthly payments.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av., Andrews Building.

F. H. KING, Manager.

ABOUT MARCH 1, 1891,
we expect to move into our new building on Wabash-av., two doors south of Jackson-st. We will offer until then our stock of second-hand pianos at prices lower than ever given in this city, and will allow full price paid for any of them within two years toward any new piano sold by us. This stock consists of the following makes:

HALLET & DAVIS, WEBER, STEINWAY,
KRANICH & BACH, KNABE, CHICKERING,
LINDERMAN, STECK, SOHMER, ETC.

We will sell for cash or on easy payments.
We are sole agents for
HALLET & DAVIS AND EMERSON PIANOS.
Manufacturers of
KIMBALL PIANOS.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

FAIR DEALING
CORRECT PRICES,
FAVORABLE TERMS.
NO MISREPRESENTATIONS.

We are the only authorized representatives in Chicago for the STEINWAY, A. B. CHASE, KURTZMANN, GEO. W. LYON, LESTER, and WEBSTER PIANOS, and the VOCALION, WILCOX & WHITE, A. B. CHASE, and the SELF-PLAYING ORGANS. Illustrated catalogues mailed free to any address.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

OUR WEEKLY LIST OF BARGAINS—

1 Emerson upright	$150	1 Steinway	$300
1 Lyon & Healy upright	170	1 Behring	90
1 New Scale Kimball upright	150	1 Haines Bros.	85
1 Kranich & Bach upright	190	1 Hazelton	80
1 Conover Bros. upright	195	1 Hallet & Davis	100
1 Stultz & Bauer upright	175	1 Chickering	95

Pianos exchanged, tuned, polished.
Cash or easy payments.
CHICAGO MUSIC CO., 195-197 Wabash-av.

1 CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO	$180
1 Bauer	190
3 Hallet & Davis	$125, $185, and 200
3 Emerson	$125, $185, and 200
2 Fischer	$150 and 180
3 Vose & Sons	$135, $190, and 225
1 Kimball	100
10 squares	$15 to 100

Some of these pianos good as new; easy payments. Pianos to rent, $4 and $5.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

OUR PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES—3 square pianos, $40 to $50; 1 Hallet & Davis, $75. 1 Light, $60; 1 New York Piano Co., $90. 1 Emerson, $75; 2 Bauer, $110, $125. Also Chickering, Kranich & Bach, etc., very low. All in fine condition and warranted. New and second-hand pianos for rent.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
156-158 Wabash-av.

$125 BUYS A LARGE HALLET & DAVIS piano; easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$145 BUYS EITHER ONE OF THESE THREE PIANOS—
1 Hazleton,
1 Hallet & Davis,
1 Emerson.
Payments, $7 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$165 BUYS A NEARLY NEW EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

NEW KROEGER PIANOS, NEW DECKER pianos, all styles, at reduced prices; terms to suit; salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WE MANUFACTURE PIANOS—GOOD ONES.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 Madison-st., corner Morgan.

DECKER PIANOS; LOW PRICES; EASY terms; salerooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$50 BUYS A SQUARE PIANO, CARVED legs.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

VOSE & SONS—
UPRIGHT PIANO.
Nearly new; $160. Easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 PIanos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

NO FANCY PRICES
FOR PIANOS AT
223 Wabash-av.,
J. O. TWICHELL.

ALBRECHT PIANOS HAVE THE PATENT Note Indicator.
The greatest invention of the age for the benefit of teacher, player, and pupil.
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.,
Sole Chicago Agent.

$125, $135, AND $150 EACH — THREE UPright pianos; easy terms. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO; SECONDhand; $190; $5 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$10 CASH, $5 MONTHLY, BUYS UPRIGHT piano, fully warranted; low price. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO, $160.
$160. NEARLY NEW.
EASY PAYMENTS.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$180 BUYS FINE UPRIGHT PIANO.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

ARE YOU AN EXPERT

Judge of pianofortes? Probably not; very few people are; fewer even than may generally be supposed. Messrs. Estey & Camp are the heaviest dealers in pianos and organs in the West, and carry a specimen of every grade on the market. Patrons of our house may rely on a frank, open statement in regard to any instrument offered for sale, together with the most reasonable terms and prices.

DECKER BROTHERS.

A full assortment of their matchless pianos in handsome mahogany, oak, walnut, ash, and hazlewood cases just received. Likewise a large variety in the Estey, Camp & Co., Mathushek, and Arion

PIANOS.

Second-hand pianos in abundance. All pianos sold for cash or on easy payments.
Tuning and repairing done by skillful workmen.
Call, before purchasing elsewhere, at the mammoth warerooms of

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.
IVES & POND
IVES & POND
IVES & POND
PIANOS,
WITH THEIR PATENT SOFT STOP and a MUSIC DESK
As generous as our prices and terms, which will be the same as the manufacturers'. Do not fail to see them before purchasing.
AYRES & WYGANT CO.,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano; fully warranted; price $165, $175, $200, and $225. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MAGNIFICENT GRAND UPRIGHT PIANO will be sold by public auction Thursday, Feb. 19, at 10:30 sharp, at the elegant residence 623 Jackson-blvd., including all the fine household furniture without limit or reserve. PARKER, PLATT & WILLIAMS, auctioneers.

SHONINGER PIANOS,
AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASY TERMS.
PIANOS FOR RENT OR EXCHANGED.
B. SHONINGER CO., 235 STATE-ST.

WANTED—AN UPRIGHT PIANO. ADdress, stating price, maker, how long in use, etc., D 174, Tribune office.

ORGANS—1 ESTEY, $30; 1 ESTEY, $35; 1 MAson & Hamlin, $35; 1 Smith American, $30; 1 Burdett, $40; easy payments.
CHICAGO MUSIC CO., 195-197 Wabash-av.

PROPOSALS.

COUPON SALE—2D NOTICE—
Notice of sale of school bonds.
Whereas, At an election held in School District number eighteen (18), Skagit County, Washington, held the 22d day of October, A. D. 1890, the Board of Directors of said school district were authorized by the electors thereof to borrow forty thousand dollars ($40,000) and issue negotiable coupon bonds thereof, one-half (½) of said bonds to run for the period of ten years and the other half (½) for a period of fifteen years for the purpose of building a school house, furnishing and equipping the same and for maintaining schools in said district. Therefore notice is hereby given that sealed bids for the sale of said bonds in amounts ranging from five thousand dollars ($5,000) to thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) or for the whole amount will be received by me up to the hour of 2 p. m. on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1891, at which hour said bids will be opened at my office in Mount Vernon, Skagit County, Wash. Bidders are requested to state the price and rate of interest at which they will purchase said bonds. Said bonds will be made payable to the County Treasurer at his office in said county and State as follows: 20 per cent of said bonds to be paid on date of sale; 40 per cent of said bonds to be paid on May 1st, 1891, int. to begin on date of payment; 40 per cent of said bonds to be paid on Aug. 1st, 1891, int. to begin on date of payment. Said bonds will run for the period above named, int. payable annually, and will be issued in denominations of one thousand dollars each and will be numbered from one to forty consecutively.
Dated Jan. 17, 1891.
B. N. L. DAVIS,
County Treasurer.

STORAGE.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL TAKE LIMITED amount of furniture in private, safe, clean storage wareroom; money advanced at 8 per cent per annum. Address P.-O. Box 666.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,173.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., near Clark—Superior facilities for storing furniture and merchandise; private rooms; moving, packing, and shipping. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co.—Cheapest and best storage in city; money loaned; goods packed and shipped, careful handling. 3807, 3809, and 3811 Cottage Grove-av.

EMPIRE BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 381 AND 383 W. Madison-st. Storage for furniture and all merchandise; separate rooms. Telephone 4,224.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,578
S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 48 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one lixii crayon, $2; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR STOCKS, OR PART STOCKS OF dry goods, clothing, shoes, furnishings, or any goods; confidential. Address A V 137, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Steamers.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.
SS. Havel, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1 p. m.
SS. Fulda, Saturday, Feb. 21, 5 a. m.
SS. Saale, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 7 a. m.
SS. Werra, Saturday, Feb. 28, 8:30 a. m.
SS. Spree, Wednesday, March 4, noon.
SS. Aller, Saturday, March 7, 1 p. m.

SPRING SAILINGS 1891.

Havel	Tues.	April	14	Eider	Sat.	May	16
Elbe	Wed.	April	15	Trave	Tues.	May	19
Eider	Sat.	April	18	Fulda	Wed.	May	20
Trave	Tues.	April	21	Saale	Sat.	May	23
Fulda	Wed.	April	22	Spree	Tues.	May	26
Saale	Sat.	April	25	Werra	Wed.	May	27
Spree	Tues.	April	28	Aller	Sat.	May	30
Werra	Wed.	April	29	Lahn	Tues.	June	2
Aller	Sat.	May	2	Kaiser	Wed.	June	3
Lahn	Wed.	May	6	Ems	Sat.	June	6
Ems	Sat.	May	9	Havel	Tues.	June	9
Havel	Tues.	May	12	Elbe	Wed.	June	10
Elbe	Wed.	May	13	Eider	Sat.	June	13

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

1840—FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY—1891
OF THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Books now open for advance cabin engagements. "First come, first served."

Etruria	18th April	16th May	13th June	11th July
Umbria	2d May	30th May	27th June	25th July
Aurania	25th April	23d May	20th June	18th July
Servia	11th April	9th May	6th June	4th July

Early application necessary to secure choice of location.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept.,
131 Randolph-st.

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
Gen'l Western Agent,
82 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:20 pm	* 7:30 am
California Fast Express	* 7:20 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:20 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:25 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 4:15 p m	‡10:45 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	† 2:50 p m	† 9:35 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 12:10 N'n	† 1:25 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	* 11:20 pm	* 1:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	† 9:00 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	* 11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 9:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Trains leave Union Station, Canal and Adams-sts., for Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis: *5:30 p. m.; *11 p. m.; †8 a. m. For Milwaukee: †8 a. m.; †11:30 a. m.; †3 p. m.; *5:30 p. m.; *7:30 p. m.; *11 p. m.; Sunday only, 8:30 a. m. For Omaha and Sioux City, *6 p. m.; *11:10 p. m. For time to other points apply at City Ticket Office, 207 Clark-st., or at Union Station. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm	* 6:10 pm
	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:45 am
	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
	§11:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:20 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
	§11:15 pm	§ 9:25 pm
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am	* 6:15 pm
	† 9:00 pm	‡ 8:00 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am	§ 1:50 pm
	§ 2:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
	§ 7:30 pm	§ 9:15 pm
	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 8:00 am	§10:00 am
	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
	§ 5:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 3:00 pm	§ 1:50 pm
	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am	* 4:20 pm
	* 4:45 pm	*10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am	* 2:10 pm
	* 4:15 pm	*10:20 am
	*11:30 pm	*11:20 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 6:00 pm	*10:25 am
Dixon and Sterling	* 8:30 am	*10:15 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:20 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	* 4:20 pm	* 10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 6:30 am	† 9:00 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 10:00 am	‡ 1:50 pm
Worth Accomodation	‡ 5:25 pm	‡ 7:35 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE —Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Burlington and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:10 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	‡10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 3:15 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	‡ 8:40 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:10 pm	* 4:25 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Springfield Express	* 8:40 pm	b 7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:00 pm	‡ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡11:25 pm	c 6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	‡ 4:20 pm	‡10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:25 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	† 1:00 pm	¶ 1:15 pm
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	* 1:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 5:50 pm	* 9:50 am
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 7:00 pm	* 8:55 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:00 pm	* 10:05 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	* 10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex.	‡ 10:20 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	‡ 11:20 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp.	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co., Lessee). Trains depart for St. Paul and Minneapolis, *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Portland, Ore., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *5:00 p. m., †10:45 p. m.; Duluth, *5:00 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Neenah, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, *4:25 p. m. For time-tables apply at City Office, 205 Clark-st., or Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.
*Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:05 am. and 11:45 pm.

EASTERN.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:25 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 a m	* 6:45 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:20 p m	* 7:20 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:05 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:10 a m	6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:40 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:25 p m	* 8:25 a m
Night Express	*10:40 p m	* 5:20 a m
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:05 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*11:15 p m
Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:30 am
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	* 8:35 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:30 pm
Vestibule Limited	‡ 5:20 pm	‡ 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:25 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:20 pm	* 7:10 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 1:25 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:25 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 8:25 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 8:20 pm	x 8:25 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 4:25 pm	x 10:15 am
Columbus, O., through car	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F †8:15 a. m., F *10:20 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., F *5:00 p. m., P *8:20 p. m., F *11:20 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *9:15 a. m., P *8:20 p. m. Express trains arrive at Chicago P *7:30 a. m., F *7:30 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:00 p. m., F †5:00 p. m., F *5:10 p. m., F *9:20 p. m.
F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Pennsylvania Lines Chicago Passenger & Ticket Office will be removed from 65 Clark street to "248 CLARK STREET—CORNER JACKSON," on or about May 1st.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:00 am	5:45 pm
Do Night Express	8:15 pm	7:20 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:45 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:50 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 201 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. Rs.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit, †7:05 a. m., †9:00 a. m., *3:10 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:50 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9:00 a. m., †4:40 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:50 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

DEEP GRIEF AT HONOLULU

SAVAGE DISPLAY OF SORROW BY KALAKAUA'S SUBJECTS.

A Barbaric Chant Started by an Old Hag as the Funeral Procession Started Upon Its Way and Taken Up by All the People—A Rainbow in the Sky Looked Upon as a Token of Promise by the Spectators.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Just before arriving at the Hawaiian Islands a correspondent went upon the bridge of the Charleston. The waves of the sea beat idly against the swaying vessel and a hot, moist wind came up from the south. It scattered the clouds, and as light dawned in the east the men on the ship began to spread their mourning bands until the vessel was clad in its somber garb from masts to bulwarks. We stood over against the Diamond Head, the crater that towers to the east of Honolulu. We moved rapidly toward the harbor of Honolulu. The yards of the Charleston were cock-billed and the flag of Hawaii was floating at half-mast above our own ensign. As we approached nearer to land we could see the flag floating from the signal station at the Diamond Head. It fluttered at the peak and evidently had not yet interpreted our appearance. Presently the Admiral, who had been on the bridge since daybreak, ordered signals to be made. Notwithstanding this, the flag at the Diamond Head remained at full mast. Either the people did not understand or they refused to believe. The Mohican, however, which was within the harbor, recognized the signals and answered them as we began to move slowly down the channel. Nevertheless, the people on shore saw in all this nothing but a proclamation that the King whom they had not expected till Saturday was with them three days before, and presently the fort began to fire a royal salute. Ten guns had boomed out a welcome, when suddenly they stopped, as if the men who fired them knew that something was not right. Meantime the Mohican had quickly cock-billed its yards and put on the garb of grief. Its flag at half-mast sent down the ensign on the British gunboat Nymphe. A flagstaff near the water front followed the example, and soon the Government building was in the fashion. The wharves began to throng with people. Through the glass one could see on the tower of the Government building anxious watchers. At the boat landing we saw a half-completed triumphal arch, bearing the inscription in Hawaiian: "Return to thy throne and remain forever with thy people." A boat driven through the water by the sharp, quick stroke of the native rowers dashed alongside our gangway and up the steps sprang Edward Macfarlane. Following him at slower gait came old John Cummins, the Prime Minister.

"Where is George?" demanded MacFarlane, and then shrank back as he saw the coffin of the dead King stretched beneath its canopy of crape.

The Dead King's Dancers.

On the veranda of the boat-house could be seen five or six young girls, all in white, with flowers and leaves about them. They were chattering and laughing—a strange contrast to the ominous lull on the wharf beyond. They were the King's dancers, the women whom he delighted to honor while he lived. They had seen their summer and they did not know yet that it was over. They waved their handkerchiefs and garlands gayly with light hearts. They glanced at the throngs upon the ships and wharves, and as if ashamed that the welcome should be so meager redoubled their beckonings and wavings. Finally a canoe with two natives shot past their shady haven. A word or two in the native tongue was shouted. From the lips of the women came a quick, furious retort. The words were repeated, and there was no reply—only a dull silence. The canoe went on its way and the women were left to their wild, hysterical bitterness.

After landing and as the coffin was being lifted into the sable hearse there was a most extraordinary incident. Bursting through the crowd, rank after rank, came a gaunt, disheveled woman of great stature, though bent with old age. Her arms hung down in front, swinging with the motion of her body. The face was haggard and her eyes were bleared and had the expression of an ox struck down in the shambles. She danced up and down the line and then uttered a strange unearthly cry. It was answered from some point far away. She howled again and with a swaying of body and hanging arms like the pendulum of a clock she began a death chant. To describe the creature's voice and manner would be impossible. The words caught in her open throat and produced a curious tremolo; the vowel sounds were predominant and formed an indefinable ululation. Along the line, on the wharves, in the vessel's shrouds, the chant was taken up, and the scene grew barbaric. A drizzling rain set in, and as column after column fell into line with the hearse the band started the dead march and the cries and chants of the populace grew in wildness and intensity.

The Golden Bow of Promise.

Just as the hearse entered the gateway the setting sun burst forth as if to give a last salute, while above the towering pali, at the back of the city, was seen a giant rainbow set in the sky, with another beneath it. The people cried out as if it were a portent. The wailing increased and the mourners were frantic.

Forth from an upper window in the palace on to the great porch which crowns the entrance rushed a woman in black. She was frenzied with grief and shrieked loudly to the people. It was Queen Kapiolani, widow of the dead monarch. Her attendants dashed through the window and seized her by the shoulders as she sought to cast herself over the balcony to the pavement beneath. As her unearthly cries resounded through the palace they were answered by the thousands beneath and the scene was pandemonium.

The Hawaiian band burst into the air of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," as the coffin was carried up the stairway, and a universal cry from the people without went up as it disappeared within the door.

Another Barbaric Custom.

It is the custom for the Hawaiians to shave the right side of the head or beard at the death of the King, and many of the kahalibearers around Kalakaua's bier beautified themselves in this fashion. One old chap, who crouched in a corner of the room, had his beard chopped fancifully, so that the repulsiveness of his countenance was magnified. He was what the natives call a Kaula, or prophet, and belonged to the race of Kahunas. There was a number of these gentry in the room constantly and they managed to make their voices heard in all the wailing. Kalakaua was several sorts of a Kahuna himself, and wrote on the subject at great length. It seems that shortly after he ascended the throne he was much terrified to learn that the Kahunas, or "medicine men," were endeavoring to "pray him to death," whereat he hastened to declare himself the chief priest of all the Kahunas, and after that held monthly meetings in his boat-house, which he named the "House of Wisdom." At these meetings, which were held behind curtained windows and amid the greatest secrecy, a species of Eleusinian orgy was carried on. There were present the Kahuna maoli or priests, the Kahunasnaana or sorcerers, the Kahuna uhane or ghost doctors, and the Kahuna pele or doctors of volcanoes.

The day after the Charleston's arrival Queen Kapiolani sent for Admiral Brown to come to the palace. She wished to hear from him a description of her husband's last days. When the Admiral arrived the scene was affecting in the extreme. The poor woman had had the lid of the coffin removed, and there, wan and shrunken, were the features of the late King. She seized the Admiral by the hand as he entered the room and almost dragged him to the bier. "I can hardly believe it is he," she cried. "Had he changed so much when he died?" The Admiral explained the incidents of the King's last illness and strove to pacify her, but she persisted in passionately doubting that this could be her dead husband.

All Is Legal.

Most everything seems to be legal in Idaho, from killing a Chinaman to accepting a bribe from a railroad company. We notice in a legal advertisement in an Idaho weekly that "default having been maid in the conditions of a certain morgige," the property involved is to be sold at auction, and the sale will no doubt go off with a whoop.—*Detroit Free Press.*

No Yankee Way in China.

A John Chinaman who went back home after making his $800 eternal fortune in this country established a stage line between two towns where sedan chairs were in use, and inside of a week he was caught up by the authorities and his property confiscated. The charge against him was: "Creating a great worry and uneasiness in the public mind."—*Detroit Free Press.*

ELMHURST.

This beautiful village is located just west of the city on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Illinois Central Railroads, and may well be call the

"QUEEN OF SUBURBS."

It is only 35 minutes' ride from the Court-House, has handsome residences, beautiful streets, drives, good schools, colleges, churches, and society. 135 feet above lake datum and rolling, perfect drainage and pure air. The water is superior to Waukesha water.

140 Shares, $425 Per Share.

Lots 50x165 feet. Only small cash payment. $100 and $15 per month, without interest. Abstract with each lot. Streets macadamized, water mains laid, electric light, walks, curbing, trees, and sewerage. Maps, prospectus, and railroad ticket free at our office. Lots will sell for $20 to $25 per front foot inside of one year.

WM. L. PIERCE & CO.,

145 LA SALLE STREET.

SOUTH SIDE

Choice Residences.

We are exclusive agents for ten of the most desirable medium-priced residences on the South Side. They are east front on Langley-av., 4816 to 4834. They have 9 rooms each, laundry, bath, and every modern convenience; hardwood finish throughout. They have granite fronts, are new, and have concrete sidewalks. These are choice in every particular and are

From $500 to $1,000

Cheaper than anything in the neighborhood. If you want a desirable home at a bargain do not fail to call on us and see these houses.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
119 & 121 La Salle-st.,
Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

—THE—

Union Trust Co. Bank,

N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Capital and Surplus, $900,000

4 per cent interest allowed on savings deposits.
Interest paid on daily balances to bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and individual accounts, subject to check.
Issues demand and time certificates bearing interest.
Receives and discounts commercial paper.
Directors—J. H. Pearson, E. F. Pulsifer, James Longley, G. M. Wilson, S. W. Rawson.

Lake Geneva Water & Light Co.

6% Coupon 15-25 Year Bonds.
DUE 1915.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST secured by mortgage on the water-works and electric light plant which supplies the City of Lake Geneva, Wis.
THE CITY OF LAKE GENEVA pays the rentals for water hydrants and electric light for the streets (which exceeds the interest upon the bonds) direct to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustee for the bondholders.
We recommend these bonds as a safe and choice investment.

PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

WATRISS, BREESE & CUMMINGS,

Bankers and Brokers,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

FOR RENT.

A large building suitable for STORAGE, WHOLESALE, or MANUFACTURING PURPOSES; centrally located; 5 stories and basement; 40x180 feet; 2 elevators, engine, 2 boilers, steam-heating apparatus. Can give immediate possession.

RICE & CREIGHTON,
130 DEARBORN-ST.

SNOW & DICKINSON,

Mortgage Bankers,
COR. DEARBORN AND WASHINGTON-STS., CHICAGO,
OFFER FOR SALE
CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGES
Money on hand to loan on real estate. Building loans a specialty.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT
11 Pine-st., New York.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

50 feet, west front, on Calumet-av., between 34th and 35th-sts.
E. R. PIKE,
No. 304 First National Bank Building.

WANTED.

Credit man and accountant by a large and well-known manufacturing plant in this city; salary $1,500 first year. This is bona fide, and replies from respectable and competent gentlemen between 25 and 40 years of age will be treated confidentially. Address D 164, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY.
O. F. GIBBS, 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

A Rare Opportunity.

We offer for sale to the right party our Produce Commission business of a quarter of a century's standing. Particulars can be had by addressing A B 150, Tribune office. The best of references given and required.

$20,000 to $50,000

Wanted as special capital in a staple manufacturing business just organizing. 20% annually on investment. Dual position of Treasurer and Secretary. Splendid opportunity to right party. E 1, Tribune office.

Carette STOCK $75 A SHARE

Manchester Locomotive Works
MANUFACTURERS OF LOCOMOTIVES AND THE CELEBRATED
—AMOSKEAG—
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
Address ARETAS BLOOD, Supt., Manchester, N. H., or WM. G. MEANS, Treasurer, Boston, Mass.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 10.
New York	$114,405,690	$130,697,682
Boston	16,335,537	15,806,549
Chicago	13,114,000	12,493,000
Philadelphia	11,975,767	12,116,936
St. Louis	3,577,281	3,373,598
Baltimore	2,130,808	4,615,371
New Orleans	2,326,296	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 75c discount; Boston, 17@25c discount; St. Louis, 25c premium.

There are few close borrowers who are paying more than 6 per cent if their security will bears scrutiny. Some banks are still loaning considerable money to regular customers at 7 per cent, but in most of such cases the customers feel under more or less obligation to the bank and for that reason are not objecting to the rate. On the other hand there are occasionally some 5½ per cent loans put out. Some country banks are sending money in to be loaned on bonds at that rate. A little commercial paper is also being sold at 5½ per cent. The market for commercial paper is still decidedly active. Dealers find a ready market for all the first-class paper they can offer at 6 per cent. At nearly every bank business is pronounced extremely quiet. At the same time the clearings are large, deposits are increasing, and totals generally show no falling off. The net movement of money from the country is now small.

Sterling exchange quotations were rather weak but unchanged. They were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	486	488½
Actual	485½	487½
Documentary	484	486½

Wilson and Sturges reported New York exchange as weak and dull at 75 cents discount.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 10,340,000 marks.

The long-looked-for action of the directors regarding the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy dividend was taken yesterday. The dividend was reduced to 4 per cent, a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent being declared, payable March 16, the books closing Feb. 20 and opening March 28. The stock was the most active on the list, and after the announcement regarding the dividend it declined nearly 3 points, to 85¾. It was said in dispatches from New York that Chicago was a heavy buyer, one telegram estimating that Chicago had bought 10,000 shares. There was no evidence to be found here bearing out those dispatches.

What little interest there was in the trading yesterday was in Calumet Dock. There were 1,450 shares sold, most of it going at 84. The market opened with a hurrah, and the stock was jumped up to 84½, but the offerings were too free to hold it there. The inventory of the land has now been completed, but the figures will not be made public till the balance sheet is made up so the book value of the stock can be announced. Enough is known already, however, to insure a statement that will be extremely satisfactory. Estimates have ranged from 130 to 140 as the book value. It can be positively stated that the showing will go over 130. Street's Stable-Car was fairly active and steady at a fraction over 37. There was little doing in West Chicago Street railroad. There seems to be a pretty general impression that there will be no marked activity in that stock until there is a reaction in price, or until there are some developments to furnish the bulls with new arguments. Packing company stock is dull. There is no pressure at all to sell and little disposition to buy. From the condition the market is in a comparatively small buying order would have a marked effect on prices. Yesterday's sales were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 C.&C.C.&D.Co.	84	100 Street's S. C. L. b30	37¼
50 do.	84¼	5 do.	37⅛
150 do.	84½	250 do b 30	37⅛
100 do.	84¼	150 do.	37⅛
150 do.	84⅛	100 do.	37⅛
300 do.	84	50 do.	37
100 do b 30	84	13 do.	37⅛
250 do.	84	100 W.C.S.R.R.Co.b30	123½
100 C.B.&M.C.pfd b 30	51¼	100 do.	133¼
100 do b 30	51¼	100 do b 30	133¼
155 do.	50⅞	100 do.	133¼
25 Chi. City Ry. Co.	319¼	100 do b 30	133¼
35 do.	320	100 C. Brew. & M. Co.	52⅛

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

150 C. & C. C. & D. Co.	84	100 C.B.&M.Co.pfd. b30	50⅞
50 do s3	83⅞	100 W. C. S. R. R. Co.	133
100 do b 30	84⅛	100 do s 30	132½
150 S. S. C. Line	37⅛	100 do s 30	132⅞
100 do	37⅛	5 N.C.St.Ry. Co.	169½
10 C.Pack.& Prov. Co.	47⅞		

The following prices were bid at the Stock Exchange except where a † indicates an asked price and no bid:

†Jacksonville,S.E.6s	105	Chi. City Railway	319
†American Ex. Nat.	140	Chicago Edison Co.	140
†Am. Trust & Sav.	135	Chi. Gas Co.	41½
†Atlas National	115	Chi. Passenger Ry.	88
†Chemical Tr. & Sav.	100	Chi. Telephone Co.	200
Chicago National	260	†Cnl. Arc L. & P. Co.	95½
Continental National	145	†D. Match Co. of Ill.	132
Corn Ex. Bank	275	Illinois Steel Co.	74
First National Bank	330	N. Chi. S. R. R. Co.	169
Fort Dearborn	100	†Nat. Railway Co.	108
Hide & Leather	137½	Nat. Linseed Oil Co.	38⅛
Hibern'an Bank'ng Co.	300	Street's W. S. C. L.	37⅛
International	112	†Traders' In. Co.	167
Jennings Trust Co.	112	W. Chi. Street R. R.	132¾
†Nat. Bank of Illinois	300	W. Stone Co.	105
†Nat. Live Stock Bank	185	†Am. B. & M. Co. 6s	101
†Union National	180	C. Cons. B. & M. 6s	103½
Allen Paper C.W. Co.	125	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	99½
Am. Straw Board Co.	81	Chi. B. of T. 10-50 5s	101
†Calumet I. & S. Co.	18	C. Auditorium 5s, 1929	101½
C. & C. Can. & D. Co.	84	C. G. L. & C. Co. 5s, 1937	87½
Central Music Hall	350	†Con.Gas 1st m. 5s, 1930	80
Cen. Union Tele. Co.	57½	N.C.St.R.1st m.5s, 1906	98½
C. Brew. & Malt. Co.	52½	W. D. Ry. C. 5-20 5s	101
C. B. & M. Co. pfd.	50½	W. C. S. R. R. 1st m. 5s	100½
C. P. & P. Co. Lim.	47½	†Western S. Co. 5-20 5s	98
C. P. & P. Co. pfd.	44		

The New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges will close tomorrow at noon on account of the funeral of Gen. Sherman.

The yellow tissue yesterday said "the Chicago party promises to become active again in its specialties, but somehow the street does not take kindly to the World's Fair interest. A number of buying orders were given out last night in Granger specialties."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The movement of yesterday continued in force this morning and to such an extent that several stocks advanced a full point or more. There was an idea that the market was broadening a little, but it was scarcely noticeable in the volume of trade. The bull element professes to be greatly encouraged at the outlook, and claim that the present hardening of value is simply the forerunner of a large advance. It is evident the bears have shown no great desire to sell the market for a day or two and are standing aloof for a time. The point is given out boldly that the Villard stocks are sure to see better times in the near future. The street generally believes that Gould is a bull at heart and that general conditions favor an advance. Manhattan Elevated took a sudden jump of 1¾, to 105¾, this morning and Lackawanna gained a full point. Burlington, however, was the most interesting stock on the board with its advance of ¾, to 88. It is thought it will declare its usual dividend this week. Missouri Pacific, North American, and St. Paul made gains of ¼ each. Silver came in for a further drop of 1¾, to 98.

The Burlington directors at their meeting this morning settled the question of a dividend by declaring a quarterly one of 1 per cent, a reduction of a quarter of 1 per cent. This action fell like a wet blanket on the new-born bull movement, and during the first hour of the afternoon sharp selling sent the list off to a lower point than it had touched this morning. Burlington in particular fell from 88¾ to 85. The gloomier aspect that set in after the announcement continued the rest of the day. The general list lost most of its earlier gains and in not a few cases scored substantial losses from yesterday's closing. Naturally Burlington was the heaviest loser with its reduction of dividends, and its effect was demoralizing on the rest of the list. It sold down 1¾ to 85¾, but subsequently rallied ¾. Louisville and Nashville, Rock Island, St. Paul, and Union Pacific each lost ⅜ to ⅝. Silver received a heavier blow this morning and found itself 2 full points off from the opening, touching 97⅞.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2 to 3 per cent. Last loan 2½, closed offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 485¼ for 60-day bills and 487¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 163,795 shares, including Atchison 6,835, Lackawanna 6,130, Louisville and Nashville 4,380, North American 7,803, Northern Pacific 6,695, do preferred 5,088, Richmond and West Point 2,110, St. Paul 16,200, Union Pacific 6,950.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb 17	Closing Feb 16
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	500	22¼	21½	21¾	22¼
Atchison	6,625	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	28½
Am. Sugar	5,025	74½	73	73⅞	74
Do pfd	235	87⅞	87⅜	87⅞	88½
C., B. & Q.	52,750	88⅜	85½	85¾	87⅞
Canada Southern	100	51½	51½	51½	51⅜
Central Pacific	180	30	29⅞	29⅞	29
Ches. & Ohio	200	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	19
Do 1st pfd	500	54	53½	53½	53¾
Do 2d pfd	300	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
Colo. Coal	100	37	37	37	37
C. & E. Ill	100	47½	47½	47½	......
Do pfd	100	89½	89½	89½	90
C., C., C. & St. L.	450	63¼	62⅞	62⅞	63½
Do pfd	100	96	96	96	......
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	250	97	97	97	......
Chicago Gas	4,935	42⅜	41⅜	41⅞	41⅜
D., L. & W.	6,330	139⅜	138⅜	138⅜	138½
Del. & Hud.	275	138	137½	137½	137⅞
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	300	61	60½	60½	60⅜
Dist. & C. F. Co.	735	44⅞	44	44⅞	44
Erie	415	20	19⅞	20	20
East Tenn.	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
G., B. W. & St. P.	400	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	8
Do pfd	200	14½	14	14½	......
Ill. Central	200	97½	97	97	97
Jersey Central	110	118	118	118	117⅞
Linseed Oil	100	39½	39½	39½	......
Lake Shore	1,500	112⅜	111⅝	111⅞	112
Louis. & Nash.	4,380	76½	75½	75½	75⅛
L. E. & W.	300	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅜
Do pfd	520	58½	57⅛	57½	58
Lead Trust	820	19⅜	19	19⅜	19⅜
Missouri Pacific	710	67⅞	66⅞	66⅞	67⅞
M., L. S. & W.	100	75	75	75	......
Manhattan	480	105½	104	104	104½
Mobile & Ohio	1,300	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	35⅜
Mex. Central	200	22½	22½	22½	......
Northwest	500	107⅞	106½	106½	107½
New England	725	37⅛	37	37	37⅞
Nor. Pacific	6,295	28⅞	28¼	28¼	28⅞
Do pfd	4,687	73⅜	72⅜	72½	72⅞
N. Y., S. & W.	1,775	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
Do pfd	2,395	39⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
Nor. Am. Co.	8,173	19⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Ogn. Impvt.	475	29	28½	28½	27½
Ont. & W.	210	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅜
Ohio & Miss.	225	18½	18⅛	18½	......
Pacific Mail	1,860	38⅜	37	37	38
Peo., D. & E.	880	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
Reading	700	33⅛	33	33	32⅞
Rich. Terminal	2,010	19⅜	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Do pfd	110	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅞
Rock Island	5,200	70⅞	68⅜	68⅞	70⅞
St. Paul	16,200	56⅜	54½	55	55⅞
Do pfd	159	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	113
So. Pacific	500	30½	30	30	30¼
Sugar Trust	1,020	86	85½	85½	86
Silver B.	732,000	99¼	97⅞	99⅞	99⅞
Texas Pacific	275	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
Union Pacific	7,250	45⅞	44½	44⅞	45⅞
W. & L. E.	2,500	33⅜	32½	32½	33⅜
Do pfd	200	72⅞	72⅜	72⅞	73
Wabash pfd	250	18½	18½	18½	18¼
Western Union	103	81½	80⅞	80⅞	81½
Wis. Central	500	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	140
American	115	United States	67

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	120½	U. S. 4½s, reg.	101⅛
U. S. 4s, coup.	120½	U. S. 4½s, coup.	103

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

3000 US 4s cp	121	3000 M&SP 1st-C&M 5s	98
100 W Nat Bk	100½	1000 M&SP 8s 1st	117⅞
10000 Tenn set 3s	70⅞	12000 MK&T 1st	78½@78⅜
10000 Ala Mid 1st	89	2000 MK&T 2d	42
14000 Atch 4s	78⅜@78½	40000 M&O gm	69
5000 Atch reg	78⅞	1000 NYEl 1st	112
20000 Atch inc	45⅛@45½	5000 NYLE&Wnw 2cn	101
2000 BCR&N 1st	96⅞	5000 NYO&W cn5s	96@96½
2000 Cedar F &M 1st	90	5000 NP 3d rg	110½
3000 C&O con 5s	100½	5000 NP con 5s	84
10000 CB&Q con 5s	105½	1000 N W cn cp gd bds	112½
3000 CSL&P 1st	100	10000 Or Imp 1st	102½@102⅞
11000 CStPM&O cn	117	3000 P&R g m 4s	81½
1000 C&C 1st	90½	1000 RioGW 1st	76½
500 C&P 4th	101⅞	5000 StLA&T 1s tr	81⅞
5000 CA gn 6s	105½	10000 SL&IM-C&F 1st	100½
3000 CHV&T 5s	84	2000 Sav&W 1st	86½
1000 CHV&T gm 6s	85½	5000 SV&NE 4s	75
5000 D&H cp 1894	111⅞	2000 TC 1st-1911	43
4000 D&RG 4s	82½	10000 TP 2d inc	33¼
10000 GBW&St P inc	27	1000 TAA&NM 1st	95
1000 Lg Dk 6s	118	1000 UnPa 1st of 1896	112½
15000 L&N c tr 5s	103	5000 WNY&P 1st	100½
8000 L&N-NF&S 1st	99	15000 WNY&P 2d	34½@34⅜
5000 L&N-P&A 1s	102⅞	30000 WU col tr 5s	99⅞
6000 L&N cons	114½	2000 W&LE Im	94
5000 LNA&C con5s	89	10 Amn Ex	120
7000 LStL&T 1st	88⅞		

12 M. TO 3 P. M.

15 W N Bk	100½	15000 MK&T 2d	42½
10000 NC con 4s	96⅞	3000 Mo Pac 1st cn	109
10000 Tenn set 6s	70½	7000 NYC&StL 4s	94½
17500 Atch 4s	78⅜@78⅜	5000 NYC deb 4s	100
73000 Atch inc	44½@45½	41000 NYLE&W new 2cn 101@101½	
2000 A&P gtd 4s	72⅞	10000 NYO&W cn5s	96½
5000 BHT&W 5s	102½	11000 NY&P-C&1 6s	87⅛@87½
5000 Brk El 2d	85	1000 N&W-CVDiv 1st	99½
1000 BCR&N 1st cl tr 5s	87½	13000 NoP con 5s	84
1000 C&O 1st—Ser A	119¼	1000 NP&M 1st	108½
1000 C&O-R&AD 1st cn	70½	25000 NW con 5s	136⅞
2000 C&Erie inc	29½	1000 OSL&U cn	78
6000 CNJ gm 5s	110½	1000 OSL 6s	104½
1000 CS 2d	99½	5000 Or Im 1s	102⅞
50000 C&E 1st rg	86⅞@87	5000 OSL&U col tr 5s	77½
10000 CB&Q con 5s	105½	2000 P&E inc	21½
1000 C&EI con	120	7000 P&R g m 4s	81⅜@81½
2000 C&EI 1st	114¼	1000 P&W 1st	80
7000 CRI&P 5s cp	97¼	1000 R&D 5s	89⅞
2000 C&A 1st 6s	112	21000 RT coll tr 5s	74½
4000 CHV&T gm 6s	86	1000 R&WPT tr 6s	97⅞
3000 CHV&T 5s	84½	39000 Rio G W 1st	76@76⅜
5000 D&H 1st—PD cp	140	3000 R&P cn	114
1000 D&H reg 1894	110⅞	3000 RW&O con	106½
8000 D&RG 1st	119½@119½	1000 SA&AP 6s 1886	73
7000 D&RG 4s	82½@82⅞	5000 StLA&T 1s	81½
2000 DBC&A 1st	95	2000 SLA&T 2d pfd	105
1000 ET cn gd 5s	101½	1000 SL&IM-C&F 1st	100½
16000 Edison 1st	100	4000 S&W 1st	86⅞@86½
1000 EL&BS 6s	93⅜	3000 SVal&N E 4s	75
3000 FPM-PHD 5	103	7000 SP of C 1st cn5s	100⅞
5000 H&St Jo cn	116½	1000 TC&R 6s-BD	95
3000 I&GN 1st	113⅞	7000 T P 1st 5s	87⅞@88⅞
10000 Intl&GtN cp 6s tr	72½	21000 TP 2d inc	33@33½
1000 KC&P 1st	74	3000 UP-D&G 1st	80⅞
10000 Ky Cen 1st 4s	81	2000 Un El 1st	109⅞
4000 LE&W 1st 5s	109⅞	1000 Wab 1st	101⅞
5000 L&WB cn ast	111½	15000 Wab 2d	71½
10000 LacledeG 1st	80⅞@81	3000 W S gtd 4s	102½
1000 Mob&O gm	68⅞	500 WS gd 4s reg	102
1000 MLS&W 1st-A-D	114¼	1000 WNY&P 1st	100
3300 MLS&W ex 5s	99⅞	25000 WNY&P 2d	34
5000 M&SP 1-I&MD	113⅞	10000 WU col tr 5s	99
5000 MStP 8s 1st	118		
7000 MK&T 1st	78⅞		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,400	28⅜	28⅜	27¾	27¾
Atlan. & Pac.	50	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Am. Sugar	929	73⅞	74¼	73⅛	73⅜
Do pfd	365	88	88	87½	87½
Bell Tel.	28	193	193	192	192
Do rights	104	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¼
C., B. & Q.	3,400	87¼	88⅜	85¾	85¾
Chgo. Junct. pfd	75	83	83¾	83	83
Fort Wayne	80	13¾	13¾	13	13
Mexican Cent.	1,390	22¾	22¾	21¾	21¾
Thomson & Hous.	425	47	47¼	46½	46½
Do pfd	126	26	26	25½	25½
Union Pacific	1,900	45¼	45¼	44½	44½
Wis. Cent.	220	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
Westinghouse	13,805	13¾	14	12¾	12¾

Bond sales and quotations:

41000 Atchison 4s	78¼	4000 Ill. Steel 5s	96¼
69000 Atch., inc.	44½	5000 Mex. Ct. 1st. inc.	37¼
1000 C., B. & N. 2d	101	3000 B.& M. Neb Ex 6s	105¼
1000 C., B. & Q. 5s	102¼		

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Money at the clearing-house is 5 per cent. Collateral loans are 5@6 per cent and time paper 5@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17.—The market closed unsettled; Pennsylvania, 51¼@51⅜; Reading, 16¼ bid; Lehigh Valley, 49¼@50; Reading general 4s, 81⅜@81½; do first pfd, 54½ asked; do second pfd, 35¼ bid.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Closing—Consols, money, 97 1-16; do account, 97 3-16; United States 4s, 122½; do 4½s, 104½; Canadian Pacific, 76½; Erie, 20½; Illinois Central, 99½; Mexican ordinary, 43¾; St. Paul common, 57½; New York Central, 105¾; Pennsylvania, 52¾; Reading, 16¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 75¾. Bar silver, 44¾d per ounce. Money, 2¼@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £124,000.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 8,340,000 marks.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 67½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.45; Adams Consolidated, $1.60; Aspen, $5.50; Bodie, $1.10; Chollar, $2.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.50; Eureka Consolidated, $3.00; Gould & Curry, $2.00; Homestake, $8.50; Horn Silver, $3.00; Mexican, $2.40; Ontario, $39.00; Plymouth, $2.00; Standard, $1.40; Yellow Jacket, $2.25.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—Mining stocks—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $2.50; Atlantic, $15.00; Boston and Mont., $41.00; Calumet and Hecla, $260.00; Franklin, $17.12½; Huron, $3.00; Kearsarge, $11.25; Osceola, $37.00; Pewabic (new), $7.00; Quincy, $92.00; Santa Fe Copper, $57.50; Tamarack, $145.00; Cen. Mining, $16.50; Butte and Boston Copper, $15.12½.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

It was a pretty lively day take it all around, and some of the interest which has lately been monopolized by wheat was transferred to corn, which took a spurt that warmed the hearts of those who believe in higher prices. The cold wave did not get here on schedule time, but the signal-service officers insist that it will come. The temperature is expected to get down to about 20 through the winter wheat country and then gradually rise. There was snow over most of that area yesterday morning.

New York reported the sale of 1¾ loads of wheat bought by shippers there, partly to arrive.

There will be no session of the Chicago Board of Trade Monday, Feb. 23, Washington's birthday.

Thomson of Duluth reported the sale of 20,000 bu No. 1 hard spring wheat to Liverpool at 6d over the best price heretofore realized on the crop.

Late in the afternoon puts on May wheat sold at 97½@97⅝c and calls at 98¼@98⅜c; puts on May corn were 43⅝c and calls 44@44¼c.

Among the cash transactions was a sale by Congdon of 15 cars of Kansas No. 2 Turkish (hard winter) wheat to go to Mansfield (O.) millers at 3½c under May.

The stock of No. 2 white oats in regular warehouses at the close of last week was barely 27,589 bu; total contract grades 140,524 bu, a decrease for the period of some 10,000 bu.

The English imports and farmers' deliveries last week were 460,000 bu less than the estimated requirements. Monday there were unofficial reports that they were 2,000,000 bu less than required.

Barley shippers have not been doing much for several days past, but advices from the East say that stocks there are not pressing and that there will be a call for more barley before the season closes.

Toledo reported the sale of 109,000 bu wheat. It was first claimed that it was simply a transfer of wheat from a public to a private elevator, but later advices showed that it was the wheat that was sold to New York millers some days ago and is just being moved.

Another vessel has been loaded with flaxseed for shipment upon the opening of navigation, there being now 106,044 bu afloat in the river. Total stocks at the close of last week, including this, aggregated 1,888,573 bu, against 1,894,976 bu a week ago.

It was a matter of comment that in spite of the enormous receipts at Minneapolis last week the reports of stocks in the elevators should show a decrease for the week. It is interpreted as showing that there is a great milling demand which absorbs the wheat a little faster than it comes in.

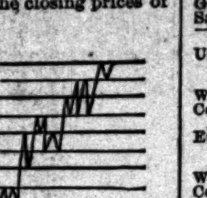
Francis & Co., a leading bear house of St. Louis, in a circular to their customers say: "The bulls bank on the crop and speculative contingencies, urgent home and foreign demand, moderate supplies and meager reserves; the bears rely on the brilliant crop prospects, sufficiency of supplies for immediate demands, uncertainty of reserve estimates, and excessive prices as compared with the average of past years."

The Secretary of the Board of Trade has just completed the figures on the receipts of grain at Chicago during 1890, and as compared with those he had at the close of the year they show a remarkable increase. The change is due to the addition of the receipts over the Galena Division of the Northwestern railroad, which made practically no returns during the twelve months, but finally compiled the figures at the urgent solicitation of the Secretary. They are as follows:

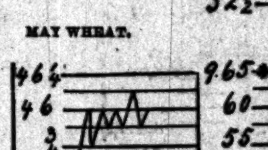
	Uncorrected.	Corrected.	Increase.
Wheat	13,370,199	14,248,770	878,571
Corn	81,121,451	91,387,754	10,266,303
Oats	64,430,560	75,150,249	10,719,689
Rye	2,960,931	3,520,508	559,577
Barley	15,133,971	19,401,489	4,267,518
Flaxseed	6,244,847	6,642,905	398,058
Totals	183,261,959	210,351,675	27,089,716

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Feb. 17. The stars indicate the closing prices of the previous day:

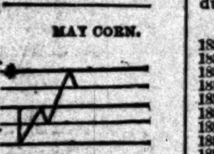
MAY WHEAT.



MAY CORN.



MAY OATS.



MAY PORK.

THE MARKETS.

The crowd seemed rather to expect lower prices in wheat, especially in view of the fact that the cold wave had failed to get here, but, in the face of the favorable meteorological conditions and the fact that the receipts in the Northwest were large and that there was quite a good-sized increase in the quantity of wheat on passage, there was no break. This tended to make the shorts quite uneasy, and they did not wait long before they began bidding for wheat. The offerings were not large, and there was an advance, with numerous ⅛c breaks, to 98⅛c, the close being 98c sellers, with a split bid. The strongest bull feature of the session was the cables, public advices being firm and private messages quoting a very strong market on the other side. California wheat was quoted ½d higher and Walla Walla 3@6d higher. While the Northwestern and Southwestern receipts were quite large, the local receipts were under the estimates, and there was a good demand on the part of millers who were looking for choice wheat. The low grade wheat was weaker. New York clearances of wheat and flour, equal to 218,000 bu wheat, was a strong feature, and there was talk of serious damage to the French crop. This came principally in the private messages and was not shown in the public quotations, which were generally easier. The bears had little to encourage them except some heavy selling by leading traders and the weather and receipts. Cudahy led the selling, Hutchinson, Mitchell, and Farnum being close behind him. Hutchinson, who did his selling early, turned buyer on the advance, being joined by Poole, Linn, who took July, Maginn, Pardridge, and Mair. No. 2 in store was quotable at the close at about 94½@94½c. There were sales in store or to go to store of No. 2 red at 97c. Free on board sales of No. 3 red winter were at 92@94½c and No. 3 spring at 88@94c. Total cash transactions about 26 cars.

Corn opened higher on strong cables, bad weather, light stocks, and the poor quality of the local receipts, which were under the estimates. All of the domestic markets were higher, New York advancing ⅛@⅝c and St. Louis improving ⅝c on cash and May. There was a good shipping demand also, and buying orders from the outside were numerous. Hutchinson and Bryant were about the only sellers of the session, and under the demand that developed the price for May improved 1c from the opening price, and easing off a trifle at the close was quoted at 53⅜c, 1c above the close of the previous day. Cash No. 2 in store was quotable at about 51⅝@51⅞c. There were early sales in store or to go to store at 51@51½c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow. Sample sales were at 48½@49½c for No. 4 mixed and at 49½@51c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow.

Oats were more active within ½c range, selling about that much higher, and closing at ⅜c net gain in all futures. The strength was due largely to the upturn in corn and was assisted at the extreme close by the purchases of Bartlett-Frazier. Hutchinson was a moderate seller and Baxter placed 100,000 bu May at 46c. Opening steady at 45⅝@45⅞c May advanced to 46⅛c and closed at the split below, with June at 45⅞c and July at 43c, after selling at 42⅝@43⅛c. Receipts were fully as great as expected and withdrawals from store unimportant. No. 2 regular was about 44⅛c and samples were in excellent demand and firm. Free on board sales were at 43@44⅛c for No. 3 mixed, 45@46⅛c for do white, and 45⅛@47⅛c for No. 2 white.

Rye for May delivery sold sparingly at 1c higher, at 81c, though there was no special inquiry for it at that or any other figure, and the close was nominal. Cash offerings were small and firmness was here the rule also, with No. 2 free on board selling at 79@80c and to go to store at a former figure of 78c. Total cash sales, about 17 cars. Barley was dull and only steady. The offerings were not large, nor was the demand, with sales mostly to local dealers, who purchased when the price looked right. Free on board lots went at 63@71c for No. 3 and 61@64c for No. 4. Total, about 29 cars. Screenings are in fair demand from day to day, with attractive lots salable at $20.00 and upward.

With moderate receipts of hogs and an active, though lower, market at the yards the provision market opened rather weak and was supported largely by the strength in the grain markets. Shippers were the best buyers. There was little change in the foreign markets, and domestic advices were generally steady. Cudahy and Beazley were leading sellers of pork, the Anglo-American company buying lard. There was not a great deal doing. Cash pork was quoted at about $9.25@9.30 for new. May lard ranged at $5.80@5.82½ and closed at the outside, with cash lots at $5.52½@5.57½. May ribs ranged at $4.80@4.85 and closed at $4.82½, with cash lots at $4.45@4.55, according to weight and age. Cash sales included 1,500 tcs lard at $5.52½@5.57½, 250 tcs S. P. hams, 16 lbs, at 7⅝c, and 25,000 lbs D. S. shoulders at $3.65.

Transactions also included 40 pkgs packers' grease at 3⅜c.

Flour continued rather quiet. There was a little local business and some small export sales were made at 6d under prices of a week ago. Some Michigan winters were offered, but the price was 10c above an export basis.

Millstuffs were in the usual request at a former range of prices. Bran sold at $17.75@18.00, middlings at $17.20@17.50, and wheat screenings at $13.50@15.50.

Flaxseed exhibited no recovery from a recent state of inactivity, with few orders to either buy or sell on future account, while the small character of the spot offerings prevented much business. No. 1 on track sold sparingly at $1.22, while May was ½c above Monday's asked price, with a sale at $1.25½; other futures were lifeless. Timothy seed was 1@2c higher for cash lots, which were in less than the recent supply, while March also appreciated 1c, selling at $1.29. The few cars of country seed on the market went at $1.15@1.24 for poor to fair, with prime about $1.27, and choice salable as high at $1.30. For March clover $4.50 was bid, a small lot of mammoth sold at $4.55, and the market was otherwise inactive.

The street produce markets were not particularly active, although a fair aggregate trade was eventually scored, prices showing few changes. Butter attracted considerable attention, and ruled materially higher, owing in large part to the advance at Elgin consequent upon the relative scarcity of offerings and the good demand. The make has shown a marked reduction during the last few weeks and cold-storage warehouses are in many instances bare of surplus. Cheese was firm, eggs weak, and poultry in the usual favor on local account. Fruits were rather dull and vegetables nearly steady.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
February	$ 94¼	$ ....@....	$ 94¼
May	97⅜	97¼@ 98⅛	97⅞
July	93⅜	93¼@ 93⅞	93⅝
CORN.			
February	$ 50⅞	$ 50⅞@ 51⅞	$ 51⅞
May	52⅜	52⅜@ 53⅜	53⅜
July	52½	52¼@ 53	53
OATS.			
May	$ 45⅜	$ 45⅜@ 46⅛	$ 46
June	45⅜	45⅜@ 45⅞	45⅞
July	42⅞	42⅝@ 43⅛	43
MESS PORK.			
February	$ 9.25	$ ....@....	$ 9.27½
May	9.62½	9.55 @ 9.65	9.62½
July	9.92½	9.87½@ 9.95	9.92½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
March	$ 5.60	$ 5.60 @....	$ 5.60
May	5.82½	5.80 @ 5.82½	5.80
July	6.02½	6.02½@ 6.05	6.02½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
March	$ 4.55	$ 4.50 @....	$ 4.50
May	4.82½	4.80 @ 4.85	4.82½
July	5.12½	5.10 @ 5.12½	5.10

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$	$ 77⅝	$ 76⅛
No. 2 corn	....	30	30⅜
No. 2 oats	....	21	20⅜
Mess pork	9.72½	10.00	....
Lard	5.77½	5.90	....
Short ribs	4.70	4.77½	....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Monday by car-loads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	25	23	3	51
Spring wheat	8	17	5	30
Corn	13	382	77	472
Oats	186	182	1	369
Rye	9	5	....	14
Barley	....	34	25	59
Total	241	643	111	995

Inspected out: 1,330 bu wheat, 8,861 bu corn, 9,600 bu oats, and 1,368 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 47 cars wheat, 200 cars corn, 155 cars oats, and 40,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.
Flour, brls	13,111	11,539	10,432	8,391
Wheat, bu	20,650	16,418	48,811	24,175
Corn, bu	241,974	210,964	121,578	196,181
Oats, bu	241,004	230,848	155,448	181,467
Rye, bu	10,051	7,079	7,223	510
Barley, bu	54,816	101,157	20,713	36,918
Timothy seed, lbs	236,500	681,604	77,357	542,160
Clover seed, lbs	55,797		33,421	
Other seed, lbs	12,870		262,164	
Flaxseed, bu	7,163	6,450	9,451	7,434
Broom-corn, lbs	116,850	12,000	8,350	30,231
Cheese, lbs	74,630	62,908	202,917	192,460
Butter, lbs	306,762	282,900	490,079	642,333
Hides, lbs	152,620	401,220	580,226	961,370
Wool, lbs	26,816	......	56,141	113,457

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows the dates named:

POINTS. Western.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 17.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 16.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 17.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 16.
Chicago	20,650	23,250	48,811	35,246
Milwaukee	17,050	19,950	3,138	......
St. Louis	22,000	36,000	8,000	9,000
Toledo	2,902	600	108,850	43,950
Detroit	2,911	20,651	......	20,208
Peoria	5,500	10,500	3,000	3,000
Minneapolis	122,720	201,190	58,800	41,180
Duluth	22,429	22,123	......	2,326
Total	216,802	327,264	230,599	155,010
Eastern.				
New York	88,200	87,600	11,970	31,236
Philadelphia	3,129	2,384	2,784	3,411
Baltimore	9,480	5,380	......	......
Total	100,809	95,364	14,754	34,647
Grand total	317,611	422,628	245,353	189,657
Same days 1890	183,201	298,602	208,249	78,832

The following were reported on passage to the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Feb. 14, 1891.	Feb. 7, 1891.	Feb. 15, 1890.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,140,000	2,090,000	2,280,000
Corn, qrs	320,000	330,000	610,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	Feb. 14, 1891.	Feb. 7, 1891.	Feb. 15, 1890.
Wheat, qrs	870,000	780,000	460,000
Corn, qrs	60,000	60,000	380,000

The following table from the *Trade Bulletin* shows the production of pork, lard, and ribs at Chicago during the winter seasons named:

	Mess pork, brl.	Lard, tcs.	Short ribs, lbs.
1880-'81	225,025	316,884	60,642,845
1881-'82	347,437	286,127	63,702,663
1882-'83	365,034	281,379	76,276,735
1883-'84	211,545	209,894	53,226,138
1884-'85	315,884	263,628	80,404,540
1885-'86	308,233	282,382	66,404,910
1886-'87	125,198	187,301	52,226,869
1887-'88	134,882	156,661	56,581,425
1888-'89	136,634	160,719	42,336,385
1889-'90	76,916	263,727	68,915,403

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom for the dates named:

	Week ending Feb. 14, 1891.	Week ending Feb. 7, 1891.	Week ending Feb. 15, 1890.
Flour, brls	185,000	242,000	127,000
Wheat, qrs	248,000	165,000	151,000
Corn, qrs	113,000	103,000	141,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Trade was quiet, with desirable stock fairly firm in tone, although offerings were liberal. Quotations: Navies, hand-picked, $2.20@2.30 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $2.10@2.20; poor to common lots, $1.25@1.75.

BROOM-CORN—Though quiet there was a fair degree of firmness. The receipts last week were 668,790 lbs, shipments 232,776 lbs. Quotations are repeated; Fair to fine hurl, 4½@5½c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3@4½c; choice green carpet brush, 4½@5½c; green self-working, 3½@4½c; crooked, 1¼@2½c.

BUTTER—The gradually hardening position of the last week culminated in a further advance of fully 1c, in line with the upturn at Elgin, the strength being most marked in desirable table butter. Offerings were small, and there was a fair demand. The receipts last were 1,519,155 lbs; shipments 2,070,018 lbs. Quotations: Fancy separator goods, 28½@29c; fine, 26@28c; fair to good, 25@27c; fancy dairies, 25@26c; medium to good, 18@23c; roll butter, 15@17c; packing stock, fresh, 10@11c; old, 6@8c.

BUTTERINE—Dairy, solid, 11c; extra dairy, 13½c; fancy creamery, 16c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

CHEESE—The recent position of strength was continued, with relatively less demand for cheddars than for other shapes. The receipts last week, largely winter made skims, aggregated 598,014 lbs; shipments, 1,002,295 lbs, indicating a fair decrease in stocks. Strictly choice full cream twins, 10¾@11c per lb; do cheddars, 10½@10¾c; do Young Americas, 11½@11¾c; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skims, 9½@10c; hard skims, 4@6c; brick cheese, 11½@12½c.

EGGS—There was further weakness, with fresh laid in a wholesale way quoted at 15c per doz; small lots sold at a slight premium.

GAME—Was quiet and without essential change. Good to choice mallard ducks, $3.50@4.00 per doz; blue wing teals, $2.00@2.50; green wing teal, $1.50@2.00; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; canvas backs, $8.00@15.00; jack snipe, $1.50@1.75; rabbits, $1.00@1.25.

GREEN FRUITS—Dealers experienced difficulty in selling choice apples at figures above $5.00@5.50, although occasional lots of fancy brought the outside. Cranberries were quiet, with stocks showing a gradual reduction. The following are the quotations: Good to choice apples, $4.50@6.00 per brl, and common stock, $3.00@4.00; bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; Messina lemons, $3.50@4.25 per case; Florida bright oranges, $2.75@3.75 per case; California Riversides, $3.00@3.25; cranberries, Wisconsin bell and cherry, $9.00@9.50 per brl; bell and bugle, $12.00@13.00; Cape Cod, $14.00@16.00; pineapples, $2.50@4.00 per doz.

HAY—The offerings were more ample, as the demand was tame, and the market easy in tone. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.00@9.50; 12 cars upland prairie at $6.50@8.75. Receipts, 655 tons; shipments, 53 tons.

HIDES—Were unchanged, with a fair business recorded. The receipts last week were 1,264,238 lbs; shipments, 2,919,063 lbs. The quotations: No. 1 light and heavy green salted, 5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 4c; No. 1 calf-skins, 8c; No. 2 do, 5½@6c; deacons, each, 25@30c.

OILS—Were quiet, with prices usually steady. There was a fair demand for linseeds. Quotations: Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 7½c; water white, 150 deg., 8c; prime, 175 deg., 9½c; Eocene, 10c; Kenejene, 12c; Elaine, 14¼c; gasoline, 74 deg., 8½c; benzine, 7¼c; linseed, raw, 54c, and boiled, 57c; turpentine, 44½c; extra lard oil, 48c; No. 1 lard oil, 36c; No. 2 do, 34c; whale oil, 50c; and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 37c.

POTATOES—This market was nearly steady, with small lots in good demand and salable at about 95c premium over the following wholesale prices in full cars: Fair to choice Burbanks, 95@97c per bu on track; Rose and Beauty of Hebron, 92@96c; common and mixed lots, 85@91c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois stock, $2.75@3.25 per brl.

POULTRY—A moderate though not urgent demand existed, with turkeys preferred. Prices were not materially changed, choice stock commanding outside figures without much difficulty. Good to choice hen-turkeys, dressed, 12½@13½c per lb; mixed lots, 10@12c; gobblers, 9@11c; dressed chickens, 7½@9½c; roosters, 4½@5c; dressed ducks, 11@12c; dressed geese, 8@10½c; live geese, full feathered, $5.00@7.00 per doz.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.14.

WOOL—While the demand was not urgent, the small character of the supply prevented any softening of prices, with a fair business accomplished. The receipts last week were 88,935 lbs; shipments, 226,804 lbs. Quotations: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub-washed, 27@30c per lb; medium, 32@35c; fine unwashed, 17@22c; medium unwashed, 24@27c; coarse washed, 28@30c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 16@20c; medium unwashed, 20@23c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 16	17,660	305	37,527	7,686
Tuesday, Feb. 17	8,500	200	36,500	8,500
Week thus far	26,160	505	74,027	16,186
Same period last week	22,164	618	97,684	17,647
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 16	4,990	86	13,798	1,931
Tuesday, Feb. 17	3,500	100	9,500	3,000
Week thus far	8,490	186	23,298	4,931
Same period last week	5,517	155	26,883	4,674

CATTLE—The market ruled firm at Monday's prices. The quality was poor, and comparatively few cattle sold above $5.00. The top of the market was $5.40 for 1,575-lb steers. Some 1,389-lb steers sold at $5.35, and 1,680-lb steers at $5.25. Most of the "beef" cattle sold at $4.20@5.00. Very few steers sold below $3.80. Native cows sold largely at $2.00@2.70. Stock cattle sold at $2.50@3.90, largely at $3.10@3.60. Quotations:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$5.35@5.75
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,800 lbs	4.75@5.50
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs	4.05@4.70
Poor to medium steers, 950@1,200 lbs	3.15@4.05
Best native cows and heifers	3.15@3.45
Good native cows and heifers	2.70@3.00
Inferior to fair cows	1.50@2.50
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.40@2.90
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	3.00@3.80
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.50@5.00

HOGS—The market averaged 5c lower, closing weak, with 9,000 unsold. Shippers bought freely, but packers were indifferent. The quality was poorer than the general Tuesday average. Some fancy heavy sold early at $3.70, and mixed with a "butcher top" at $3.65. The bulk of mixed and heavy sold at $3.40@3.55; light sold at $3.30@3.60, bulk at $3.45@3.55. Pigs sold at $2.50@3.35.

SHEEP—The local and outside demand for sheep was active and values ruled a shade higher. Westerns, averaging 90@139 lbs, sold at $4.50@5.45; natives, averaging 74@120 lbs, sold at $3.50@5.50; and lambs, averaging 56@40 lbs, at $5.25@6.15.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 17.—BEEVES—Receipts, 914 head, all for exporters and slaughterers; no trade; feeling firm; dressed beef steady; 7@8½c; shipments today, 450 beeves; tomorrow, 2,800 qrs of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 139 head. Market steady. Westerns sold at $3.50 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,802 head. Market steady. Sheep, $4.00@5.50 per 100 lbs. Lambs, $6.00@6.75. Dressed mutton firm, 7½@9c; dressed lambs steady, 9@10½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,901 head; consigned direct; nominally steady, $3.40@4.00.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,800 head. The market was steady on best grades of steers, others 10c lower; butcher stock was active and fully steady; feeders unchanged; fancy 1,400@1,600-lb steers, of which there are liberal receipts, are quoted $4.50@5.40; prime 1,200@1,475-lb steers at $3.95@4.65; fair to good 1,050@1,450-lb steers, $2.75@4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,800 head. The market was steady to 5c lower; all sold. Range, $3.00@3.45; bulk, $3.25@3.35; light, $3.00@3.35; heavy, $3.30@3.45; mixed, $3.25@3.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 695 head. The market was steady; natives, $2.75@4.70; Western, $2.50@4.70.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 100; market strong; good to fancy natives, $4.70@5.20; fair to good natives, $3.90@4.60; stockers and feeders, $2.20@3.30; Texans and Indians, $2.50@4.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,400; shipments, 11,000; market steady; fair to choice heavy, $3.30@3.50; mixed grades, $3.25@3.35; light, fair to best, $3.25@3.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, none; market strong; good to choice, $4.00@5.30.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 1,110. Market steady to 10c lower; steers, $3.15@5.10; cows, $2.20@3.45; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,600; shipments, 150. Market steady to 5c lower; bulk, $3.20@3.35; all grades, $3.00@3.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,250; shipments, 370. Market steady and unchanged.

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 17.—HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; 5@10c lower.

CATTLE—Receipts, 500; steady.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.—PROVISIONS—Pork is in poor demand; prices unchanged. Lard is in poor demand; spot and February, 29s 6d, dull; March and April, 30s, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in good demand; prices unchanged. Flour is in good demand; 18s 6d, firm. Corn is in fair demand; spot and February, 5s 5d firm; March, 5s 4d, firm; April, 5s 3d, firm.

COTTON—Spot, dull; middling, 4 15-16d. Sales, 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 5,000 American; futures closed easy; American middling L. M. C. February, 4 54-64@4 55-64d; February and March, 4 54-64@4 55-64d; March and April, 4 55-64@4 56-64d; April and May, 4 59-64@4 60-64d; May and June, 4 63-64@5d; June and July, 5 2-64@5 3-64d; July and August, 5 4-64@5 5-64d; August and September, 5 4-64@5 5-64d; September and October, 5 3-64d sellers.

New York, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—COTTON—The speculation woke up today and the sales were 142,800 bales, closing steady after a decline of 9 to 11 points. Liverpool was 1 to 2 points lower, with sales of 6,000 bales, closing easy. Here on the spot the market was weak at 9 1-16c for middling uplands, a decline of 1 1-16c, with sales of 231 bales for home consumption. The Southern spot markets were generally dull. The exports from the ports today comprised 9,653 bales to the Continent. The receipts at the ports were estimated early in the day at 21,505 bales, but proved to be 24,735 bales, against 24,984 this day last week, and 17,970 this day last year. Total thus far this week 65,266 bales, against 76,232 thus far last week. The following is a summary of today's transactions:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
February	1,700	8.80	8.71
March	10,800	8.80	8.72
April	17,800	8.89	8.79
May	27,500	8.97	8.87
June	23,400	9.06	8.95
July	17,500	9.13	9.03
August	36,800	9.14	9.05
September	3,600	9.08	9.00
October	200	9.05	9.00
November	1,000	9.05	9.00
December	500	9.00	9.00

COFFEE—Was 5 points lower for some months with sales of 25,500 bags, closing barely steady. The receipts at Rio for two days were 14,000 bags and at Santos for two days 13,000 bags. The European market showed no decided change. Here on the spot the market was firm with a moderate business. Sales 1,000 bags No. 6 at 18c for Agua; 500 bags Santos No. 6 at 18½c spot; 1,100 bags No. 7 Agua at 17.56c; 2,000 bags Nos. 7 and 8 to arrive at 17½c; 1,000 bags No. 7 mixed at 17½c; 1,000 bags Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 at 17½c for No. 7.

WHEAT—Was quiet, but at one time it was ⅛c to ⅝c higher, closing at a net advance of ⅛c to ¼c on the near months and ⅛c to ½c on the later. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.11½@1.12. Option sales, 2,400,000 bu.

CORN—Was ⅛c to ¾c higher and moderately active. Cash sales, 72,000 bu, including 40,000 for export. No. 2 mixed, 63¼c in elevator; No. 2 white, 65c in elevator; yellow, 63¼c in elevator; ungraded, 64½c steamer; in car lots, 63c. Option sales, 600,000 bu.

OATS—Moderately active, with options ⅛@⅜c higher. Cash sales, 80,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 53c; No. 2 white, also 53c; ungraded mixed, 53@54½c; do white, 53@61c; No. 2 white for March, 53½@53⅜c; May, 52⅜@52½c. Option sales, 90,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 24@29c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 12½@13c.

EGGS—15@16½c.

SUGAR—Raw dull and nominal at 5¼c for fair refining; refined dull and unchanged; cut loaf and crushed, 6⅝c; powdered, 6 9-16c; granulated, 6⅛c; mold "A," 6⅛c; cubes, 6⅛c; standard "A," 6 5-16c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 30,508 pkgs; exports, 3,187 brls; 59,654 sacks; moderately active, unchanged; sales, 20,400 brls.

DRY GOODS—There was more doing in dry goods, and a more decided tendency to improvement in demand was felt, both through the medium of salesmen on the road and buyers present in the market. Operators continue for the most part conservative, but round-lot sales are occasionally made.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady and advanced slightly in the first hour, then Western selling started a decline, on which the market closed weak. Pennsylvania oil, spot, opened at 78c; highest, 78c; lowest, 78c; closing, 78c. March option opened at 79½c; highest, 79½c; lowest, 78¼c; closing, 78¼c. Total sales, ... brls.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 26@27c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 21@25c; extra imitation creamery, 22c; factory choice, 18@20c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 21c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@21c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 16@25c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 10½@11c; Western choice, 9½@10c; sage, 10½@11c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 17 and 18c; fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 17c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 17@18c; Western firsts, 17@18c; Michigan choice, 17@18c; Southern choice, 17c.

CORN—Quiet; shipping prices 68½@68¾c for Chicago No. 3 yellow; country yellow, 66½c; high mixed spot, 66¼c; steamer yellow, 63¾c; steamer, 65¾c; good no grade, 63@64½c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Quoted steady, with trade quiet. Chicago No. 2 whites to ship, 56½c, and 55½c for No. 3 white; Minneapolis No. 2 whites to ship, 55½@56c. Clipped oats to arrive are selling at 57@58c; fancy clipped spot, 57½@58½c; No. 2 white, 56½c for track lots; No. 3 white, 55½c for track lots; low grades nominal, 53@54½c.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market opened stronger this morning on futures, first sales in May No. 1 Northern taking place at ⅛c advance over yesterday's close. There was good demand for May wheat and also for wheat on track, which sold at yesterday's figures. Closing prices were: No. 1 hard, cash, 94c; February, 94⅛c; May, 99⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 91c; February, 91½c; May, 96⅜c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 87c. Cars on track—Wheat, 48; last year, wheat, 33. Receipts—Wheat, 22,429 bu. Flour in store, 70,359 brls.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 17.—GRAIN—Spot wheat was dull, though there would have been demand enough with a little lower figures for it to be offered at. The millers were not active buyers, for they said flour sales were very slow, even at the low prices prevailing, and the best export bids below lowest asking price. A part of No. 1 Northern was bought by the local elevator companies to go to store, and some took it at about 93c. Closing prices were: No. 1 hard choice was bought at 93¼ to ship. The elevators February, 94c; on track 94½c; No. 1 Northern February and March, 92c; May, 94½c; on track 93@93½c. No. 2 Northern, February, 91c; on track, 91@91½c. July closed at 95½c.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat opened unchanged to 1-16c lower, advanced, then sagged again, ½c of advance being lost, and closed unchanged to ½c higher. No. 2 red, cash, 96¼@97c; May, 97⅜@98¼c, closing at 97½c; July, 87⅞@88⅛c, closing at 88⅛c. Corn was ⅜@½c higher at the opening and continued to advance till near the close, when there was a slight decline. No. 2 cash, 50½@50⅝c; May, 50⅞@51c, closing at 50⅞c; July, 50⅞@50⅞c, closing at 50⅞c. Oats quiet but firmer; No. 2 cash, 45½c; May, 46½c, closing at 46⅛c asked.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak. Pork, $9.62½. Lard, $5.35@5.60. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $3.75; longs and ribs, $4.65; short clear, $4.75. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $4.50; longs and ribs, $5.15@5.20; short clear, $5.25@5.50. Sugar-cured hams, $9.00@11.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 75,000 bu; oats, 31,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet but firm. No. 2 in export elevator, $1.03½; No. 2 red, February, $1.03¼@1.03½; March, $1.04@1.04½; April, $1.05@1.06; May, $1.05½@1.06. Corn—Car-lots quiet but firm; options quiet, ⅛@⅜c higher; steamer No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 61½c; No. 2 low mixed in do, 62c; No. 2 high mixed in elevator, 62c; No. 2 yellow in grain depot, 62½c; No. 2 mixed, February, 61¼@61¾c; March, 61¼@61½c; April, 61¼@61¾c; May, 59½@60c. Oats—Firm but quiet. No. 3 white, 52½c; No. 2 do, 53½c; No. 2 white, February, 52½@53c; March, 52⅞@54c; April, 53½@53⅞c; May, 53⅛@53⅞c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,100 bu; corn, 13,500 bu; oats, 8,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,800 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, easier; cash, $1.00½; May, $1.01⅜; July, 93⅞c; August, 93c. Corn dull, firm; cash, 53½c; May, 53⅜c. Oats quiet; cash, 47c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull, firm; cash and February, $4.65; March, $4.67½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,902 bu; corn, 31,220 bu; oats, 887 bu; clover-seed, 210 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 108,850 bu; corn, 31,600 bu; oats, 600 bu; clover-seed, 1,404 bags.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western, firm; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.03@1.03¼; February, $1.03@1.03¼; May, $1.05@1.05⅜. Corn—Western, firmer; mixed, spot and February, 61¼@61½c; March, 60⅞@61c; May, 58⅞@59c; steamer, 60½@60⅝c. Oats—Steady. Rye—Nominal; choice, 90c; good to prime, 85@88c; fair to good, 78@82c.

HAY—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

BUTTER—Active; unchanged.

EGGS—Fairly active at a decline; strictly fresh, 15c.

COFFEE—Firm.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 9,480 bu; corn, 45,367 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 17,020 bu; corn, 86,770 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 17.—GRAIN—Corn firm: No. 2, 50½c; No. 3, 49@50c; No. 4, 48½c. Oats active, firm; No. 2 white, 45½@46c; No. 3 white, 44½@45c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,500 bu; corn, 55,200 bu; oats, 69,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 22,400 bu; oats, 44,250 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.12; No. 2 red, $1.04. Corn—No. 2, 58c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 17.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 37c.

THE ARMOR-PLATE TEST.

Official Finding of the Board Giving the Nickel Steel First Place.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 15.—The official report of the board of naval officers on the competitive trial of armor plates, of which Rear Admiral Kimberly was President, has been announced through the proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, just published. Three plates were in competition, one of steel, one of nickel steel, manufactured by Schneider & Co., Le Creusot, and one compound plate, manufactured by Cammell & Co., Sheffield. After an exhaustive trial the board placed the three plates tested in the following order of merit: First, nickel steel; second, all steel; third, compound. The compound plate was perforated by all projectiles, and its steel face was destroyed. Two of the shells passed completely through both plate and backing. Both steel plates kept out all projectiles, the all-steel plate showing slightly greater resistance than the nickel-steel plate, but the former was badly cracked by the eight-inch shell, while the latter remained uncracked.

Accompanying the report are photographs of the plates taken before and after the firing, showing the condition of the plates after each shot. The projectiles, which were also photographed, were all Holtzer 6-inch armor-piercing shells, and were brought to the standard weight of 100 pounds by filling them with sand and fragments of iron. The fragments of iron weighed about two ounces each. The charge used was 44½ pounds for each round of brown prismatic powder, manufactured by Messrs. Dupont. The striking velocity was 2,075 feet per second. The pointing was done by means of central cross-hair sights in the axis of the bore. The gun was fired by means of friction primer and long lanyard.

The board made a careful inspection of the plates and their bolts and backing. The steel plate and nickel-steel plate were secured to the backing with twelve bolts 2.36 inches in diameter. The compound plate was secured to its backing by eight bolts 3.19 inches in diameter. The weight of the steel plate was 20,776 pounds; nickel steel, 20,679 pounds; and compound, about 20,992.

New System of Taxation in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—A voluminous bill has been introduced in the Legislature by the special commission on taxation providing a new system for the taxation of all property outside of railroads and canals. It provides for the appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a Tax Board, to consist of three members at a salary of $2,500 each, who shall have full power to regulate the system of taxation throughout the State. They shall appoint a Secretary and such officers as are deemed necessary. The provisions of the bill are manifold and elaborate, and will cause a complete upheaval in the present system.

Suicide of an Artist.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 17.—Ernest J. F. Barton, an artist 63 years old, was found dead in his studio this morning by his son. He sat with his face buried in a sponge saturated with chloroform. He had been slightly demented for some time.